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Cover: David Lloyd Johnston, McGill's returning principal, was photographed in his office by Peter Andrews.

ETTERS

Kudos and complaints

I have read the last two issues of the *McGill News* and feel compelled to let you know how impressed I am with the "new look."

The layout makes it attractive and easy to read and the use of colour, on the cover and in the articles, adds interest and vitality to the publication.

Please find enclosed my cheque for \$25.00 as a small contribution, hopefully to ensure that the *McGill News* will continue to arrive. Congratulations and keep up the good work.

Joan Marshall, BSc(HEc)'56 Nepean, Ont.

If you wish your articles to be read, may I suggest you avoid printing them on a dark background such as pages 18 and 19 of your Winter 1988-89 issue.

Ruth Cordy, BLS'43 Halifax, N.S.

Searching for Scrimger

At present I am writing a monograph on the life of Dr. Francis Alexander Carron Scrimger, BA'01, MD'05, for the Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine.

Born in 1881 Scrimger won the Victoria Cross in World War I and was Chief Surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital from 1936 until his premature death in 1937.

I am trying to locate people who knew him, who might have received letters from him, or have anecdotes about him.

Suzanne Kingsmill, BSc'78 (819) 647-2972 Shawville, Que.

Cleansing the lens of perception

I can't think when I have replied to a review of one of my books, (*The Paradise Eater*) but somehow I'm drawn to the fact that it appears in a McGill publication (Vol. 68 #4). I was delighted to see it there. I began my first novel while at McGill and often feel that, having then moved to other cities in other countries, I was cut off from a place which remains very important to me.

The one point I did wonder about in Mr. Gerry's analysis was his insistence that I had written a thoroughly amoral book. Of course, he may be right. How would I know? He's certainly right that I always go out of my way to avoid laying out a narrator's moral blueprint. However, it does seem to me that if he's looking for

something to nourish the vision of a new world and he's looking for it in a norel rather than in an essay; that is to say, from people rather than from a theory, then the place to look is not wherehe sought it. There is no point to looking in the narration. You have to look at the characters — the people within the novel. And you can't rely on what they say. They are as capable of lying as people not in novels. If you forgive the cliché, watch what they do and not what they say.

As for amorality, the professional murderer and the child prostitute co, after all, live their lives in far more complicated circumstances than we. And to the extent that they act in a hunanist manner they are creating their own moral perspective. When I look back over what has been written about *The Paradse Eater*, particularly in the United States, but also in Canada, I am struck by this apparent need to find moral clarityin the voice of the narrator. None of the European reviewers seemed to have any trouble with finding hope in the people, as opposed to searching for it in the plot.

It's easy to be a good person in Montreal; easy to stand for the right things. It is more complicated in Bangkok and perhaps more telling about what people really believe. All of this is so say that Mr. Gerry's vision of honeydew may be somewhat different from mine and I suppose I have always believed that you find it not in the isms of literary crticism, but in the human heart. My guessis that Coleridge would not have disagreed.

John Ralston Saul, BA'69 Toronto, Ont.

Row, row, row your boat . . .

"Rowing's Spectacular Return" (Wl. 68 #4), was of great interest to me. I joined the Rowing Club right near the time of its beginning. David Logan was our cach. We exercised on the machines in the attic of the Students' Union, and in the summer we had a heavy wooden vork boat which we used at the old Syrdicate boathouse. Its capacity was four cars, and the man in the bow steered with his right foot. Because the weather prevented us from getting out on the water until almost examination tine, it was generally believed that McGil would never excel in rowing.

In the summer of 1925 we wen to the Eastern Rowing Association's regitta in Brockville. Unfortunately something went wrong with the steering with our No. 1 boat and it started going south to

the U.S. Our No. 2 boat came in third. I believe this was McGill's first venture in competitive rowing.

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McGill

Volume 6

EDITOR

Editor:

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Chair: G

McGil News

With a beginning of this type surely one can understand how thrilled I am to read of the present successes of the Club. I offer my best wishes for the future of the McGill Rowing Club.

Lewis Rosenbloom, BCom'27 Vancouver, B.C.

I was interested indeed to read Nancy Ackerman's story on the revival of the McGill Rowing Club (Vol. 68 #4), because rowing is a great sport and deserves better support than it generally gets. I must point out, however, that the author unfortunately missed a "brief shining moment" in the history of the sport at McGill, a moment that was not well known even at the time and might be of interest to your readers and to current oarsmen.

I believe it was in 1945, when efforts were under way to resurrect the "major" intercollegiate sports, that I succeeded in wheedling and cajoling some reluctant support to re-start the McGill Rowing Club. Major Forbes (then Athletic Director) was anything but enthusiastic, but allowed us to use the rowing machines in the stadium house during the winter if enough students could be interested in the project. We were able to use the boats and facilities of the Lachine Rowing Club in the spring and started training on Lake St-Louis, dodging speedboats and other maritime menaces.

Eventually, I think in 1947, we entered the Canadian Henley Regatta at St. Catharines, Ont., with, I believe, a couple of fours and an eight. One of our fours, with Ralph Forbes (stroke), myself, George Fortier, and Jack Gorman, won the Junior and Intermediate races, but were beaten in the Senior. All things considered, we thought we had done pretty well. I do remember that our boats were old and a mass of patches, and we were mightily impressed with the shiny new shells rowed by most other crews.

The Olympic Rowing Basin looks like an oarsman's heaven. It's a great sport and a tough one. I can still picture the steady stream of sweat that used to run down off the end of my nose, and that I used to blow onto Ralph Forbes' back.

Douglas W. Huestis, MD'48 Tucson, Arizona

continued on page 4

NOTEBOOK

ne of the joys of publishing a quarterly magazine is that you have the time to research and develop a story. One of the agonies is that there is also time for news to become out of date. We got caught, and how, with our last edition. No sooner had our Winter 1988/89 issue hit the press, announcing David Johnston's imminent retirement as principal, than we learned that he had changed his mind and been appointed for a third five-year

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We were wrong and are glad we were. We at the News are delighted to have Principal Johnston at the helm for another term. For over the last ten years, in addition to his responsibilities as academic leader, government negotiator and community goodwill ambassador, Johnston has been a staunch supporter of the Graduates' Society and its activities. He has an inherent faith in the important role alumni play in university life. We welcome him back with enthusiasm. The Principal shares with us some of his thoughts on the future of McGill on page 14.

On a decidedly less happy note, in this edition we look at the ramifications for our university of the alleged sexual assault on campus this past fall. It is a difficult, sensitive and worrisome issue. Sexual assault is on the increase on campuses across North America. But many people simply can't bring themselves to acknowledge this actually goes on. Said one highly-placed business professional and fraternity alumnus dismissing the alleged incident, "I just can't believe that would happen here with

The situation begs the question "what are we, the university community, doing to actively combat sexual assault? Do we have the support systems and procedures necessary to deal with these problems effectively and humanely when they happen?"

Theanswer to date, sadly, appears to be no. The "system," such as it is at McGill appears woefully disorganized and inalequate, as Scot Bishop's thoughtful article makes clear. In the case of the illeged victim of last September's incidert, the system failed her. In addition to the emotional trauma of her ordeal and the stress of working her way through the bureaucratic maze to lay a complant, she has dropped out of McGill and been estranged from her parents. The university community could and shouldhave done better for her. And what of the alleged defendants, who have lived under a cloud of suspicion for nearly six months as the interminably slow bureauratic process of review grinds on? The more time elapses, the less justiceis served.

In the old days, students involved in such as incident would have been susperded immediately, pending the outcone of an investigation, for unbecomng behaviour. Today individual civil rights reclude making such hasty decisions. But somewhere between the two extremes lies the answer. What is needed is a fast-track procedure. A single telephone number, trained counsellors, a persor in authority to deal with the situation quickly, fairly and efficiently. And a lear cut policy, communicated to and unlerstood by all, that McGill will not tolerate sexual assault.

It seems too easy to say that the university's responsibility to each student is limited to providing academic training. Surelysome of the learning we impart shouldinvolve the ethics of acceptable behaviour and concern for others. The students have taken the lead in making the unversity community more aware of the problem. It is now up to the administrationto follow through and effect concrete change. Perhaps something positive can yet be salvaged from this sorry affair.

One point of editorial style that has caused confusion over the years is the basis on which we affix degrees to peoples' names in stories. The policy has been to indicate only those degrees earned at McGill. This left some subjects with a string of degrees after their name, some with nothing and others (with degrees from McGill and elsewhere) feeling their credentials appeared incomplete. We have thus decided to eliminate degrees altogether except when they are important to the context of the story. We will continue to use them in the Society Activities column to help you identify former classmates.

We received so many letters this issue that we have run them on two pages. We are most encouraged by the reader response to the News and hope that more of you will send us your reactions. Unlike Quebec's housing commission, we welcome both positive and negative comments. A recent Régie du logement advertising supplement to the Montreal Gazette contained a message from the Régie's president. After exhorting landlords and tenants to communicate more openly with each other, she closed with these reassuring words:

> All complimentary comments on this special section are welcome and should, of course, be sent directly to my office. They will receive my immediate, personal attention. Any criticism, however, should go to my Communications Director, who will know exactly what to do with it . . .

I kid you not. Happy spring.

Qua Vroque

McGill News

Volume 69 Number 1 Spring 1989

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The oficial quarterly publication of the McGil Graduates' Society, the News is sent without charge once a year (December) to our entire graduate constituency and three times a year (Marci, June, September) to all recent graduates and other alumni, parents and friends who make annual contributions to McGill University.

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LETTERS

continued from page 2

Women have more lifestyle choices

Susan Keys' article on women at McGill (Vol. 68 #4) is rather lop-sided as, for example, it totally ignores two significant appointments. Marianne Scott was the Director of Libraries and Pamela Stewart is Director of the Centre for Continuing Education — two posts which are recognized by Senate as parallel to deanships.

Your concentration on possible institutional changes manages to avoid a number of other important problems.

Firstly, female teanagers are still largely disinclined to follow a scientific career.

Secondly, there is still some disinclination for women graduates to carry on into post-graduate studies. These two attitudes combined mean that the 18 percent participation of women in McGill's academic community would look substantially different if the figures excluded the Faculty of Engineering (including Architecture) and the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, Meteorology, and Geology.

Women have some three lifestyle choices whereas men generally have none. This is bound to affect womens' careers which must inevitably suffer from maternity leaves.

Is it possible that women are too intelligent to get involved in the increasingly drearisome and decreasingly rewarding chores of academic administration?

Finally, *l'absent a toujours tort*. If you are not in the right place at the right time, you won't get a key job. A heavy responsibility lies on the shoulders of women academic leaders to encourage much greater numbers of their sex to pursue academic careers with that same competitiveness which Donna Runnalls oddly sees as a handicap. Maybe a woman still has to be twice as good as a man to get promoted, but a laid-back attitude will get nowhere.

Andrew Allen, Pointe Claire, Que.

Jock talk

Hugh Wilson's article "The Legend of the Scholar Athlete" (Vol. 68, #3) earned him some hard-hitting criticism. Yet I believe his discussion of athletic scholarships presents a balanced view of student athletes in general, without denigrating "McGill's true scholar athletes."

There is a downside to inter-collegiate sports which we can minimize only if we

are aware of it. I recognize the character building and camraderie which can occur and have had the pleasure of knowing a Rhodes Scholar who was also his team's captain. I have also met young people for whom the pressure of competition may have contributed to academic failure. This experience can lead to a loss of self-confidence and further setbacks in both sports and in longer term goals.

There are three issues that concern me. First, it is not enough to point to our admissions standards as a guarantee of academic success. They are not the same for all programs and some athletes will apply first to one and then to another in the hopes that their records will gain them acceptance somewhere. One suspects that for some applicants, competing for McGill may matter more than what they hope to study.

Second, several first year student athletes stumble academically. They may have to withdraw or compromise their objectives. Others may not qualify for academic scholarships later because of poor grades early on. This evidence is inconsistent with the claim by Mr. Hamilton that a scholastic performance survey indicates that football players "are more likely to successfully merit their degree than the student body as a whole." I am unaware of such a survey relevant to today's experience.

Third, there are those who reregister as special students after graduation and continue to compete. Too frequently these courses are not completed, leaving questions as to why they were undertaken.

The reputation of McGill athletes with good academic records is not jeopardized. They know who they are and what is required to succeed. Hugh Wilson has allowed an examination of the possible pitfalls ignored by those who would compete and possibly by those who cheer them on.

In the final analysis our responsibility as an institution is to discuss these facts openly in order to maximize the benefits student athletes will gain from their intellectual and extra-curricular pursuits. I know of and strongly endorse the Athletics Department's commitment to this goal.

J. P. Schuller, Registrar

That the last "Letters" page of the *McGill News* was chock full of heated reactions to an article from the previous issue is heart-warming. It means you give

your readers provocative articles, and is proof positive that they are actually read. That the focus of such hostility was an article penned by me is quite another matter. Duty, honour and sheer bloodymindedness require that I respond.

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Rapport

Alex Hamilton writes of inaccuracies and ambiguities. Yet each cited figure was given to me by at least one of the sources mentioned in the article. Mr. Hamilton believes there is no flexibility in admissions standards. I suggest he take that up with Vice-principal Freedman, who I quoted as saying the opposite.

Speaking of ambiguity, I would be keen to know exactly which survey, over which years "indicates that football players as a group are more likely to successfully merit their degrees than the student body as a whole." And how does one unsuccessfully merit something?

Dean Irwin Gopnick verifies many things stated in the article: that all undergraduates must maintain a 2.0 GPA (although some, who don't, drop out after the playoffs); that some athletes are impressive scholars; that many alumni dollars are designated to athletes. Given that we are agreed on these things, I am not sure why he objected to the article.

And finally we come to Don MacSween who often makes me laugh. In this instance though, his charges are just laughable. He suggests that the use of the word "jock" reveals a less than neutral attitude towards athletes. I am a former full-scholarship, NCAA (Division 1) athlete in the United States who made the Dean's list. I also earned athletic scholarships in Canada. After high school I was the object of Canadian and American university recruiting. The pressure, I recall, was intense. I am still a competitive runner and swimmer and can say the following with sincerity: I like jocks. I understand jocks. I know the dedication it takes to compete at a national level. I did it. Hell, I am a jock.

Nevertheless I understand why these gentlemen believe the University was slighted in my article. Their loyalty to McGill is steadfast. And the University is a marvelous institution, one worth standing up for. But it can also stand a little criticism now and again. That is constructive and always in the best interests of the University and alumni communities. Alas too often the response to such criticism is denial. And that is not constructive at all.

Hugh Wilson, Montreal

McGill News

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Human Rights Declaration: credit where credit is due

by Hugh Wilson

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After high school

Many now consider the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to be as important as the Magna Carta or the American Declaration of Independence. Imagine then that the rough notes — the very first drafts — of these more famous documents sat for decades in a university library, known but routinely ignored. And moreover, imagine that scholars had been asked to examine these papers, but that no one took up the offer. Unthinkable.

So when John Hobbins, McGill's newlyappointed acting law librarian, came across the first six drafts of the Universal Declaration during a search in his office for some Roman Law lecture notes by law professor John Humphrey, he was astounded. "I asked the staff, 'what are these' and they responded, 'oh they are supposed to be the manuscripts of the first draft of the Declaration of Human Rights, that Professor Humphrey wrote. I quickly lost interest in his lecture notes and looked at the drafts." Hobbins says he had never heard of Humphrey and that all he knew of human rights was that governments ignored them. But he understood the importance of these vellowed papers.

John Humphrey served as the first Director of the Human Rights Division at the United Nations from 1946 to 1966. He had left his post as the new Dean of Law at McGill to go to New York. His was an administrative position in the Secretariat, not a political appointment. One of his first assignments was to write a draft outline for an international "bill" of human rights for the UN Human Rights Commission chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt. In the wake of the Nazi atrocities, people began to feel the need for an international code that would determine, and guarantee, basic rights for humans - individual rights as opposed to the rights of states.

As requested, he submitted a fortyeight point draft which was then pared down and altered by members of the Commission. It served as the foundation for the Universal Declaration which ultimately contained thirty articles. Commission Rapporteur Charles Malik later called Humphrey's draft the "primordial womb" of the present Declaration.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION uman Rights

This 1948 publicity poster for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shows John Humphrey (centre) flanked by members of the Human Rights Commission, including Eleanor Roosevelt to his right. Inset: Eighty-three-yearold retired Gale Professor of Law Humphrey still teaches at McGill.

Humphrey says that his draft was a synthesis of assorted bills of rights that the UN had collected. But he left his own mark on it: "I decided what to put in and what to leave out. For instance I included provisions on economic and social rights, which was considered socialism by many western countries." Those "controversial" articles remained; others didn't. The final Declaration said nothing of minorities and minority language rights, or the right to petition governments, points which Humphrey had originally included.

Today over 130 nations have adopted the Declaration. And although it is not legally binding and contains no enforcement mechanisms, it has assumed its own unique authority. Many people and governments refer to the Declaration or enforce parts of it because it is accepted as morally sound. Amnesty International calls it "one of the greatest documents that has ever existed.

The six drafts, including Humphrey's first hand written version that John Hobbins found, were not new discoveries. His predecessor Michael Renshawe knew of their existence but could not convince anyone to take an interest in them. And Humphrey, who had given all his UN

papers to McGill when he returned in 1966, had simply forgotten that the drafts were among them. However when Hobbins did a little background reading he soon found discrepancies in the historical record

"What a historian does is to read the secondary sources for a historical perspective on a subject," he says. "But in none of these sources was Humphrey given credit for those first drafts. Moreover, in 1968 the French Commission member René Cassin claimed to have written the original draft. He did not mention that he had essentially reproduced Humphrey's draft outline. That year Cassin won the Nobel Peace Prize for a lifelong commitment to human rights and for his role in drafting the Universal Declaration. His authorship is accepted as fact.

So Hobbins went to the primary sources: the drafts at McGill, and original UN Human Rights Commission and Secretariat documents. In "René Cassin and the Daughter of Time," an article written for McGill's scholarly journal Fontanus, Hobbins describes the events of forty years ago and proves that Humphrey wrote the first draft of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Last year's rediscovery of the original Declaration drafts coincided with the fortieth anniversary of the General Assembly's adoption of the document in 1948. Humphrey, a particularly robust eightythree year old was very much part of the celebrations.

But he makes it clear, even in the light of Hobbins' research, that his major contribution to human rights was not the early drafts of the Declaration. Rather it was to keep the human rights program alive at the UN in the face of opposition from the Secretary General. The truth is that Hum-

McGill News

MARTLETS



Paul Davenport says adieu. McGill's Vice-principal, Planning and Computer Services, is heading west on July 1 to become the tenth president of the University of Alberta in Edmonton, succeeding McGill grad Myer Horowitz. Davenport, forty-two, joined McGill's Economics Department in 1973. From 1982 to 1986, he was Associate Dean in McGill's Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. Asked about the promotion, Davenport said he felt a combination of "delight and terror."



Time to get fit, but there's never time? Now McGill's Fitness Appraisal Program can give you that starting push by expertly measuring aerobic capacity, flab content, muscle strength, and body statistics to help you plan a dynamic comeback. You can compare test results with other Canadians your age and sex, and assess any risk factors. Cost: \$50 for the public; \$35 for alumni and staff; \$25 for McGill students. 398-7011.

phrey had some very fundamental differences with the much-revered Dag Hammarskjold, and so it was remarkable that he kept the Human Rights Division going. Among the significant achievements were the debate on and acceptance of the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. These have now been ratified by eighty-seven and ninety-one states respectively. "[They] are helping to revolutionize international law," says Humphrey.

Humphrey has always been interested in peace and human rights. A New Brunswick native, he is a life long francophile and an outspoken advocate of minority language rights for well over fifty years. And although it is much appreciated, the recognition he has received this year is truly important to him in only one respect. Just as he believes his contribution to human rights in the 50s and 60s was to keep the program alive at the UN, today it is to help make the cause known throughout the world. Humphrey says that his generation codified human rights, and now it is up to this generation to decide how to apply and enforce them. It is an immediate necessity, but he is optimistic.

In his Nov. 16, 1988, speech for the first annual human rights lectureship now given in his name at McGill, John Humphrey talked of his satisfaction: "Never since 1948 has the message of the Declaration reached so many people ... when I sat with my wife in the Montreal Olympic Stadium and watched over sixty thousand youngsters swaying to the music in an Amnesty International concert dedicated to the Universal Declaration, I knew that they were getting the right message."

Everyday English in China

by Diana Grier-Ayton

While the English language may not be very popular in Quebec, it is being studied avidly by millions of eager students in the People's Republic of China. Thanks to lessons created at McGill, Wayne Gretzky and Anne of Green Gables are becoming celebrities in Beijing.

"It all began with dumplings," says David Levy of McGill's Centre for Continuing Education. Levy, Coordinator of English Programs at the Centre, worked in consultation with Chinese officials to prepare course material for the lessons now being broadcast by radio in the

People's Republic. In 1984, Levy met a group of Chinese students visiting Canada as part of a technical and language training program sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency. Having expressed a fondness for Chinese dumplings, he was invited for a meal prepared by the visitors, one of whom was from a province specializing in the delicacy. During the meal, the students discussed English shortwave radio transmissions and extolled the virtues of Voice of America (VOA). Its news reports were regarded as more objective than those provided by the heavily biased Chinese media, and some program material was read at an especially slow rate for listeners trying to learn English. Levy, a second language specialist, was intrigued by their enthusiastic support of VOA and began to wonder whether Canada couldn't provide an English-language course on its shortwave network.

He devised a plan and broached the subject with the director of Radio Canada International (RCI). RCI very much wanted to provide this service, but could not transmit a clear signal as far as China, so the idea was born to record material on cassettes for distribution to radio stations there. Would the Chinese be interested?

In July, 1986, Levy travelled to China to find out. The eagerness shown by the Chinese was overwhelming. He claims "only half jokingly" that the importance of learning English ranks "somewhere between eating and sex" for the Chinese. The country is still very poor and needs the technology for mass production of goods in order to meet the demand of its huge domestic market. English is recognized as the international language of business and technology, and the learning of English is seen as the key to providing access to modern industrial techniques.

An approach from a Canadian institution was especially welcome. Canadian English has the right accent, or lack of one. The Australians were also anxious to provide English programming but the Chinese recognize that there is a regional distinction to Australian English. Older generations in China had been taught by the British but their influence in the country, at one time very strong, has been waning. The Americans, perhaps blinded by the communist spectre, have apparently never shown a great interest in establishing such links with China. Canada's lobbying for China's entry to the United Nations, Diefenbaker's wheat sales in the face of American opposition, and, of course, Norman Bethune's medical service, are all factors influencing Do

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Eager students take their first look at the "Everyday English" text outside the Beijing radio station, where the book is distributed.

the Chinese who are "very proud and remember their friends," says Levy.

He prepared a report for the CBC, sponsors of the scheme, outlining the enthusiastic response he had received. Approval was given to proceed. Working with Allan Familiant, RCI's Director of Programming and Operations, a preliminary program was worked out and a further trip made to China in December, 1986, to discuss the material. Certain adjustments were made and preparation of the lessons began in early 1987. John Ruckdeschel, a lecturer in the English Program at the Continuing Education Centre, helped Levy devise the exercises. After much research, trial lessons with Chinese students at McGill and a third trip to China, the course material was ready for production by the end of 1987. With the assistance of some extra technicians and several freelance actors, the programs were recorded on stereo cassettes at RCI studios in Montreal.

The series, called "Everyday English," began airing in October, 1988. The programs follow three teachers from China on a trip across Canada, thus introducing listeners to Canadian geography, politics and culture as well as to the English language. Textbooks, written by Levy and Ruckdeschel, were published in Hong Kong and distributed to students in China.

"This course was tailor-made for the

People's Republic and that makes it unique," says Allan Familiant. "We were very proud of the result, but we wanted to make sure it was a success before we blew our horn," he continues. In fact, the technical quality of the programs is so good that the BBC, the acknowledged experts in educational programming, approached the RCI to find out how it was done.

As for reaction from the consumer, David Levy began receiving letters as soon as the series went on the air. One listener thanked him for the chance to learn English, "an opportunity that I couldn't dream of at my youth." "Canadian pronunciation sounds very pleasant," said a student, while another wrote to ask, "Could we call you Uncle?", a term of affection and respect in China. Carefully folded and enclosed with one letter was an exquisitely subtle ink-wash painting of crayfish on whisper-thin paper. The accompanying note said, "The gift itself may be light as a goose feather, but sent from afar it conveys deep feeling."

Bringing "Everyday English" to the Chinese has required painstaking planning, patience, and cooperation. The customers are happy, Canada's reputation in China is enhanced, and the participants from RCI and McGill are deservedly proud of the result. No one is more pleased and proud than Uncle David Levy.



Truth through satire is the Red Herring's maxim. From a new student paper whose sense of truth is guaranteed steroid-free, come advertisements like this: "Wanted — McGill Principal: Good pay; free drinks; hordes of hot young babes from Toronto" or "Special lecture: Manifest destiny and the depletion of the ozone layer."

The first issue appeared on campus November 23, 1988, and editor David Apen says it was inspired by McGill. "Lord knows there is plenty to laugh about — just look around you." Entrepreneurial co-editor Cleo Paskal found funding when she searched out McGill humour magazine alumni from the 40s and 60s.

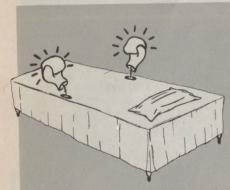


McGill's women swimmers ranked number 1 in the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union after the Winter Nationals Club Championships in Montreal Jan. 28, as Olympic medalist Angela Nugent swam the fastest 50 meter freestyle in Canada this season. Coaches François Laurin and Benoit Clément say the Martlets' growing prominence comes from good recruiting, and hard work. Said Laurin: "Three years ago we were in last place, now we're on top."

Nancy Ackerman

MARTLETS

McGill's storm warning radar system is causing highs around the world—in Florida, NASA uses the technology to forecast space shuttle launch and landing weather; in Hong Kong the system has provided meteorological information since 1978; and in São Paulo, Brazilians predict flash floods with it. Professor Geoffrey Austin, Director of the Weather Radar Project, says "we offered the system to Environment Canada back in 1978, but they were not convinced of its utility." Now, Environment Canada has an up-dated prototype of the system in its Montreal office, and wants to buy sixteen more to install across the country. Tenders have been opened to private industry.



Kidney stones can now be pulverized instead of being treated by painful surgery. At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Urologist-in-Chief, Dr. Mustafa El Hilali, is using a revolutionary \$1.6-million piece of equipment called a lithotripter. Thousands of shock waves are directed at a stone after its exact position is identified with two x-ray machines. The procedure takes less than an hour and can be performed without general anaesthetic. It eliminates wound complications, and both hospitalization time and convalescence are dramatically reduced. Currently, four patients are treated per day — future plans call for the addition of a \$350,000 attachment to the lithotripter which will allow similar treatment of gallstones.

Goooood Morning Montreal!

by Debbie Mercier

Robin Williams' unorthodox use of the air waves on *Good Morning Vietnam* doesn't hold a candle to CKUT's potpourri of unconventional radio broadcasting. Formerly a student club, the old Radio McGill has graduated to FM status — 90.3 on your dial. The Canadian Radio and Television Commission (CRTC) granted a licence to Radio McGill (now CKUT) at a hearing in March 1987, over applications from several commercial stations in the Montreal area, as well as four community stations, including Concordia.

According to Professor Frank Buckely of the Faculty of Law, McGill's "Application and Promise of Performance" to the CRTC was a sophisticated and professional document. It was the result of a year of dedicated work by Radio McGill staff, alumni and University members, and was a "remarkable testimony to McGill's spirit." Buckley was the legal and marketing advisor during the preparation stages. His research assistant, Jason Moog, spent countless hours amassing the required information for the application. Alumni Peter Casey, David Cohen, Susan (Ostrom) Conradi, David Laidley and Don Rossiter were helpful in garnering support from other alumni and lining up prospective advertisers for the station. In addition, the document had background agreements and letters of support from the University and the Students' Society, as well as valuable technical information from Associate Vice-principal Physical Resources Sam Kingdon.

Susan Elrington, CKUT's current station manager, contends that Radio McGill's commitment to program diversity helped to make the station's application strong. "There is not a sane soul alive who can listen to everything we do," Elrington smiles, "but there is something for everyone."

The program guide, called Static Barking (published every two months and distributed on and off campus), supports the station manager's observation. The music content (55 percent), includes the full spectrum of taste (and there is no accounting for some of it!). Shows feature classical, folk, rock, blues, jazz, country and western, Latin American, reggae, and other genres of music. Top 40 is permitted, but cannot be played regularly — the station must stay within CRTC's "hit to

non-hit radio." CKUT also plays demo cassettes by local Canadian bands, giving them much-needed exposure. Elrington proudly points out that current international stars Tracy Chapman, U2, and The Cowboy Junkies, all got their breaks on campus community radio.

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McGill News

The 45 percent spoken word content on CKUT includes newscasts, sportscasts, and talk shows which cover more diverse issues in more depth than mainstream radio. The station gives a "voice to the voiceless," providing air time to community groups who would not normally be heard on the radio. Fifteen hours per week are reserved for shows like Earth Tremors (covering peace and environment issues), La Communauté Haïtienne, Dykes on Mykes, West Island on the Air, Montreal Jewish Magazine, The Homo Show ("for those who are gay and those who are simply very happy"), Hersay ("wimmin's" issues), and Word from Ireland. The station's mandate is to provide a balance of programming, an "alternative media voice in Montreal.

According to Elrington, it is the people that really make CKUT tick. With four salaried staff and 260 volunteers, the creativity and potential are unlimited. Elrington, whose infectious enthusiasm for campus community radio permeates throughout the station, is originally from Nova Scotia. A UBC Political Science graduate, she came to Montreal in 1987 to learn French and to learn about Quebec first hand. "I've worked at other campus community radio stations, but the dedication and commitment found at McGill are rare." Volunteers spend from two up to as

In spite of their program guide Static Barking, CKUT is broadcasting less static and more eclectic radio than ever before with Station Manager Sue Elrington at the helm.



Harold Rosenberg

McGill News

MARTLETS

much as thirty or forty hours per week of their own time working for the station. Regular meetings of the executive committee, program committees, departments, and staff, as well as a weekly internal newsletter (called *Spurious Radiation*) facilitate communication. Elrington emphasizes that everyone is encouraged to participate in determining policy and that decisions are obtained as much as possible by consensus, which fosters commitment.

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The reasons people give for being involved in CKUT are as diverse as its programming, but all obviously love what they do and love to talk about it. Rob Costain and Shawn Richards are two McGill Film and Communications students who are learning the practical aspects of broadcast journalism. They point to McGill alumni Katie Malloch, Mark Philips, and Victor Nurenburg who have gone on to Montreal broadcast fame. Rob who hosts a weekly morning show, emphasizes "the need to use radio as a medium to provide a service to people. Eugene Evans, the host of a nationally syndicated show called "Music Biz (broadcast from CKUT to campus community radio stations across Canada), agrees, and points out that some shows are "simply too specialized for commercial radio.' Jed Kahane, who covers political and environmental issues, says, "I like the excitement at the station, the challenge and satisfaction of getting a show on the air.' Even the salaried staff devote some of their spare time to helping out in other aspects of the station. Daphne Savoy, a UNB graduate and CKUT book-keeper, does a weekly bilingual overnight show in addition to her regular duties.

The station has not been without growing pains as it has grappled with financial problems since its inception in 1987. The present manager inherited a serious deficit, resulting from unrealistic projections for going FM, combined with poor financial management. Elrington is confident, however, that the station will achieve its goal of self-sufficiency. The doubling of Radio McGill fees agreed to by McGill students in a recent referendum will help enormously. In addition, the station's Board of Governors and Financial Committee regularly review CKUT's operation Although the university is now contributing a larger share of the budget, the advertising and fundraising portion will grow over the next five years

CKUT has made steady progress since going FM, and according the *Montreal Mirror*, it "is quickly becoming a strong

voice in the city." The station's "cult" of staff and volunteers is close knit (with up to 65 people packed into 1,500 square feet!) and dedicated to providing a diversity of programming never before available in Montreal. Vive la différence!

Biotechnology finds a new home on campus

by Janice Hamilton

Described as the last great discovery of the 20th century, biotechnology means many things to many people. To the beer industry, it means fermentation. To medical researchers, it can mean producing hormones and immune system regulators to treat disease. To plant scientists, it can mean creating new strains of crops that are more resistant to frost or pests.

McGill is a leader in biotechnology—with over 150 scientists involved in related projects and research—and will open a new Biotechnology Centre on campus in the coming months. This is the first centre in Canada with the triple mandate of teaching, providing services to the scientific community, and facilitating research projects.

Centralized biotechnology facilities have proven to be cost-effective and efficient in other institutions and are considered to be the key to success in this highly competitive field. "We need to organize all the biotechnology sciences in a single place on campus that is highly visible to McGill scientists and the outside world," says Dr. Robert Murgita, director of the Office of Biotechnology and Chairman of Microbiology and Immunology.

As a showcase for McGill's biotechnology expertise, the centre will encourage interaction between university scientists, industry and government researchers, take on research contracts, and promote multi-disciplinary projects among McGill investigators. It will also sponsor conferences and lectures and offer student training programs.

While offices, conference rooms and the reception area will be in the Lyman Duff Building, labs will be located near the corner of Pine and University in the "Gatehouse," a wing of the Pathological Institute designed in 1922 by Nobbs and Hyde and used for caretakers and experimental animals. Murgita is determined that the centre be as attractive as possible. "You know how it is in universities.



A new English civil law dictionary, master-minded by Professor Paul-André Crépeau (right), seen here with Anne-Marie Trahan, Deputy Minister of Justice of Canada (centre), and Alain Landry, Deputy Secretary of State, has been published by the Quebec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law at McGill. For the first time, Quebec jurists working in English can accurately determine the meaning of Quebec's french civil law terms. "Until now," said Robert Kouri, chairman of the English editorial committee, "lawyers had to refer to common law dictionaries."

CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT MCGIII SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The McGill Symphony Orchestra plays Carnegie Hall, New York City, April 3. Last year the McGill musicians played at the State University of New York and were noticed by organizers of the university band program at Carnegie Hall. The McGill orchestra shares the April billing with bands from Wisconsin and Alabama, and will play Mahler's Symphony #1. Alumni and friends are invited to a pre-concert reception at the Russian Tea Room. Information: Blair McRobie, (212) 428-6257.



Kids love macaroni, especially when it's Kraft Dinner — wrestling that is. This tasty student sport appeared in the Union ballroom Jan. 27. In the first bout the Flying Catelli Fighting Family thrashed the Twisted Baguettes to emerge victorious from the dumptrucksized pit of macaroni and cheese. Why, you ask? Wrestler Jane Armstrong said, "I've done jello-wrestling for many years — it's time to give noodles a try."



"Biotechnology is changing the way society copes with disease, pollution and waste," says Dr. Robert Murgita, director of McGill's office of Biotechnology.

You have rooms that look like World War II rejects. But private sector people are used to nice environments. If they are to invest some money here, they want to know McGill is organized."

Harold Rosenberg

One detail yet to be decided is whether and how the Canadian Pacific Chair in Biotechnology will be related to the centre. The chair has been vacant since its first incumbent, Dr. Kelvin Ogilvie, who played a significant role in establishing McGill's reputation in biotechnology, left last year to become Vice-president Academic at Acadia University.

Under the direction of Jonathan Jeffery, a senior protein chemist coming from the University of Aberdeen, part of the centre will be run as a small business. It will offer biotechnology services such as protein and DNA synthesis and analysis to McGill scientists at low cost and to researchers from other universities and private sector companies for higher fees. "We came up with a conservative estimate of half a million dollars a year that McGill scientists direct to the outside community. Now we'll be able to provide those services here," Murgita says.

Centre committee member Greg Matlashewski, an assistant professor of parasitology studying the papilloma virus, which is linked to cervical cancer, is looking forward to this convenience. He produces antibodies to the virus and uses them to try to detect the infection early. "We will use the centre's machine to synthesize part of the viral protein, or peptides, and make antibodies using those peptides. We now get our peptides from Alberta, and it is very expensive."

Dean of Graduate Studies and Research Gordon Maclachlan hopes the centre will give Montreal a boost as a hub of the biotechnology industry. McGill researchers already co-operate with scientists at the National Research Council's new Biotechnology Research Institute here, and Maclachlan thinks the availability of reliable services at McGill will attract more biotechnology companies to the city.

Once the business aspect of the centre is well established, a greater emphasis can be placed on research and development projects. Murgita suggests that given McGill's strength in identifying therapeutic agents, this is an area where the centre could make an important contribution. "For example, TPA is a substance that can prevent complications after heart attacks. It has been produced by recombinant DNA technology, and now biotechnologists are trying to design a better molecular structure or a smaller portion of the molecule that will have no side effects."

The centre got off the ground quickly. It was only last year that Murgita, Rose Johnstone, Chairman of Biochemistry, and Biology Chairman Barid Mukherjee seriously began discussing such a facility. They have had the enthusiastic support of the administration, and of an anonymous benefactor. A former McGill professor now living in the United States, whose name will be revealed when the centre is opened, donated the money for the renovations.

The centre also has one industrial sponsor and negotiations are underway with other firms, including computer and biotechnology companies. As members of the centre, private sponsors could have representatives on the board of directors, access to scientific expertise, and in some cases, first rights to discoveries.

Pharmacia Canada, a subsidiary of the Swedish biotechnology and health care firm, signed an agreement with McGill last June. "Pharmacia will give money and technical expertise and supply experts from Sweden to make constructive criti-

cism," says Murgita. "In return, when possible, we will purchase instrumentation from them and buy supplies at special rates."

"Pharmacia has developed methods and equipment used in analyzing, synthesizing, and separating biological molecules," says Pharmacia Canada president Mike Geadah. "It determines what will be used to do research and it develops innovations through its network with the research community. McGill is at the forefront in many areas, so our involvement with McGill can expand that research network. We'll learn from and contribute to each other."

There will also be a Pharmacia scholarship. Murgita believes it is only fair that biotechnology industries help defray the costs of training students who may later become their employees. "This is expensive stuff we're doing here, and we need financial assistance, while they need the product."

The balance between financial need and pure scientific pursuit is a delicate one. While many scientists are eager to have closer university/industry links, others caution that basic scientific research must not be dominated or influenced solely by financial considerations. "Some researchers blur the line between personal greed and ethical belief," says Kelvin Ogilvie. "Basic researchers have a responsibility to the society that provides the funds for research."

For Murgita, a slim, energetic man with just the hint of an accent from his home town of Rockland, Maine, spearheading this project has been challenging yet fun. "The vision of the centre has expanded in the last year," he says. "We got funding and we got very positive feedback from the private sector, so we've been allowed to dream larger dreams."

Murgita has also capitalized on his New England practicality to ensure the centre's success. The coordinating committee surveyed McGill scientists to find out their needs and is studying the experiences of about 120 other biotechnology centres across North America which are enjoying varying degrees of success. "We are not exactly trail blazing," says Murgita, "but a lot of centres failed because they started with a false sense of what they could accomplish.

"We have to be practical. There's nothing more competitive right now than biotechnology," Murgita continues. "It is an offspring of basic science — and in science, there's no second place." The official opening of McGill's Biotechnology Centre marks the beginning of a new era.

by Alison

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atricia Lee, BSc'78, has made the kind of discovery most geologists only dream of. In 1986 she earned her place on the roster of daring and successful McGill geologists when she found the largest Alberta gas deposit in twenty years.

The magnitude of the find known as "Sweet Caroline" astonished the petroleum industry. The Caroline field had been largely abandoned, and few insiders believed that large finds were still possible in Alberta. Pat Lee, working for Shell Canada, persevered with a sophisticated geophysical model of the layers of earth, rock, and underground faults, and eventually provided a boost to the rest of the industry. Shell Canada and the consortium developing the area plan to invest more than \$600 million in

After Lee graduated from McGill in 1978 she joined Shell Canada in Calgary, where she still works. But it took a long time



Tenacious McGill geologist Pat Lee has been tagged the "supernova of the petroleum industry" for her discovery of the two-trillion-cubic-foot Caroline gas deposit, the largest Canadian find in twenty years.



Known as "the father of experimental geology," Frank Dawson Adams (front row centre) poses with his geology group circa 1895.

to get the project off the ground. Because she was "just fresh out of school" she met with considerable resistance. Besides, Lee was shaking up the established order. Andrew Hynes, chairman of McGill's Geology Department, says "The trouble with Pat Lee's project was that she was doing something unconventional. She had to talk the company into going much deeper in an area they had already abandoned. She ran into trouble with credibility because she was saying she could do something that no one else had been able to do. What she did was thoroughly innovative."

Lee said she could recognize the porosity of rock — an important element in the creation of accessible gas and oil deposits — from the character of the seismic record. Liquid travels through the minute holes in the rock and along faults, and is prevented from reaching the surface by a cap of impermeable rock.

After her first couple of years at Shell, it began to dawn on Lee just how important the whole area of seismic mapping (picture a radar aimed like a lawnmower) and geophysics was. With typical McGill drive, Lee altered course. "I didn't know much about it, and the best way to learn was to get a one-year transfer."

Once in the geophysics department, she started by processing raw seismic data, which was then used by interpreters to predict the composition of the earth's layers. Near the end of the year, she was given her own interpretation project, and finally cut her teeth on some seismic modelling.

"It was just a little project sitting on the shelf," she says, that involved some preliminary data from the Caroline site. Drawing on her knowledge of both geology and interpretation, she created a model of the reservoir. At the time, two competing companies were drilling near the area she had outlined. According to her father, Robert Lee, Pat rounded up her own company's working group and threw all her eggs into the Caroline basket. "If my model is right and their [the competing companies'] holes go straight down," she said, "they'll both miss the reservoir." Each firm spent about \$2.5 million, and struck out.

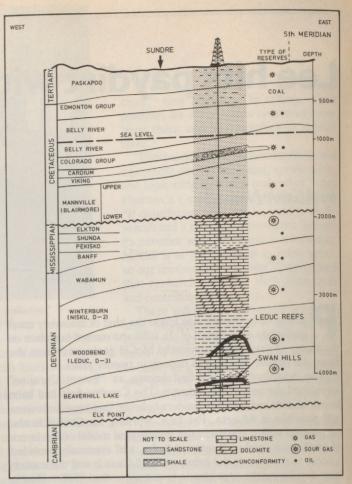
Still, it took Lee about three years to sell her "play," as the black-gold diggers call such moves, to Shell management. Two setbacks occured: one, no one thought she had enough training as a geophysicist, and two, there wasn't any money to begin testing. Major oil companies maintain about ten teams of geologists and geophysicists, and each team proposes a project every year. But Shell, for instance, may fund only two of these projects annually, and a geologist can go for years without seeing any of his or her projects developed. Andrew Hynes says, "The biggest frustration the geology graduate has in the petroleum industry is fighting for a limited number of dollars."

The project got a much needed boost in 1981 when Lee started working for seasoned Shell geologist Felix Frey. Frey did some figuring on the back of an envelope and quickly realized that if the reservoir contained only half the gas that Lee predicted, the well would still be a powerhouse. He helped sell the play to management, and got Shell's General Manager Lorne Kingwell to dig up \$200,000 to keep the project alive.

Oil companies play cat and mouse. They use range-roaming detectives in pick-up trucks to spy on each other's exploration sites. Many veterans of the business say a good oil 'n' gasdetective can smell the other guy's fresh discovery from miles away. (Anyone who smells in "kilometres away" is usually not too good, they add.)

Shell didn't hold any of the leases on the land around Pat Lee's target area, so when exploration was finally authorized, the drillers had to proceed cautiously in order to avoid detection. Shell started acquiring land rights in 1983, and drilled the first hole in January of 1986.

But Shell was still circumspect about success at the Caroline site. And Lee understood why. "Explorationists have to deal with risk and a lot of unknowns, and they try to make sense of limited



A geological profile of the Caroline gas find.

data. It's like doing a puzzle without all the pieces. You try to put the pieces you have in the right place, and make an interpretation of what it looks like. That's why it's so difficult to sell."

Lee believed in her interpretation, but says she "didn't expect the play to be this rich." The field is large — tests show Caroline contains an estimated two trillion cubic feet of gas, fully 10 percent of Canada's remaining natural gas liquid reserves. It also has the ability to weather many swings in the market price of the commodity because it contains such a variety of gases. Though Lee was tagged "the supernova of petroleum geology" for her star role in the Caroline play, her larger story began quietly, with a stroll around the McGill campus.

Lee became interested in geology almost by accident. Admitted to the Faculty of Science in the mid seventies, she was roaming McGill looking into her options when the Chairman of the Geology Department, Ron Doig, spotted her and called her into his office. Within five minutes, he'd signed her up. According to Pat, "geology seemed interesting because it is a mix of a lot of different sciences: chemistry, physics, biology, and paleontology. It's the sort of science that helps explain a lot of things that we see — why mountains exist, why rivers are there."

Lee is one of a long line of McGill geological adventurers. Frank Dawson Adams, revered by many scholars as the "father of experimental geology," was the first to prove that rock had "flow," a breakthrough that contributed to the development of the earth-moving theory of continental drift.

Dr. T.H. Clark, who, at the age of 95, is still finding adventure in the research he does in the basement of Redpath Museum, has made many significant contributions to the study of paleontology, and pioneered the mapping of the Quebec lowlands.

While James Gill discovered the massive ore deposits on the Quebec North Shore of the St. Lawrence River that led to the founding of Schefferville, other McGill graduates wandered

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further afield: Guy Carleton Jones and Calvin Stowe McLean travelled to South Africa and became rich through their gold discoveries.

John Thorburn Williamson, notorious as the "Diamond King," is probably the most famous of McGill's geologists. Soon after receiving his Ph.D. in 1933, he left McGill in search of diamonds. Williamson journeyed into Tanganyika after a short association with the Oppenheimer's of South Africa, a family which was heavily into the diamond mining industry, but not adventurous enough for the ol' Diamond King. He cut the Oppenheimer connection when the company refused to pursue some of his theories about the location of a geological feature called kimberlite pipes, in which he theorized (correctly) he would find diamonds.

In Tanganyika, Williamson spent many fruitless years looking for the kimberlite pipe he believed was there. On March 6, 1940, he finally found it. Lorne Gales, former Executive Director of the Graduates' Society and author of an article on the Diamond King, relates the tale: "Williamson had run out of money and food, his truck was broken and stuck in the mud. He was sitting down, disheartened, with his back against a uba tree, idly playing with the loose dirt, when he felt something hard beneath his hand, and pulled up five diamonds." The rest is history.

The new and highly profitable Williamson Company had as its logo a uba tree with five diamonds in it. The Diamond King's mine eventually produced ten percent of the world's diamonds.

Over the years, the McGill Geology Department has made substantial scholarly contributions in the field of geology. For Andrew Hynes, however, the department's reputation is sometimes locked in the past. "People still think of geologists only as



Geology chairman Andrew Hynes says the computer is as important to geologists today as the pick axe was a century ago.

miners and prospectors, as men in Kodiak boots swatting whopping big blackflies," he says.

Indeed, geology has changed. Ninety-five year-old Dr. Clark, who came to McGill in 1924, says he first taught "rocks and minerals. Now, although we still teach about the things the world is made of, we have added the adventure of computers, and resultant chemical and physical analyses."

When Dr. Clark started, the Geology Department had only four professors, scattered in different buildings. Since then, the department has grown to a faculty of eighteen geologists, geochemists, and geophysicists.



"Not all geologists are looking for mines," says Andrew Hynes. About 30 to 40 percent of geologists look at rocks, he estimates, while others examine the thermal dynamics of the earth's core. Structural geologists look at the development of mountains, and paleontologists study fossils to discover how the layers of the earth were created.

Geologists also study ground water systems and the problems of acid rain. According to Hynes, acid rain is more of a problem in Canada because, unlike many American lakes, Canadian lakes have no limestone in their bedrock to neutralize the acid. Geologists, because of their knowledge of surface chemistries and bedrock, "can study areas where the impact of acid rain is likely to be the largest."

McGill maintains a fine balance between laboratory research and field work. Many of the methods developed by scientists can be used for industrial purposes, and a high percentage of graduates go into industry. Over half of McGill graduates enter petroleum explorations, while others work as mining geologists, or go into research, where they may be involved in geological mapping.

The Lee family also has a tradition of excellence in science, as well as a tradition of getting an education at McGill. Pat's mother, Maude (Toye) Lee, was the first woman to graduate in Chemical Engineering at McGill, and her father, Robert Lee, a metallurgical engineer, has recently endowed a scholarship for the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. Called the Savard-Lee Scholarship, it commemorates the invention of a new process for refining steel.

The strength of any family seems to be that parents are the best supporters of their adventurous kids. According to Maude Lee, the Caroline find is not the only idea of Pat's that has borne fruit. "She's been able to increase the value of Shell's reserves by a large amount in other fields. Pat has always tried to do as well as she could with what she had, and she's a perfectionist." Robert Lee agrees: "Pat is one of those people who will do well in any field. She's a very determined person."

For the time being, however, Pat Lee clings to the daring spirit of discovery she found and nurtured at McGill. Sometimes when Lee is striding across the derrick-strewn prairie, the wind in her face, it even seems like the Diamond King Williamson, Frank Dawson Adams, and James Gill speak through her. "As for climbing the corporate ladder, I don't know how far I would want to go," she says. "What's most exciting is doing exploration and, hopefully, making more discoveries."

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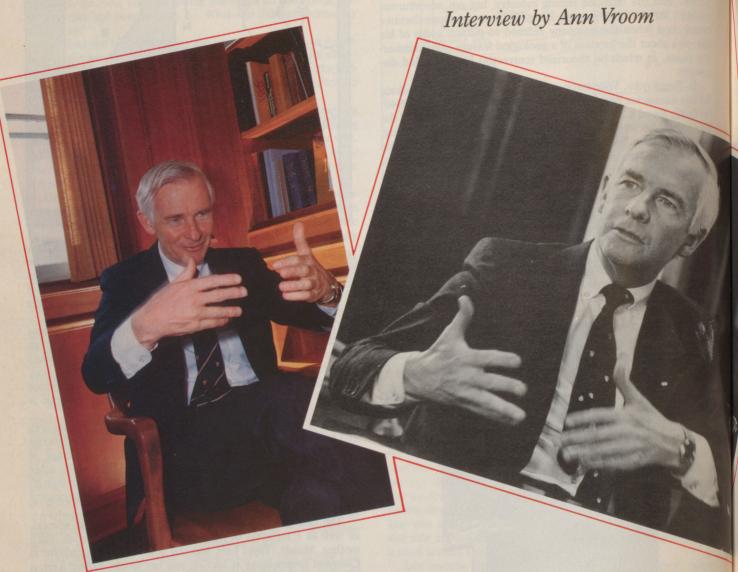
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Welcome back David



Last summer Principal David Johnston stated that he would step down when his current term of office expired in August 1989. In the late fall, Johnston had a change of heart and submitted his name to the Principal's Selection Committee. In December it was announced that Johnston had been appointed Principal and Vice-chancellor for a third five-year term commencing September 1, 1989. The News spoke with Principal Johnston recently to find out what his plans are for the next five years at McGill.

News: Everyone was taken by surprise at your decision to stay on at McGill.

Johnston: So was my family.

News: What made you change your mind? Did you go out one evening for a walk in a snow storm?

Johnston: No, the major factor that caused me to rethink my position was that in the fall we got good news on our funding from the Quebec government. The Minister of Education produced a new financial formula establishing for the first time just and

equitable funding for all Quebec universities. That was a battle that I had been fighting for five years and I felt that until there was some movement towards fairness on the part of the Quebec government, I could not play a further effective role at McGill. Once the assurance of equitable funding came from the Minister, it became possible for me to think whether I could be useful to McGill.

News: Will this equitable funding formula also redress past inequities?

Johnston: The new formula will be implemented in 1989-90 and will establish equitable funding beginning in that year. The question of accumulated deficits has been left as one of five items requiring further study.

News: What specific objectives would you like to accomplish in the next five years?

Johnston: The first is a financial objective: to insure that fair, equitable funding is brought into place and to reduce the gap

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which exists between Quebec and Ontario universities. The second is to continue the momentum at McGill to ensure that we are one of the world's leading institutions — one which must be uniquely sensitive to the needs of Quebec and Canada — that we always measure ourselves by the best international standards and that we be extremely effective and efficient in handling our resources.

I have just read Harvard's 1987-88 financial report. The figures indicate that the cost per student at McGill is 1/6 that of Harvard and yet we have teaching and research programs which rank with those of the best including Harvard, Stanford, Oxford and Cambridge. That we can do that, is to my mind a miracle, one that has occurred because of the unusual dedication and commitment of the people at McGill.

News: In concrete terms, how do you see achieving these objectives?

Johnston: Getting stable and fair government funding will permit us to move away from a preoccupation with budget cuts. We will look not only to alumni and the corporate sector for support, but increasingly to new, imaginative matching sources of funds: government/private sector matches such as the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council have provided which are now extended to other agencies; centres of excellence in Ontario and now nationally; the kind of support the Canadian Institute for Grants Research has given McGill for work in artificial intelligence and robotics which would not have been possible in a solely state-supported university. You can only establish world-level quality if you can lay your hands on resources that are above and beyond the conventional.

News: Do you feel that McGill has changed since you first arrived on campus?

Johnston: Yes. We have come to understand more profoundly our role as a Quebec institution serving Quebec and all of Canada. Our capacity to function in French has changed quite significantly in the nine years I have been here.

Our collaborative arrangements with other Quebec universities are more numerous and imaginative, in part because funding sources depend on collaboration and in part because there's been a genuine willingness of McGill people to say "we cannot go it alone." The Dairy Herd Analysis group at Macdonald College works with producers and other troubled service institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture. In the Music Faculty we have seen an enhancement in the quality of teaching and research and at the same time a flowering of the music service to the community which has helped to start the renaissance of art in Montreal.

News: Do you see McGill continuing as an anglophone establishment?

Johnston: We are an English-speaking institution but we are not anglophone, just as Canada is not simply anglophone. The population of McGill is like a mosaic of Canada — with 50 percent of our students English-speaking, 27 percent French-speaking and the other 23 percent covering a variety of ethnic backgrounds.

I see us continuing to function as an English-speaking institution although with increasingly more teaching programs given in French. And we will continue to teach thirty-five foreign languages — a remarkable number for a middle-size university.

News: Some alumni have expressed concerns that in our efforts to work more closely with French-speaking universities, deal with the provincial government and integrate into the mainstream of Quebec life, McGill will become a French institution. Are their fears well-founded?

Johnston: My answer is "Come and see for yourself. Step on campus and see French freely used, English of course, but also an Italian Department that says we shall teach Italian subjects in Italian and a Classics Department where modern Greek is an important component." That is the sense of the McGill I know. We are helping this country to see its cultural pluralism in the best sense of the word.

News: There has been some criticism among the faculty that during your first two terms of office you have spent an inordinate amount of time on fundraising and public relations to the neglect of the academic community. How do you respond to this?

Johnston: I wish they'd come along with me when I'm doing the fund-raising and public relations. It has to be done. We have spent an enormous amount of time on a massive capital campaign and major efforts with government relations. For the campaign it is difficult to get volunteers to make those sacrifices of time if the senior people of the University are not. We are looking to developing more staff in that area which will help reduce the principal's involvement.

During this period I was also president of both the national and provincial associations of universities and colleges. It is hard to work eighty hours a week in any different way if you have those responsibilities and are going to do them well. And yet I think it is important that McGill people do these things — just as all our vice-principals have led their national associations in their portfolio. This is a McGill tradition that we must continue.

News: Do you see your priorities as Principal changing for your third term?

Johnston: I hope to be able to spend more time on internal matters and on longer range planning at McGill, and write about

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education in our society. I am also chairing a National Roundtable on Environment and Economy and some of my research oriented scholarly work will have to do with what we are trying to define as sustainable development and what role the university has to play.

News: Tenure has been abolished recently in universities in England. McGill's own Chancellor Jean de Grandpré has publicly criticized the concept of tenure. What is your position on tenure?

Johnston: I believe in tenure in Canadian universities because to encourage people to make a lifelong career in a particular niche in science — social science or humanities — one has to assure them that they will be able to pursue that research and teaching and not have that commitment destroyed two thirds of the way through their lifetime because there is no longer a deemed immediate relevance for that kind of information.

It is vitally important that one not simply promise permanence without both sides of the bargain being upheld. The original selection must be done with great scrutiny, and there should be annual periods of review.

News: How do you deal with tenured faculty who are not performing?

Johnston: You have to deal with it directly. It is in our regulations that one must continue to perform at high standards. If not, it is possible to remove people in tenure positions for lack of performance and we do.

News: In regards to the status of women at McGill, what policies or specific measures are in effect to ensure that there is equal pay given both men and women for work of equal value?

Johnston: We have recently appointed an employment equity coordinator, Honora Shaughnessy, [with the help of a \$50,000-grant from the provincial government] to develop programs that respond to needs and gaps in the University.

Seven or eight years ago we had a comprehensive analysis of academic salaries, with an opportunity for each female professor who had questions about her salary, to have a matching with peers of her selection and an analysis by a three-person commission of salaries. There were some considerable changes made as a result.

I think the more practical problems have to do with the pool of talent available and the particular demands on women who have family as well as career responsibilities. I'm very conscious of that because my wife is currently doing her PhD in respiratory physiology, has an active and demanding family, an even more active and demanding husband, and active social life.

We at McGill have to go that extra mile in ensuring that whenever a position is available, it is widely advertised, that any woman who has the qualifications and is interested, has an opportunity to present herself. We must be sure that additional training programs and development opportunities are in place in greater degree than they are at present and make it more possible for women to enter into professions, disciplines and administrative groups that heretofore have been traditionally all male. It may well be that we should have as a standard principle female representation on selection committees of significance.

News: What is your opinion on affirmative action programs?

Johnston: My first experience with affirmative action programs was as Dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario. We had 150 first-year places in Law and we allocated two of those to Indian and Native students. This was very controversial at the time because one side of the equation said, "Look, ultimately you do fairness to all your populations by ensuring that merit succeeds and not special opportunities." In that case we felt there were some gaps to be made up and it was terribly important there be some role models for Indian and Native communities.

My approach to affirmative action at McGill would be to concentrate a lot of effort on the equality of opportunity side and try to be sure that the possibilities to develop a broader base of skills, experience and qualifications are there so that an individual can win her appointment in equal competition with male counterparts.

News: Are we any further ahead in our negotiations with the City of Montreal over the permit for the construction of the new Athletic Complex?

Johnston: I pray every night! I think the last six months have shown considerable promise because the McGill campus including the Athletic Complex, is being studied as a separate dossier from the Mount Royal Heritage Park master plan and we have a very good working relationship with the City planning officials.

We are proposing a land swap — McGill to give a wooded strip of land behind the residences in return for an equivalent amount of little-used land at the Pine/Park Avenue interchange on which a portion of the complex will stand. We believe this to be a very fair bargain.

We are attempting to develop a facility which will serve not only our McGill constituencies but the entire community, and will contribute in a positive way to the overall enjoyment of Mount Royal Park.

News: With the growing number of mature students in society, what do you see as McGill's role in continuing education?

Johnston: If you compare McGill to other universities that have a tradition of excellence in research and a very high proportion of graduate studies, it is remarkable that we have more part-time students in Continuing Education than we have full-time day students — around 19,000 students taking Continuing Education courses and 17,500 full-time.

We have developed our continuing education programs with a healthy respect for other offerings in the City, particularly the unique and proud role Concordia, formerly Sir George Williams University, has played in part-time education. We have tried to provide a service to the community that complements rather than duplicates their efforts.

News: At present, McGill does not offer many degree-granting programs on a part-time basis. Do you see that changing?

Johnston: There has been a sense that that is a need that has been filled by other institutions, but I would expect to see continuing pressure for McGill to provide greater opportunities in that area.

News: Fraternities have had a lot of bad press in the past months—as noisy neighbours, bad tenants and most recently one chapter house was the scene of an alleged sexual assault. What is the University's position on fraternities?

Johnston: We don't recognize them formally but we don't deny them. We have been terribly upset by the alleged sexual assault incident. It has been a most difficult, heartrending and sad chapter in fraternity affairs at McGill.

We believe, however, that fraternities and sororities have an important place, particularly in a university that has such a large commuter population as ours and where we have a great shortage of housing. If you look at the history of fraternities at McGill, they have a glorious tradition of service and first class people who have studied well, lived well and contributed greatly. I expect that to continue and see in the next three to four years, the story of fraternities at McGill to be a positive and good one.

We have had generous financial response from our fraternity alumni and new interest on their part in assisting chapters on campus. This support is key to ensuring that the standards of conduct and service are in the best traditions of McGill and the best fraternities around North America.

GRAPPLING



WITH SEXUAL ASSAULT

by Scot Bishop

hile three students nervously wait for a McGill disciplinary committee to decide if they sexually assaulted a female rugby player at a fraternity house last September, university officials, police, and students offer conflicting views about safety around campus, and what action McGill should take to combat sexual assault.

In a positive response to both the alleged September incident, and the perception that the rate of sexual assault in and around McGill is increasing, students have mobilized. The members of one newly created organization, the McGill Coalition Against Sexual Assault, have demonstrated on campus, in the streets of the student ghetto, and on the steps of the Montreal courthouse. They have organized a walk-home network for students living off-campus, and a sexual assault awareness week, complete with speakers from rape crisis centres and self-defence experts.

But the university has been slower to respond. Many feel the administration has not been assertive enough in condemning

Heidi Hollinger

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is a need that ald expect to seater opportuni sexual assault. Some point to the fact that it is now March and they have been sitting next to alleged rapists in class since last October. "The longer the university takes to deal with this unsavoury affair, the more it looks like justice has not been done," says Gretta Chambers of McGill's Board of Governors.

What happened after midnight September 22 at the Zeta Psi fraternity in McGill's student ghetto is still a mystery. What is known is that the McGill Women's Rugby team was initiating twenty rookies earlier that night. They went to the Zeta house for a party in their honour where they were offered beer and punch, and where they were supposed to obtain male signatures on their stomachs as part of their initiation. Twenty-five members of the McGill Men's Rugby team showed up at the party, naked.

A week later, a nineteen-year-old first-year student and female rugby rookie told university officials and the police that she was sexually assaulted in a coach house behind the frat house by three men while as many as ten others watched.



Six weeks later, the Crown prosecutors assigned to the case dropped criminal proceedings because they said witnesses gave contradictory accounts of what happened. In response, McGill students organized a demonstration and a petition calling for the reopening of the file. They have collected 5,000 signatures to date. "We all know the criminal justice system is inefficient—sometimes prosecutors do not proceed because there is simply not enough time," says Julius Grey, McGill professor of law and the lawyer representing the alleged victim in a civil suit.

Alexandra Pike, student senator, member of the External Communications Committee of the Board of Governors, and the person who accompanied the alleged victim to McGill to lay the original complaint, says her experience shows that the university sorely lacks an efficient procedure to deal with victims of sexual assault. "First we [the alleged victim and Pike] went straight to Principal Johnston. He had to leave for a meeting, and referred us to Vice-principal Freedman, but later said if he'd known the woman I was with was the alleged victim, he would have can-



celled the meeting. Freedman was respectful. He asked if the alleged victim had been to a doctor, but then sent us to the University Relations department — not to counselling or for legal help. Jean Pierre Morin [Director of University Relations] asked the alleged victim questions about how drunk she was on the night in question. Then we went up to see Dean of Students, Irwin Gopnick. Gopnick suggested it could be established that the alleged incident took place in a 'university context' so that the university could take action under the Student Code of Conduct. But I had to run around to find legal help—I'm not critical of individuals — but the overall tone of the administration was defensive, not supportive."

The university maintains it is not there to be a hand-holder. Dean Gopnick is wary of increasing McGill's involvement in students' lives. "We treat students as adults," he says. "Almost all of them are legally adults — they are not even under the jurisdiction of their parents. We are very much involved in their academic lives. But their personal lives are their own."

But Pike says she speaks for many female students when she says she is tired of getting "the university does not play a parent role" thrown in her face. "If you are a freshman student away from home for the first time, living on a dark street because there is no university residence space, facing a language barrier every time you pick up the phone — and you get raped — baby, you need some support. From the university. Because *that is* your community."

Nancy Côté, President of the McGill Students' Society says the resources to provide support are at McGill, but they need to be connected so that sexual assault victims are not left to stumble through the bureaucratic maze by themselves. "A victim needs an advocate in Student Services who is trained as a counsellor. McGill Legal Aid (law students supervised by staff) refers victims to the Montreal Sexual Assault Centre, but they could also refer them to someone at McGill with some training and knowledge of procedure. The university population needs to know that the university will not tolerate sexual assault and that in spite of all the concerned groups on campus, there is a set procedure to deal with it when it happens, because it does happen."

In Canada, before 1983, one rape was reported every seventeen minutes, something that lawyer Julius Grey says is "scandalous." More chilling are the results of a 1981 Winnipeg study that found that only one of seventeen to twenty rape victims actually

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McGill is situated in the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) Police District 25. Dean Gopnick says the McGill student ghetto, a mixed area of renovated buildings and grey row housing just east of the university, is not a particularly dangerous section of town.

But Serge Roy, Crime Analyst for District 25 disagrees. "In 1988 there were 989 assaults of the person and 44 sexual assaults in our area." Lise Proulx, a Public Relations Officer with the MUC Police says those numbers represent the second highest rate of assault reported from the five downtown-core districts.

In the United States, sexual assault is now the principal security concern at colleges and universities around the country. The concern involves both sexual assaults committed by campus intruders, and sexual assaults by students who know their victims. Many schools have recently instituted stricter policies in response. At the University of Southern California in Los Angeles new security measures were taken after two rapes and an attempted rape last fall. 5,000 whistles were distributed to students, lighting was improved, more security guards were posted, rape awareness sessions conducted, and home-escort services set up by the university.

Gail Abarbanel, director of the Rape Treatment Centre in Santa Monica, California, canvassed colleges throughout the U.S. and found a lack of preparedness to deal with sexual assault. She and her colleagues prepared a booklet, Sexual Assault on Campus: What Colleges Can Do. Abarbanel says one of the things colleges and universities should do is develop a statement of policy condemning sexual assault, including sexual assault involving an aquaintance, stating that it will not be tolerated on campus, and give every student a copy of the statement.

McGill's Associate Dean of Students, Lynn Butler-Kisber, feels that the current Student Code of Conduct, which includes the offences of assault and sexual harassment, but not sexual assault, puts forward a strong enough message to McGill students. "I suppose we do not explicitly deal with sexual assault in the student code," she says, "but we are dead against any violation of student rights. We also know how hard it is for a victim to come forward and we want to help." Butler-Kisber emphasizes that at next year's orientation for new students, she and Dean Gopnick will speak explicitly about the range of problems associated with sexual assault.

Meanwhile on campus, McGill Legal Aid Director, Annette Lefebvre, says Legal Aid gets at least one case of sexual assault every week. Despite the frequency of calls from McGill student victims, the victims themselves are hard-pressed to find an immediate response and support on the campus that is familiar to them. The students who work at Legal Aid refer the victims to the Montreal Sexual Assault Crisis Centre. Rhona Steinberg, Director of McGill's counselling service says, "McGill counsellors will not accompany a victim to the police. Students should call the city crisis centre because they have more support systems for sexual assault victims."

Dr. Pierre Tellier, Medical Director of McGill's Student Health Service, says any sexually assaulted McGill student who shows up at Student Health Services will be referred elsewhere. "We would send the victim to the community health centre at the Guy metro station," he says. "That is the Sexual Assault Centre in our area. We are not equipped to do a sexual assault assessment at McGill."

Student advocate Alex Pike says that "there is good talk from various areas of McGill's administration, but no concerted, concrete plan of action." Grace Chu, a third-year McGill student representing the McGill Coalition Against Sexual Assault, agrees. Created last October, as a response to the September incident and a sense of growing futility, Chu's organization has already taken action instituting various awareness programs, and the Walk-Safe network that operates out of the McLennan Library every night.

Chu wants to stream-line a support system at McGill. "The McGill Coalition Against Sexual Assault has taken the initiative of planning a McGill Sexual Assault Prevention and Support Centre," she says. "In March we will go to the administration with a proposal that includes: a clear policy condemning sexual assault that we hope the administration will adopt; a position for a full-time staffer, trained to deal with student victims and be their advocate; an integrated prevention network, including an enlargement of the Walk-Safe program already in place; a linking of some front-line McGill social workers and legal-aid lawyers; and most importantly one McGill telephone number, so that students will not hesitate to come forward - and know they'll receive friendly and familiar support in a time of crisis." Associate Dean of Students, Butler-Kisber, says she is in favour of anything that supports students. "After all, that's what we're here for —we welcome new ideas."



The September incident has forced McGill's administration to confront sexual assault by dealing with both the accused students and the alleged victim. But the subsequent groundswell of student awareness and focused action has seen limited success in drawing the problem of sexual assault in from the margins of policy-making at McGill. Student leaders say they are still looking for clear, positive signals from university officials, who seem addicted to well-meaning committees. Representatives from McGill's Coalition Against Sexual Assault say there is an opportunity for McGill to lead the country with reforms in this area. But the trap with sexual assault, they add, is that just to talk about it leaves the illusion that one is doing something about it.

PROFILE

James O'Reilly

by John Goddard

One of the most difficult moments in James O'Reilly's ground-breaking law career came last fall when he told a Calgary courtroom he had given up hope of getting justice there. His clients would take to the streets instead.

For more than eight years, O'Reilly, BCL'63, had been in and out of Alberta and federal courtrooms on behalf of the Lubicon Lake Cree band of northern Alberta, trying to win official recognition of Lubicon land rights in the face of massive oil development. But last October 6, he told three grim-faced judges at the Alberta Court of Appeal that he and his clients were pulling out.

"This effort has been in vain ...," he said, his hand trembling as he read a prepared statement. "From this day, (the band) will no longer participate in any court proceedings in which the Lubicons are presently a party, whether in this court, the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta, the Federal Court of Appeal, or the Federal Court of Canada." Furthermore, he said, "The Lubicon Nation intends to assert and enforce its aboriginal rights and its sovereign juridiction as an independant Nation, with its own court system."

Two weeks later, a towering RCMP officer grabbed O'Reilly by the arm and hauled him away with twenty-six others for blocking the main road into Lubicon territory, 400 kilometres northwest of Edmonton. He spent the day in jail at Peace River, with time to reflect on the risks he was running.

"Contempt of court, disbarment, jail—I knew I was vulnerable on all those points," he says now. But the hardest part, he contends, was to conclude that the Lubicon Cree would never obtain justice in the Canadian court system, a system in which he has always fundamentally believed.

O'Reilly is the best-known native rights lawyer in the country — a former president of the Junior Bar Association of Montreal, and a member of several committees on native rights for the Canadian Bar Association. He is also a colourful figure. In his junior hockey years, he was a Guy Lafleur-type hero — small, aggressive, and the top goal scorer in the league. In court, he is just as fervent, tenacious and animated. Forever slightly dishevelled, with shoes scuffed and hair flying, he delivers the kind of powerful courtroom



oratory often celebrated in Hollywood movies.

For more than twenty years, he has championed the underdog against the establishment, yet by some standards he can be viewed as an establishment figure himself. He took graduate classes with Brian Mulroney at Laval University, and until forming his own law firm recently he was a partner with Senator Jean Bazin, a close Mulroney friend, at the well-established firm Byers, Casgrain.

O'Reilly was born in Montreal in 1940, one of five children in a family of modest means. His father patrolled Mount Royal on horseback as a city policeman and played the organ at St. Patrick's Church. His mother corrected lessons for correspondence schools. Money was always tight, but O'Reilly consistently won scholarships to see his way through high school, a liberal-arts program at Montreal's Loyola College (now part of Concordia University), and through McGill law school.

He loved McGill, he says. He played hockey for the Redmen, coached the law faculty team, and found himself part of a bright, stimulating, closely-knit class studying under people like Maxwell Cohen - "a little wacky but brilliant" and Frank Scott, the distinguished poet, man of letters, and a top authority in constitutional law. "Frank Scott was continually pointing out that the rule of law must be founded on principles of justice and respect for minority rights," O'Reilly says, "and that a society that did not respect its minorities would sooner or later crumble. The rule of law to him meant justice for all.'

After articling in Montreal at Martineau Walker, O'Reilly took a job with the provincial government in Quebec City, while attending graduate courses at night at Laval University. Later, he drafted bills for the Quebec National Assembly. By the late 1960s, he was back at Martineau Walker, dividing his time between real estate law and Indian rights. He had taken work from Andrew Delisle, chief of the Mohavk band at nearby Kahnawake, and found himself on the ground floor of Indian rights research in Canada. He became increasingly involved, and when the

Quebec government of Robert Bourassa proposed in 1971 to begin building the massive James Bay hydro-electric development with no thought about the people living there, James O'Reilly seemed the obvious lawyer for the James Bay Cree to call.

Proceedings in Quebec Superior Court lasted 71 days, in which 167 witnesses were called and 312 exhibits filed, including a set of whitefish ovaries. In the end, Mr. Justice Albert Malouf recognized the Cree as a distinct people dependent on the land, and ordered development stopped. Although overturned on appeal, the judgment led to political negotiations that led to the landmark native land settlement, the James Bay Agreement.

When a Lubicon representative asked O'Reilly for help in 1980, his wife, Michèle, warned: "Don't get into another James Bay." He assured her that the Lubicon case represented such a travesty of justice — a reserve promised in 1940 and never transferred — that he'd have the case solved in no time. "Lo and behold," he says now, "Lubicon has been tougher in many ways than James Bay."

Alberta judges repeatedly dismissed the idea that any Alberta citizen in the twentieth century could be living principally off the land, and in the federal courts opposition lawyers tied up matters procedurally. O'Reilly and the band felt they had no choice but to pull out of court and block the oil roads. The tactic worked. Alberta's Permier Don Getty agreed that the band should have a ninety-five-squaremile reserve. In the process of tense negotiations since then with the federal government, which so far have yielded nothing, O'Reilly was reported erroneously in one Montreal newspaper as having been dropped from the Lubicon negotiating team. Controversy goes with the territory, he says.

"What is more important to me than slavishly following the law," O'Reilly says, "is to obtain justice in the widest sense. Any final settlement for the Lubicon people must be true to who they are, must provide them with a significant future, and must be firmly anchored in the well of justice."

John Goddard

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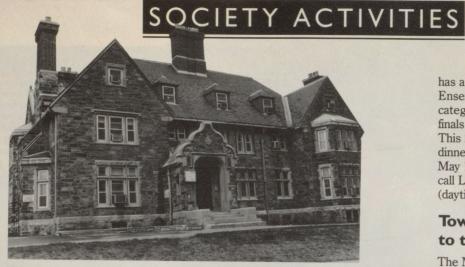
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The "new, improved" Martlet House

The Graduates' Society has occupied the third floor of Martlet House, at the corner of Mountain and Docteur Penfield Avenue, since the early seventies. While our rooms at the top were at times peaceful and somewhat removed, we questioned whether the Society should be more accessible to the many graduates who drop in, be it to attend committee meetings, organize class reunions or just to say hello when visiting from out of town.

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We were delighted last summer when the university agreed that we should be on the ground floor, and in early October renovations began to both the ground and third floors to enable the Graduates' Society to move down and the Alumni and **Development Information Services** (ADIS) staff to move up. After a certain amount of upheaval, renovations were completed before Christmas and the move made. New furnishings arrived early in the new year and on February 16th. Graduates' Society President, Keith Ham, assisted by Chancellor Jean de Grandpré and Principal David Johnston, cut the ribbon to officially open the new offices of the Graduates' Society.

Visitors to Martlet House are now greeted by receptionist/secretary Hazel Barry, who sits in the foyer at a custom-made desk designed by Claudio Venier, BSc(Arch)'82, BArch'84. Across from the attractive fireplace in the foyer are leather chairs and a settee flanked by two of our brass McGill lamps. Visitors can relax in this area and catch up on their reading of the *McGill News* while waiting to visit with a staff member.

What was once the original dining room in Martlet House is now shared by Kathy Whitehurst, Susan Reid, Jo-Anne Daviau and Phyllis Reeves. Attractive partitions give them a certain amount of privacy. The rest of the east wing of the building

is occupied by the *McGill News* and administrative staff.

Special thanks are owing to Associate Vice-principal (Physical Resources) Sam Kingdon and his helpful staff, Graduates' Society Director Professor Derek Drummond, BArch'62, who oversaw the renovations, and to McGill News editor and aspiring interior designer Ann Vroom, BA'67, who coordinated the redecorating. An extra special vote of thanks goes to the rest of the staff of the Graduates' Society who, for some months, put up with inconvenience and discomfort while maintaining professional and enthusiastic performance of their duties. Like the rest of the university, the Graduates' Society is "on a roll." We urge graduates to drop in and visit our new offices.

McGill at Carnegie Hall

The McGill Symphony Orchestra, one of the best youth orchestras in North America, will perform Mahler's Symphony No. 1 at Carnegie Hall in New York, Monday evening, April 3rd. Our orchestra will be the featured ensemble in a concert to be shared with youth orchestras from Huntsville, Alabama, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A reception organized by the McGill Society of New York and under the distinguished patronage of L. Yves Fortier, BCL'58, Canada's Ambassador to the United Nations, will be held prior to the concert next door at the Russian Tea Room. For further information please call chapter President Blair McRobie at (212) 428-6257 (daytime).

More music from McGill — Toronto

Not only does McGill's Faculty of Music boast a fine symphony orchestra, it also has a championship Swing Band and Jazz Ensemble which placed first in all three categories entered in last year's national finals of MusicFest Canada in Calgary. This 22-piece band will play at an alumni dinner-dance in Toronto the evening of May 18th. For further information please call Lili de Grandpré, (416) 867-4854 (daytime) or (416) 927-7043 (evenings).

Town and gown tribute to the class of '89

The McGill Society of Montreal and the Graduates' Society will host a special reception June 5th on the lower campus for students graduating at Convocations June 5th and 6th. Graduates and friends in the Montreal area are invited to this special event to be held on Redpath Hall terrace on the main campus. Reservations and tickets are a must and further information can be had by calling Moira Junnor at (514) 398-3551.

by GAVIN ROSS Executive Director of The Graduates' Society

Calendar of coming events

Boston

May 15. Reception with Vice-principal Paul Davenport as speaker on Canada-U.S. free trade. Contact David Ulin: (617) 439-8900.

Chicago

May 12. All-Canada University Dinner at the University Club. Contact Les Jackson: (312) 696-0077 (office), (312) 251-2239 (home).

Los Angeles

April 1. Annual Dinner Dance at the Los Angeles Music Center. Contact Edward Boulter: (818) 795-7129.

New York

April 3. McGill Symphony Orchestra plays Carnegie Hall with reception before concert at The Russian Tea Room. Contact Olga Zwozda: (212) 983-8654 (home), (212) 490-1100 (office).

Ottawa

June 13. McGill Society of Ottawa Annual General Meeting. Guest of honour: Chancellor Jean de Grandpré. Contact Paul Salvatore: (613) 722-8141 (evenings).

Washington

April 8. Thirteenth Annual All-Canada University Dinner, Silver Spring, Maryland. Contact Steven Richards: (202) 364-4085.



Martlet House has regained some of its old world charm — in the newly refurbished foyer, file cards and directories have been replaced by handsome furniture which complements the oak panelling limestone fireplace, and coloured wooden friezes. Receptionist Hazel Barry welcomes visitors from her seat at command central.

Built in 1926, as the Hallward family home, Martlet House was acquired by McGill in 1966 and became home to the Graduates' Society in 1973. The new renovations afford a wonderful view from the main foyer into the original dining hall. Alumni Activities Secretary Anna Galati (right), and Administrative Secretary Maria Colonna enjoy the ambience of their new working environment.





Special Events Coordinator Susan Reid enjoys her sunny new office in the original dining room of Martlet House. This splendid room features specially designed plaster ceilings and walls, and a two-tone marble inlay fireplace by the famous 18th-century architect Robert Adam.

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The McGill Business Network, a joint program of the McGill Society of Montreal and the Faculty of Management designed to provide career information among graduates, was officially launched at a recent reception. Enjoying the festivities were, left to right: Rob Fetherstonhaugh, BCom'78, Lawrence Johnson, BCom'78, Kate Whitehead, Mike Conway, BCom'79, and Management Dean Wally Crowston.



Two couples who thoroughly enjoyed McGill's September Danube River cruise with tour leader Professor Robert Vogel were left to right, Charlie, BA'28, and Elaine Peters, and Richard, BSc'40, and Anne Peck.



Graduates' Society President Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59 (left), Chancellor Jean de Grandpré, BCL'43 (centre), and Principal David Johnston cut the ceremonial ribbon to officially open refurbished Martlet House at a reception February 16.

Alumni Travel Program 1989

Tour 1-French Normandy Coast and Seine River Cruise April 1989. A 13-day deluxe holiday not available anywhere else. From London, England cruise aboard the World Discoverer from Folkestone, past the white cliffs of Dover, to Portsmouth, England, then to St. Malo/Mont-St. Michel, France, to Jersey, Channel Islands, to Normandy D-Day Beaches, France. Cruise the Seine River to Honfleur, Caudebec-en-Caux, Rouen, Monet's world at Giverny en route to Paris, France. Price: TBA.

Tour 2-Grand China & Yangtze River Cruise Plus Hong Kong April 22-May 15, 1989. 25 days (18 in China) visiting Shanghai, Xian, Beijing, Chongqing, Yangtze River Cruise, Wuhan, Guilin, Guangzhou. Price: TBA.

Tour 3-Journey of the Czars
July 1989. Everything on this
two-week journey to the best of
the Soviet Union is included at
one low price. Moscow. Cruise
aboard the Alexander Pushkin
from Volgograd to Devushkin,
Togliatti, Ulyanovsk, Kazan, and
Leningrad.

Tour 4-Land of the Golden Buddhas-Thailand and Burma Oct./Nov. 1989. 21 days visiting Bangkok, Chiangmai, Phuket, Rangoon, Heho, Mandalay, Pagan. Price: TBA.

For further information, call or write:

Tour 1, 3.

The Graduates' Society of McGill University 3605 Mountain Street Montreal, Que. H3G 2M1 (514) 398-3550

Tours 2 & 4.

Vivian Lieu Travel Inc. 4970 Queen Mary Road Suite 25 Montreal, Que. H3W 1X2 (514) 735-1641

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OLD McGIL

A ghost of a building

by Stanley Frost, Director of History of McGill Project

At the end of a long summer day, when the sun is sinking behind the western shoulder of Mount Royal and the lower campus is bathed in light reflected from the towering cliffs of glass on Sherbrooke Street — if you stand behind the Redpath Museum and a little to the left, you can see dimly outlined in the great picture windows of the Arts/Leacock annex, a neat, modest greystone house, with a sturdy octagonal tower. It is the ghost of a building that stood on that site for a hundred years.

If you stand back a little further, you can see the quadruple flights of white-painted, wooden steps that led from the Arts terrace to the building on the bluff above. The tower was first erected in 1863 to house the remarkable instruments of Dr. Charles Smallwood, M.D

They were not the medical instruments which one might expect of a country sawbones. Smallwood had settled seven or eight miles out of Montreal at St. Martin, Ile Jésus, and had built himself a complete weather station. In 1841 he began recording temperatures (four times daily, exactly on the hour), humidity, precipitation, ozone levels, wind direction and velocities. He also

faithfully recorded the arrival and departure each year of migrant species. How could he do all this and maintain a country practice? There can be only one answer: he trained his wife to take the readings.

McGill was so impressed that it gave him an honorary degree and an equally honorary professorship. In 1863 they built him the McGill Observatory - the tower on the bluff - and Smallwood and his instruments moved in. The daily records continued without a break. Presumably the honorary professor exchanged his rural practice for a suburban one, and Mrs. Smallwood had to trudge across campus rather than her own backyard. But help was coming. From 1871 the McGill Observatory was jointly supported by the U.S. Department of War and the Canadian Ministry of Marine. Smallwood could even afford a student assistant.

Two years later Charles Smallwood died, a far-sighted, unsung pioneer of regular meteorological observation. His student, Bunty MacLeod, had been allowed to room in the Arts building, so

Dr. Charles Smallwood, circa 1872.



McGill's original McLeod weather observatory built in 1853 was razed in 1963 to make way for the Leacock Building.

that he could be on hand to take the daily readings. He succeeded Smallwood in the observatory, and in due time became a family man, a professor of geodesy, and a respected scientist. The university built him a house joined to the tower, and there he and his family were privileged to live. Over the years the tower was raised another storey and the house was

Professor C. H. MacLeod put Canada on the map, literally - he determined the exact longitude of the McGill Observatory as being W.4h.54'18.67" and thereby improved the figures for the whole North American continent. He also kept time for all of Canada, including the Nepean Point noon gun in Ottawa. Even the National Railways ran on McGill time. The Dominion Observatory took over the noon gun in the late 1920s, but the railways still received the McGill signal until the late 1960s. After that, it is said, the railways no longer ran on time but were content if they stayed on the rails. But the McGill bells, at five to the hour and on the hour, are still governed by the McGill clock, only now it is an atomic one.

Of course, progress must be served. In its one hundredth year the observatory was demolished to make way for the great bulk of the Leacock building - how he would have hated to have his name associated with the dissolution of the past! But the instruments and the records were transferred to the Department of Meteorology, and the weather station on the east campus still maintains nearly a century and a half of meticulous observation. If the "greenhouse effect" really is going to work in Canada, McGill will be one of the first to know.

If you stand in the deepening dusk and watch those long flights of wooden stairs, you may see a slim, bonneted and cloaked figure come carefully down towards the lower campus. No, it is not Mrs. Smallwood returning from taking those readings; it is one of the Miss MacLeods on her way to join a snowshoe tramp across the mountain. Ghostly seasons and Daylight Saving Time seem somehow to have got out of kilter; it is something to do, I am told, with the precession of the equinoxes.

Should you be inclined to doubt any of the foregoing information, I can refer you with complete confidence to Emeritus Professor of Meteorology Svenn Orvig. I heard it all from him some years ago at a meeting of the James McGill Society. Well, almost all.

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McGill Social

This regular column provides a forum for an exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers.

Leanore Lieblein is an associate professor and former acting chairman in the Department of English at McGill.

"MOYSE HALL — ACT NOW" This was the text of a banner that greeted visitors to the lower campus last fall. Those who peered behind the oak doors in the Arts Building lobby would have been surprised by the air of disuse, especially if they recalled themselves seated there for a Shakespeare lecture, a Red and White Revue, a Savoy Society production, or a play by Reaney, Pinter, Molière, or Brecht.

Most of the students who passed those doors on their way to classes had no such memories. The Hall had been closed in May, 1987 for renovations that had not taken place, and McGill theatre students for the second year were pursuing their studies with only the 60-seat Morrice Hall studio space to work in, and no sign that the approved work on Moyse Hall would begin.

The history of proposed changes to the hall begins in 1979, and by now has been widely recounted. My intention here is not to recapitulate it, but rather to raise certain related questions. I wish to discuss the role of performance in a liberal arts drama and theatre education and in the research of its teacher/scholars, and to suggest that it has consequences for the allocation of resources within the university community.

At McGill the study of theatre is housed, not in a drama department, but in the department of English, as is the study of film and the undergraduate study of communications. The theatre program leads not to a BFA but to a BA. This is a deliberate choice. It does not deny that theatre is a "fine art," but it affirms the value of studying it as one of the "liberal arts" in a department where English studies embrace not only the texts but also the media and contexts of cultural communication in English.

At McGill, the study of theatre as a liberal art embraces two poles, the analytical and the developmental. The consequence is a rich soil for the cross-fertilization of theory and practice, the very ground of research in the discipline.

The tools of the liberal arts are the tools of discursive analysis, and in the study of



James Ensor, Intrigue, 1890.

drama they are applied not only to dramatic scripts but also to theatre history. theatre aesthetics, the theory of the dramatic text, and the relationship of text to performance. Theatre, however, is not only an artifact, but a process. A developmental approach to drama allows students to experience not only the intellectual, but also the physical and imaginative dimensions. They find that technique can both inhibit and liberate creativity. Most importantly, they learn that why we do things in theatre is just as important as how we do them. Just as science students must work in the laboratory in order to understand experimental processes, theatre students must explore in space the texts they are studying, and experience before an audience the consequences of their perfor-

Production then is not an end in itself, but a necessary complement of the analytical and developmental thrusts of our program. This is illustrated by the range and kinds of performance activity that grow out of the program. These may be as modest as scenes done in class, or as ambitious as full scale productions resulting from such courses as the Medieval Drama Workshop, Theatre Laboratory, Advanced Acting, or Theatre for Children. But whatever the audience, whatever the budget, this kind of work is informed by the questions that motivate it - questions like the nature of comic writing and performance, the staging of Renaissance aesthetic illusion, or the role of authors and performers in the creative process. Production is a major component of research and has culminated in a wide range of publications, student theses, and a major international conference on Brechtian theatre.

McGill theatre productions also contribute to the English cultural life of Montreal. Research in psychodrama, developmental drama, and annual school tours are especially welcomed by the social service and educational communities, and this year's production of *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* will

form part of a city-wide George Ryga retrospective.

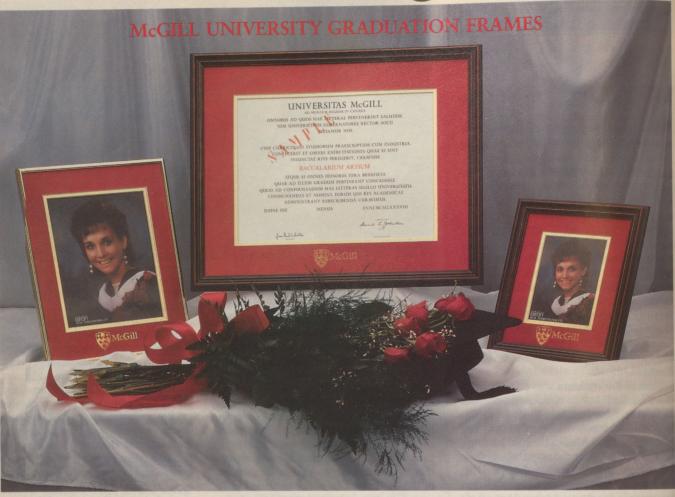
McGill Drama and Theatre Program productions are rarely "slick," though they often demonstrate a high level of technical skill. They have repeatedly received praise from their audiences and their reviewers. The program does not prepare people to become professionals, yet its graduates are to be found today in key roles in television, radio, national and international theatre. I believe this is because talent must be nurtured by intelligence, and artistry must be sustained by inquiry. Skills without insight are insufficient, but so is the study of theatre without its material embodiments.

This is the context that has generated the frustration over the seeming inactivity on Moyse Hall. The proposed work, when completed, thanks to generous gifts from Imasco, Bell Canada, and Alcan, will once again make available for drama teaching and research a proscenium theatre. At last Moyse Hall will be safe to work in, and have, for the first time, a scene shop and storage space. Once set construction no longer takes place on the Moyse Hall stage, the theatre will become more available to other groups like Savoy Society and Red and White Revue who may wish to use it. This "mainstage," together with the Morrice Hall studio theatre, will again make possible a range of theatrical explorations, though the program will still be woefully short of teaching studios, rehearsal rooms, an adequate costume shop, and an intermediate sized space with a flexible stage.

The cost per student is known to vary widely across faculties, and the Arts Faculty is, by virtue of the amount of money allotted to it, one of the "cheap" ones. Clichés regarding the private and individual nature of research in Arts, especially in the humanities, need to be reexamined, as I have tried to do in one case, in light of the actual practise of pedagogy and scholarship in each of the disciplines.

McGill News

Spring 1989



We are proud to introduce to you the McGILL UNIVERSITY GRADUATION FRAMES. This is indeed a very special offer, featuring quality frames offered by the McGill Graduates' Society through the McGill Bookstore.

The landsome graduation diploma frame, available in 16 × 20 inches, is enhanced with a rich crimson and gold matting that is specally cut to accommodate the current 12.25" × 15.25" McCill University diploma. For a unique added touch, the University's name and crest is emblazoned in brilliant gold.

To complement your diploma frame, handsome portrait frames are available for graduation portraits. These portrait frames

feature matching crimson and gold matting, and again proudly display the university's name and crest.

The graduation frames are available in both lustrous gold aluminum for the contemporary image and also in a rich lacquered woodgrain to produce a more traditional showpiece. Each mat is carefully hand-cut to create the highest quality custom frame.

As an alumnus of McGill University, you can purchase these frames directly from the bookstore or by mail order. Mail orders add \$5.00 per frame and allow 2-4 weeks for delivery.

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QUEBEC FOCUS

Turning language inside out

by Gretta Chambers, BA '47

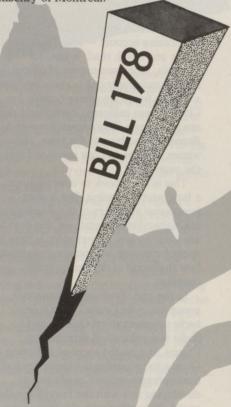
What we need in Quebec is someone who can plot language cycles the way John Maynard Keynes explained the cyclical behaviour of the economy.

Every ten years or so Quebec goes through a language wringer. Each time, the positions taken by French- and English-speaking Quebecers appear irreconcilable. The political climate deteriorates and the social peace disintegrates.

It happened again as 1988 turned into 1989. The Supreme Court ruled that French-only commercial signs, as stipulated in Quebec's omnibus language law known as Bill 101, contravened both the Quebec and Canadian Charter of Rights. The Liberal government of Quebec had come to power in 1985 with a program that favoured allowing other languages besides French to be posted by businesses. But if the Liberal party platform made it look as though the Bourassa government could live with the Supreme Court decision, appearances turned out to be deceptive. The premier could not bring himself to lift the ban on English entirely. He ruled, with yet another language law - this one numbered 178 - that bilingualism would be tolerated inside commercial establishments with forty-nine or fewer employees but that only French would be permitted street-side. It is known as the insideoutside solution.

There is widespread agreement that Bourassa brought much of the ensuing turmoil on himself by avoiding the language issue like the plague for so long. Having played no leadership role in an area that will always be fraught with emotional and cultural hang-ups, he had prepared no way out of a confrontational situation. By the time the Supreme Court forced him to act, francophone public opinion had been whipped into a frenzy of anxiety about the removal of another of Bill 101's provisions to protect the French language. Unilingual French signs were being spoken of as though they would make the difference between a vibrant French-speaking society and inevitable cultural decay. Mr. Bourassa was given marks for not having buckled completely to Supreme Court pressure. Still, a loud, nationalistic francophone element continued to howl its displeasure that henceforth there would be more rather than less bilingualism in the commercial work place.

English-speaking Quebecers did not see it that way. They felt they had been promised the right to post signs in their own language. They had waited patiently for three years to give the premier a Supreme Court excuse to do what he had said he intended to do anyway. Now the notwithstanding override clause was being used to legalize the continued ostracism of the languages of 40 percent of the citizenry of Montreal.



The controversy has gone through several phases since the beginning of the year. Language vandals took to spray painting stores sporting bilingual signs. The offices of Alliance Quebec, the English rights group whose responsible and democratic approach had been so instrumental in keeping the social peace over the last decade, were torched. Spontaneous meetings were held where anglophones let off steam and talked about "standing up for their rights" through civil disobedience and the wearing of black arm bands. Graffiti in two languages sprang up all over.

But at no time could the situation have been called a language crisis. We have been here so many times before we are not easily traumatized. And this time the debate over a new language law developed a twist, spilling over into a much more fundamental question of justice. It took some drastic events to expose the real reasons behind much of Quebec's recurring linguistic tensions.

The traditional lines along which our language "crises" are conducted became unstuck when Royal Orr, the president of Alliance Quebec, through a series of bizarre "leaks" and accusations, was suddenly being touted in the media as the prime suspect in the criminally-set fire which had destroyed the Alliance office a few weeks before. "Everything leads us to Royal Orr," ran a headline on the front page of a large-circulation Montreal daily, attributing the statement to "a police officer." It was the last in a week-long series of insinuations and rumours of Orr's imminent arrest.

It was also the last straw. The allegations were false from beginning to end. The media trial by innuendo suddenly became the story and such a sorry one that the language battle lines crumbled and joined forces to recoil in horror from the travesty of justice into which police investigation had been allowed to slide.

The damage to Orr's reputation may never be completely repaired. That such malicious fabrications were advanced at all has shaken the faith of a lot of Quebecers in a rule of law that does not discriminate. But the unfortunate affair brought Quebec public opinion up short. What began as a struggle to get recognition for Quebec's English-speaking community turned into a crisis in which the social fabric of Quebec, not just the disposition of language use, was at stake.

It is disconcerting that it took such blatant injustice to put the language debate into perspective. It is not the commercial signs themselves that really trouble English-speaking Quebecers. What they find hard to accept is the official pretence that Quebec's English-speaking minority must not be seen to exist. The degree of resentment still harboured against anglophones by much of French-speaking Quebec is out in the open. It makes many francophones as uncomfortable as it shocks anglophones. But it can no longer be glossed over with grand phrases about "collective rights" versus "a privileged minority." And that is a step in the direction of meaningful, participatory dialogue.

We may be years sorting this out. The French-English dialogue in this province must somehow be shifted away from the stereotypes of the past and onto the common ground we share with a growing number of immigrant new-Quebecers. Only then will our recurrent language debates contribute to solutions instead of compounding our cultural divisions. •

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REVIEWS

Vive le Québec libre, by Dale Thomson, Deneau Publishers, 1988, 329 pages, \$29.95.

Review by Graeme Decarie Chairman of the Department of History Concordia University

Even in his old age, Louis XIV required that his wife report to the bedroom every day at the same hour. It was part of his stage craft, this insistence that every moment of his day be as regular as a religious procession. He insisted on it because he knew his authority depended on a seeming aloofness, an isolation from mortal irregularity. There was a good deal of Louis XIV in Charles de Gaulle.

His father, Henri de Gaulle, was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, a war that inflicted on France the humiliating defeats that showed its days of military glory were over. Or were they?

The elder de Gaulle held a passion for the France that he had known as a child, the France of glory and conquest and, most especially, of destiny. It was not the France of republican democracy. It was the France of Jeanne d'Arc and Louis XIV and Napoleon, the France of leaders on horseback. And its enemy was — the English. Charles de Gaulle was very much Henri's son. In short, Charles de Gaulle was an early nineteenth-century romantic who was fated to come to power more than a century too late.

After the infuriating years of World War II, when he had to serve as a pensioner of the English-speaking British and Americans, he returned to France, soon to become its president with an obsession to restore the France of his childhood dreams, the France of la gloire. Fortunately, few leaders of France or of Québec, recognizing that they lived in another century, shared de Gaulle's childhood fantasies.

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But it was the Charles de Gaulle of nineteenth-century romanticism who visited Québec in Expo year to call out to an excited Montréal crowd, "Vive Montréal. Vive Québec. Vive le Québec libre." And an audience of nineteenth-century romantic nationalists cheered wildly.

Professor Thomson has traced that famous event from the birth of de Gaulle, through his wartime experiences, through the evolution of Québec-France contacts and beyond into the 1980s. It is a painstaking account — which is to say that this is one tough read. It has, for example, more summaries of official — and excruciatingly dull — speeches than are to be found anywhere outside Joe Clark's press releases. Particularly dull are Mackenzie King's speeches which illuminated nothing at the time, and whose wattage has not increased with the years.

This is not a book to cosy up to on a lazy, winter evening. But it is an impressive summary of the development of Québec-France relations, the best we are likely to see. Any chapter is time well spent for anyone who wants to understand how the world of diplomacy really operates.

In the end, Professor Thomson is generous to de Gaulle. The General badly misunderstood Québec and he badly misunderstood sentiment in France. But he did succeed in forcing Ottawa to recognize the importance of francophones within Canada and of developing ties with the French-speaking world. In keeping with the tone of the whole book, that seems an eminently fair assessment.

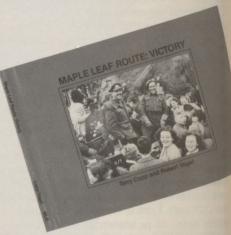
The Maple Leaf Route: Victory by Terry Copp and Robert Vogel, Maple Leaf Route, 1988, 120 pages, \$29.50.

Review by Elinor Kyte Senior Visiting Professor of Military and Strategic Studies Acadia University Wolfville, N.S.

Professors Robert Vogel and Terry Copp have done what they set out to do and have done it very well. They have produced the fifth and final volume, *Victory*, on the Canadian campaigns in North West Europe. Like the other volumes, *Caen*, *Falaise*, *Antwerp*, and *Scheldt*, this new volume is produced in a most attractive format with an abundance

of excellent photographs, and maps, and a number of Alex Colville's powerful war paintings. Its style is highly readable.

By drawing on British, American, Canadian, and especially German sources, the authors provide a unique and valuable perspective on the Canadian participation in the war in that theatre. Moreover, by bringing out the series under the aegis of the Maple Leaf Press, Copp and Vogel have made the fruit of their research available in record time to the general public and particularly to World War II veterans. Thus everyone benefits by avoiding the tortuous process of academic readers, editorial committees, and manuscripts gathering dust on shelves in Ottawa and elsewhere, delayed by bureaucratic inertia, lack of funds, or academic nit-picking that may or may not improve the original.



This volume opens at the start of 1945 when it was far from clear to the Allied Command that the German Ardennes offensive was a spent force. The British predicted another year of war with heavy losses. The narrative quickly fills in the overview of the military situation and as quickly moves to Operation Veritable, the Allied plan to clear Germans from the Siegfried Line, as part of the push over the Rhine to cut the industrial Ruhr area off from German control. Canadians were largely responsible for the Moyland Wood and Goch-Calcar Road clear-out.

In vividly describing these operations, Copp and Vogel pull no punches. Snafus such as General Brian Horrocks' monumental traffic snarl-up when he ordered the 43rd to pass through the 15th Scottish are touched on but not camped upon. The surprising number of "battle exhaustion" cases — some 350 after Operation Veritable — are noted: the medics are not sure whether to label them shirkers and send them back to

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The Coast
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Review by D

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In the skilful narrative jumps from Allied theatres to enemy territory, the authors remind us also of the tense conflicts at the highest command levels. Montgomery's insistence on certain strategies was not always sheer pigheadedness. Often he was acting as a result of pressure from the British Military Command which sometimes neither liked nor agreed with the American plans. Nor do Copp and Vogel hesitate to record that at one stage General Guy Simonds wanted to remove General Dan Spry for "lack of drive" and Brigadier Jock Spragge because of "battle exhaustion.'

Copp and Vogel have woven the general narrative of operations with personality flare-ups, command difficulties, and the drama of the last moments of war as Canadian and other troops advanced deep into Germany. The volume ends on a sombre note, but one which every new generation needs to hear - that Canadian and other Allied troops helped turn back the "new barbarism" of the fascist regimes in Europe and gave the world a respite to re-examine and re-affirm the eternal verities.

The Coast Way by Louise Abbott, McGill-Queen's Press, 1988, 156 pages, \$50.00

Review by Derek Drummond Macdonald Professor of Architecture McGill

Louise Abbott, author of the recently published The Coast Way, and former editor of the McGill News, might have been a stranger from away to the people of Quebec's Lower North Shore, but she turned out not to be a jinker.

She was attracted to these remote, isolated fishing villages clinging to the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, immediately west of the Labrador border, by the existence of a group of English Quebecers she knew nothing about. In numerous visits over four years, armed with her notebooks, tape recorder, and camera, she recorded its recent history and the present-day lifestyle of its people.

As unpretentious as the proud, persevering, patient people of "the coast," as this section of the shore is known by its English-speaking people, the book has a definite story to tell -apoignant tale of a people struggling to adapt to the forces of social and cultural



change brought about by modern technology. What makes the tale so captivating is the change which began in the early 1970s with the introduction of electrical service to the villages, and with it, of course, came television to the homes — all this happening well within the memory of the majority of the people living there.

Anomalies such as this, so close to home, are rare, and academic researchers are usually quick to take advantage of such a situation. But this book is no anthropological tome describing the minutiae of the social life, linguistic irregularities, and the hunting and eating habits of the people. It is instead a series of delightfully literate sketches of local characters, young and old, who in their own words and distinctive dialect, tell of their lives - all this beautifully woven together and illustrated by the author's engaging prose and thoughtful photography.

The author does not preach, she describes. We are spared sermonettes on the burning social issues pertaining to the evil impact of television on social skills such as story-telling, mummering, and other folk traditions — but we become aware of them indirectly through the words of the villagers.

Through this approach, Louise Abbott reveals something of herself. Her ability to draw from her subjects such interesting revelations indicates a personal sympathy and understanding, and, I suspect, a willingness over a period of time to partake in their life as well as observe it.

One detects more sympathy for the people than the place, for it is clear that the place must be an acquired taste. Foul weather, poor roads, boats and airplanes that never arrive on time, and the endless winter assure a continual remoteness and isolation.

The ninety-one hauntingly beautiful black and white photographs depicting a dated and hard existence add immeasurably to the value of the book. All photographs appear to be uncropped prints of the original negatives, demonstrating Louise Abbott's considerable compositional skills as a photographer. The choice of black and white over colour prints seems entirely appropriate, emphasizing the stark nature of the land, the simplicity of its buildings, and the unsophisticated lives of its people.

But it is the words of individuals, transcribed from tape recordings of the interviews, that are so informative and at times entertaining. These sentiments. often expressed in the unique dialect of the region, tell of the struggle on one hand, to cope with the advent of television and adapting to pressures on their traditional way of life, and on the other hand, of the continuing struggle to "shorten the winter's sadness" while awaiting the annual return of the cod to the lower St. Lawrence.

We learn that Louise Abbott, being from away, is a stranger but not a jinker - a stranger that brings bad luck. At least not to the readers of The Coast

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever. M.F. Tupper

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E PATIENCE WHEATLEY, BA'46, will have a second collection of poetry, "Good-S bye to the Sugar Refinery.' pullished by Goose Lane Editions, Fredericton,

WLLIAM TETLEY, BA'48, has been elected President of La Société Pro Musica, Montreal, as vell as a member of the Executive Committee of the Comité Maritime Internationale, Antwerp, Belgium. His text, Marine Cargo Claims, 3rd Ed., published in June 1988, will be translated into Chinese.

DONALD DRENNAN, BCom'48, has retired fron Simmons Limited as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

ALEX HAINEY, BCom'49, BA'62, has been appointed Senior Vice-president, Toronto, Drake Beam Morin Canada Inc

JOHN ROGERS, BA'49, has been appointed Deputy Chairman, Molson Companies Ltd, Montreal

DONN KUSHNER, MSc'50, PhD'52, is a fellow of Victoria College, and S teaches in the Department of Microbiology, and in the Institute for Environmental Studies. University of Toronto.

OSCAR STRANGELAND, BA'50, BCL'53, has been appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Offcer for Consolidated Bathurst.

GEOFFREY MCKENZIE, BCom'52, has been appointed President, Canadian Association of Management Consultants

IAN PRITCHARD, BScAgr'52, retired from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Ottawa las September, and joined Western Carolina University as Director of the newly established Mountain Aquaculture Research Center.

EDWARD PHILLIPS, BA'53, has published his fourth novel, Hope Springs Eternal.

GLY FRENCH, BA'54, has been appointed Director, Rourke, Bourbonnais & Associates.

ANGUS ROBERTSON, BCL'56, has been appointed Minister, Disarmament, and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada at the Caradian Mission to the United Nations, Geneva

H. E. SUBROTO, MA'56, has been appointed Secretary General, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, after being Indonesia's minister of mines and energy, 1978-88.

ALBERT EASTON, BEng'57, has been appointed Director of Marketing for Dickenson

MARY (WRIGHT) GUY, BA'57, held an exhibition of her mixed media art, Figures in Motion, in Nov. 1988, at Dan Delaney's Artlenders Gallery in Vestmount, Que

DAVID SMITH, PhD'57, has retired from Bishop's University where he was successively, charman of the Department of Psychology, acting charman of the Department of Sociology, Dean of Arts, chairman of the Division of Social Sciences, and Emeritus Professor of Psychology.

DCUGLAS BROCK, BSc'58, currently Vice-president, Merrill Lynch, in Kitchener, Ont., has been appointed to the Board of Governors, Sir Wilred Laurier University in Waterloo, Ont., and elected President of the Kitchener-Waterloo Synphony Orchestra Association.

PHILIP FRIEDMAN, BCom'58, has been appointed Chairman of the Internal Audit Committee, Trust Capital.

ROLAND BRETON, BCom'59, has been appointed Executive Vice-president International Investment Operations, The Laurentian

E ROBERT DEMERS. BCL'60, has been appointed Chairman, Investment Committee, Trust Capital.

DESMOND KILLEN, BEng'60, has been appointed Vice-president, Marketing and Sales, Ferretec, Inc.

JOHN PRETTY, BEng'60, has been appointed President, Beaver, Cook & Leitch Ontario, a division of Beaver Construction Group

MICHAEL BERRY, BA'61, is Canadian Ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

JOHN HSU, MD'61, BSc'57, has been appointed Clinical Professor, Department of Orthopedics, University of Southern California, School of Medicine, Downey, Calif.

JOHN LYON, BEng'62, has been appointed Vice President - Eastern Complex, Shell Canada.

OLAYINKA ASSEEZ, BSc'63, taught at the University of Ife, Nigeria, until 1973, and then at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, until 1976. In 1974 he was the mayor of Ibadan City, the largest

black African city in the world, and now is working in the private sector.

CLAUDE AUBE, MSc'63, PhD'65, has been appointed Director, Food Research Centre, St. Hyacinthe, Que., after being Director, Research Station, St. Jean-sur-Richelieu, Que., since 1980.

DAVID GOODWIN, MSc'63, received the Distinguished Scientist Award at the Society of Nuclear Medicine's 1988 annual western regional meeting in Seattle.

ARILD NIELSSEN, BEng'63, has been appointed Executive Vice-president, Canadian Pacific Forest Products.

CAROL WEIDMAN, BA'64, has pursued a career in painting since 1959, and held an exhibition of her watercolours, Dec. 11-31, 1988, at Galerie J. Lukacs, in Montreal.

GAIL MORRELL, BA'65, has been appointed Vice-president, CTV Television Network.

JEFFERY L. PAYNE, BCom'65, a partner in Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine, Chartered Accountants, was appointed President of Siblin, Zittrer Consultants Inc., Management Consultants.

DAVID K. ASH, BSc'66, PhD'73, has been appointed Manager of Manufacturing, Uniroyal Chemical, Elmira, Ontario.

ERIC BENDER, BSc'66, DipMang'74, is Coordinator of Information Systems at John Abbott College in Ste. Ane de Bellevue, Que., lectures in the Library Studies Program at Concordia University, and was recently elected as a commis-

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ALUMNOTES

sioner of the Lakeshore School Board.

CHARLES HEINRICH, MBA'66, has been appointed President, Alcan Pacific Limited.

JACK MOOALLEM, BCom'66, BCL'70, has been appointed Vice-president and Head of Mergers and Acquisitions, Citibank Canada.

MICHAEL LIST, BCom'67, has been appointed Vice-president, Corporate Development, International Semi-Tech Microelectronics Inc.

SEYYID ABDULAI, MA'68, PhD'78, has been reappointed Director General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund. He has administered the Fund since 1983.

MUHAMMAD HEDAYETULLAH, MA'68, is a humanities and religious studies teacher at Vanier College, Montreal.

RICHARD JOYCE, BCom'68, has been appointed Vice-president — Director Information Services for National Sea Products.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM, MD'69, has opened a \$6-million private clinic in Pointe Claire, Quebec. The clinic has one of only two CAT scan machines outside of a hospital anywhere in Quebec.

ALEXANDER STEWART, BA'69, is practising as a barrister at 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, England.

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SERGE DARKAZANLI, MBA'70, has been appointed President, Prairie Division, Kelly, Douglas and ELAN PRATZE

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WENDY (LUCON) STEINER, BA'70, professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA., since 1985, has been named to the Alan Hassenfeld endowed chair in the humanities.

ROBERT GALLANT, BEng'71, has been appointed President, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer, Jercules Canada Inc.

IRENE SONNEVELD, BSc'72, has completed three years of teaching in South America, serving with Wycliffe bible translators.

ROBERT ZTTRER, BCom'72, has been appointed co-had, financial services group, Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine.

WINSTON FOW, BScAgr'73, has been appointed Vice-president — Taxation, Woodbridge Limited.

ROBERT ISSENMAN, BCL'73, senior partner at the law frm, Martineau Walker, has been appointed national president of the Hong Kong-Canada Business Association.

GREG GEUKJIAN, MD'74, BSc'70, has been practising rural medicine and teaching McGill medical students in Ormstown, Que., since 1975.

HENRIOT \$ABOURIN, BScAgrEng'75, has opened Sercidev Ltd., a consulting services firm specializing in food technology and engineering in Ste-Foy, Que.

NORMAN JASKOLKA, BCom'76, DipAcc'78, has been appointed co-head, financial services group, Zittre, Siblin, Stein, Levine.

URSULA MENKE, BCL'76, BSc'68, has been appointed Prncipal, Strategicon Inc., Ottawa.

ROSEMARY O'SHAUGHNESSY, MA'76, is Coordinator Special Services, Dependants' Schools Overseas, Department of National Defence in Iahr, West Germany.

EUGENE MEEHAN, LLM'77, DCL'84, teaches law at the University of Ottawa, and is a member of the Ontaro Bar.

PETER S. BRKBECK, BSc'78, has joined Ferro Industrial Products Ltd., Oakville, Ont., as Manager, Product Development, Thermoplastics Division.

DANIEL A. SAVAGE, DipEd'78, Chief Librarian of Redeemer College, Ancaster, Ontario, has published atticles during the last year in the Canadian Journal of Higher Education and the Canadian Library Journal.

STEVE M. SOLOMON, MSW'79, has been appointed Ixecutive Director of the Centre D'Accueil Mriam in Chomedey, Laval. He had previously been the Director of Youth Protection of Jewish Family Services.

780 BCom' been a Comm Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine.

E CLIFFORD BENDEROFF, BCom'80, DipAcc'81, has been appointed Manager, Commodity Taxation, ain Legipe

GRANT BUTT, MBA'80, has been appointed Vice-president, Eastern Region, First City Trust. JOYCE (ABRAMS) NEWMAN, BEd'80, is Manager, Gibby': Restaurant, Montreal.

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RGE DARD ELAN PRATZER, BCom'80, has been appointed President, Inc.

LIONEL DUPUIS, LLM'81, returned from a posting at the Canadian Embassy, Veneuela, and is now Assistant to the Chief Air Negrtiator for Canada.

SHELDON GARFINKLE, BCom'81, DipAcc'82, has been appointed manager, Torono group, Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine.

BEng'il, Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine.

DAVID LEFFELL, MD'81, has been appointed add in:

Assistant Professor of Dermatology and Chief of Dermatologic and Laser Surgery, Yale School of Dermatologic and Dermatologic and Laser Surgery, Yale School of Dermatologic and BSc72, Medicine, New Haven, Conn.

South American PETER MACARTHUR, BA'81, after one year as First Secretary, Commercial, Canadan High Com⁷² by Commission, New Delhi, has been ppointed Services and Consul and Trade Commissioner, Coisulate of Canada, Bombay, India.

73, has been EDWARD MANNING, BEd'82, taught for four Woodne years, then began a career in sales wth Wilson Sports Equipment, and recently has seen promoted, Sales Manager, Quebec.

ent of the ImPRACHEL (HOTTE) CREPEAU, BEd83, while not teaching now, plans to return when her son, 74, Book 21 months old, goes to school.

and teating IAN JOHNSON, BScAgr'83, is a resource own Que succonomist with the government of the Northwest BScAgraga. Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T.

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BCom'76, Di

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76, BSc/68,

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ORD BEND

1'80, Dip.40 appointed

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AN, BEd80, i

GREGG LAPOINTE, DipAcc'83, has been appointed manager, Montreal group, Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine.

JACKIE DILLION, BSW'85, works in family services at the Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto.

ANNE LUSIGNAN, BEd'85, is teaching at École Polyvalente Soulanges, St. Polycarpe, Quebec.

CHANTAL RIVEST, MS'85, a doctoral student in Meteorology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has won a 1988-89 Zonta Amelia Earhart Fellowship Award worth \$6,000.

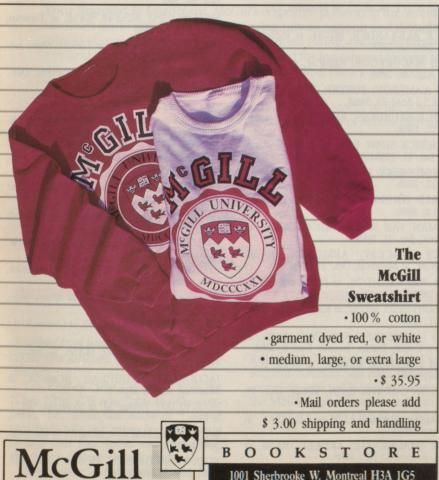
LINDSEY SLAUGHTER, BA'85, has been elected to membership on the Dickinson Law Review, Carlisle, Pa.

SHARON WELNER, PhD'85, a post-doctoral research fellow at the Douglas Hospital Research Centre, Montreal, has been awarded \$25,000 by the National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Depression.

CHRISTINE JAGIELLO, BEd'86, works at the Douglas Hospital, Montreal, in Adult Education teaching psychiatric adults academic and vocational skills

SANDRA LOUIS, BEd'86, has been teaching English and History at Villa Maria High School in Montreal since 1986.

SIAM PHILLIPS, MUP'86, has been appointed Senior Planning Assistant for Sevenoaks District Council, Kent, and now lives in London, England.



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IN MEMORIAM

1900s

THE EARLY DAVID WILEY, MD'14, at Hillsboro, Ore., 1985.

GRACE (MCDONALD) SITWELL, BA'16, at Torquay, England, Dec. 13, 1988.

FLORENCE (KILGOUR) LESLIE, BA'17, at Montreal, Dec. 20, 1988.

'20s

E JOHN DREWRY, BSc'21, at Victoria, B.C., Dec. 26, 1988.

ERIC PARNELL,

BScArts'21, at Bedford, Mass., Sept. 12, 1988. SYDNEY BONNEVILLE, BSc'22, at Victoria, B.C., Dec. 11, 1988.

DORIS (SHARPLES) POWELL, BA'22, at Montreal, Oct. 23, 1988.

CHLORIS (IRWIN) PHELPS, BScArts'22, at Montreal, Jan. 3, 1988.

HUBERT KEARNS, MD'24, at Toronto, Ont., Oct. 13, 1988.

HOWARD AIKMAN, BA'25, MA'26, at Ormstown, Que., Jan. 3, 1989.

ESTHER (ENGLAND) CUSHING, BA'25, at Montreal, Oct. 24, 1988.

JAMES FORREST, MD'25, at Montreal, Dec. 11, 1988.

WALTER GRAHAM, BSc'25, at Ste. Agathe, Que., Oct. 11, 1988.

DONALD MACRAE, DDS'25, at Montreal, Dec. 21, 1988.

WILLIAM ABEY, MD'26, at Stuart, Fla., April, 1988.

CLIFFORD SMITH, MD'26, BA'20, at Halifax, N.S., Sept. 22, 1988.

HILDA (ELLISON) BOGANTE, BCom'27, at Montreal, Dec. 30, 1988.

RICHARD DAVIS, MA'27, at Ottawa, Ont., Dec.

23, 1988.
A. W. Y. DESBRISAY, BSc'27, at Ottawa, Ont.,

June 11, 1988. GRAHAM GORE, BScArts'27, at Toronto, Ont.,

Oct. 13, 1988.

AIMEE (GRAVEL) HESLER, BCom'27, at

Montreal, Dec. 28, 1988.

JAMES DONNELLY, BSc'28, at Cornwall, Ont.,

Dec. 23, 1988.

JACOB MOSCOVICH, MD'28, at Vancouver,

B.C., Sept. 10, 1988. KATHERINE (HOLE) BADIAN, BA'29, at

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 18, 1988. EILEEN FLANAGAN, DipNur'29, BA'34,

LLD'77, at Montreal.

HAROLD LESTER, BA'29, at Stratford, Ont., July 8, 1988.

MARJORIE MOUNTFORD, BScArts'29, at Montreal, Nov. 19, 1988.

DOROTHY TINGLEY, DipPE'29, at Regina, Sask., July, 1988.

T H E LOTTIE (ROSE) FISH, BA'30, at Montreal, Jan. 5, 1989.

MALCOLM HICKEY,

BScArts'30, at Montreal, Oct. 20, 1988.

HELEN LAMBART, BA'30, at Hudson, Que., Oct. 25, 1988.

RALPH RICHARDS, BScAgr'30, at London, Ont., Jan. 6, 1989.

HAROLD WYMAN, MSc'30, at Halifax, N.S., Jan., 1988.

RICHARD HATFIELD, MD'31, at Utica, N.Y, August, 1988.

L. R. RICHARSON, BScArts'31, MSC'33, PhD'35, at Grafton, Australia, 1988.

ADOLPH ROSTENBERG, MD'31, at Wilmette, Ill., Nov. 1988.

TREVOR HOLLAND, BEng'32, at Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 7, 1989.

LEONID IGNATIEFF, BA'32, at Toronto, Ont, Dec. 2, 1988.

GORDON LYNCH, MD'32, at St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 14, 1988.

LLOYD MACLELLAN, BA'32, at Morrisburg, Ont., Jan. 29, 1987.

ALPHONSE OUIMET, BEng'32, LLD'63, at Montreal, Dec. 20, 1988.

DOUGLAS MCCORMICK, BCom'33, at Cambridge, Ont., Jan. 12, 1989.

PHILIP NUTT, BCom'33, at Montreal, Oct. 17, 1988.

J. D. F. ALEXANDER, MD'34, at Richmond B.C., Nov. 12, 1988.

HUGH MACGREGOR, BEng'34, at Toronto, Ont., Aug. 28, 1988.

JEAN (CAMERON) PORTER, BHS'34, at Pictou, N.S., April 23, 1988.

GEORGE SAUNDERS, BEng'34, at Montreal, Dec. 10, 1988.

FREDERICK SHAW, BEng'34, at Hawkesbury, Ont., Jan. 13, 1989.

GEORGE PERCY, BCom'35, at Toronto, Ont., Dec. 23, 1988.

DONALD YOUNG, MD'35, at Nepean, Ont., March 2, 1988.

NORMAN VAN WYCK, MD'35, BA'30, at Montreal, Jan. 11, 1988.

NANCY (MACKAY) ARMITAGE, BA'36, DipSW'39, at Montreal, Oct. 27, 1988.

DANA WEEKS, MD'36, at Plattsburgh, N.Y., Sept. 1988.

RICHARD REID, MD'37, at Kings Beach, Calif., Oct. 17, 1988.

MARY (LANGSTAFF) SULLIVAN, BA'37, at Killiney, County Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1988.

ADAM CAMERON, BEng'38, at Delta, B.C., Oct. 17, 1988.

MORTON GODINE, BA'38, MA'39, Oct. 17, 1988.

DONALD MACCALLUM, BEng'38, at Montreal, 1988.

MARY (MACKENZIE) ARNELL, BA'39, at Tours, France, 12 July, 1988.

DAVID SPIELMAN, BA'39, at Montreal, Oct. 10, 1988.

'40°

E FRANK FOWLER, BEng'40, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 24, 1988.

ROBERT STE

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S ALISTER MACLEAN, BScAgr'40, MScAgr'42, at Ottawa, Ont., Sept.

EDWARD COPPING, BEng'41, at Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 25, 1988.

ERIC JAMES, BA'41, at Riverdale, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1988.

MURRAY DE JERSEY, BA'42, MA'46, at Perth, Ont., Dec. 20, 1988.

THOMAS LOCKWOOD, MD'42, BA'38, at Caledon, Ont., Nov. 30, 1988.

HAZEL (MAUGHAN) WELDON, BA'43, MA'71, at Montreal, Jan. 5, 1988.

CARLOS SALOMON, BEng'45, at Canmore, Alta, Dec. 23, 1988.

ARTHUR SAUNDERS, BEng'46, at Sarnia, Ont., May 6, 1988.

DONALD BENNIE, BCom'47, at Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 14, 1988.

ANTHONY CHIPMAN, BA'47, at Montreal, Nov. 18, 1988.

DONALD LAFFIN, BCom'47, at Montreal, July 7, 1988.

STAVELEY BERRY, BSc'48, MD'52, at Tweed, Ont., Jan. 31, 1988.

JOSEPH DUMKA, BEng'48, at Nanaimo, B.C.,

Nov. 29, 1988.

MELVIN LUPU, BEng'48, BA'55, at Toronto,

Ont., Nov. 29, 1988

JOHN SKELTON, BA'49, at Toronto, Ont., Jan.

8, 1989.
CHESTER SUTTON BCL'49 at Toronto Ont

CHESTER SUTTON, BCL'49, at Toronto, Ont., Oct. 26, 1988.

50 s

ROBERT DODDS-HEB-RON, BEng'50, at Toronto, Ont., Sept. 29, 1988. MATTHEW HANNON,

BCL'50, at Montreal, Oct. 20, 1988.

LOIS (OLSON) MATTINSON, DipPT'50, at Turner Valley, Alta., Sept. 18, 1988.

RAYMOND BENNETT, BCL'51, at Candiac, Que., Dec. 24, 1988.

GERALD DIAMOND, BArch'51, at Victoria, B.C., 1986.

SYDNEY THURBER, BA'51, at St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 28, 1988.

WALTER GRANT, BScAgr'52, at Truro, N.S.,

Sept. 22, 1988. HUMPHREY CHILDE, BSc'53, at Ottawa, Ont.,

July 12, 1988.

MARJORIE KEIRSTEAD, MA'53, at Toronto,

Ont., Dec. 28, 1988.

JACQUELINE GAUDREAU, BCom'54, at

Montreal, Aug. 3, 1988.

ROSS ELLIOT, DipAgr'55, at Montreal, Oct. 7, 1988.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, BEng'55, at Montreal, Nov. 3, 1988.

ROBERT BALDERSON, DDS'56, at Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 8, 1988.

McGill News

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Spring 1989

McGil Noo

IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT STEVENSON, STM'56, at Beaverton, Ont., Dec. 1, 1988.

RYLLYS CUTLER, DipNur'54, BN'57, at Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 8, 1988.

'60_s

ANK FOW g'40, at Mobil 24, 1988.

STER MACI at Ottawa, On

ng'41, at Ottal

Riverdale, N.

A'42, MA46.

MD'42, BA'30

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at Toronto, Ont.

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ERT DODDS: , BEng'50, at Im Sept. 29, 1988

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DDS'56, at 0

E DEANNA (WILSON) HUGHES, BN'64, at Ottawa, Ont., April 9, 1988. **70** s

EVA PAUCHA, BSc'70, at Boston, Mass., June 23, 1988.

S RALPH JAMES, BD'71, MA'75, at Montreal, June 15, 1988.

GARY GLUSS, BA'76, at Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3, 1988.

ALEXANDER BARANY, BSc'77, at San Diego, Calif., August 27, 1988.

WILLY RICHER, BCom'78, Nov. 17, 1986. ROBERT MAVEN, MBA'79, at Vancouver B.C., Ott. 28, 1988. **80**⁸

 E MICHAEL SCHACTER, BSc'74, DDS'80, at Montreal, Jan. 3, 1989.
 S WING MAN LEUNG,

PhD'83, 1986.

CHERYL ROSA TERESA DORAN, BCL'84, LLB'84, at Ottawa, Ont., 1988.

CLIFF ARNOLD, LLB'86, at Miami, Fla., Jan. 12, 1989.



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French copies available on request

continued from page 36

under the delusion of exceptional intelligence ¹²?

The English "arse," imported from the "Com. Teut.," is now "obs. in polite company." So, when the *acapnotic* ¹³ at the next table tells the waiter for all the world to hear that your habits are *arsenious* ¹⁴, should you riposte or butt out ¹⁵?

Remember: useful or entertaining *litter-ature* submitted (address your entries c/o

Editor, *McGill News*) and used in subsequent columns will earn the sender a recording selected largely at random from the McGill Music Faculty catalogue.

© MAX WEIN ENTERPRISES

litteracy answers: 1. capable of being melted; 2. penal power tripper; 3. emitting sparks when struck (with or by); 4 patrician; 5. attracted to opposite sex; 6. excited by drink; 7. in (plunging into); 8. floating to top; 9. not very (procrastinator); 10. yes (blow nose); 11. Person of Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters; 12. sophomaniac; 13. nonsmoker; 14. poisonous; 15. riposte and you're dead!

McGill News

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Spring 1989

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

McGill cryptic crossword no. 4

by Alan Richardson

Oops, we goofed! But it appears nothing deters our cryptic crossword enthusiasts from completing their task — even when the puzzle in question is missing two black squares (crossword no. 3). While numerous readers pointed out our "typo," everyone managed to carry on regardless. Really, we just wanted to see if you were paying attention.

The three winners of McGill record selections for cryptic crossword no. 3 were: Alfred M. Linkletter, Md'48, of Sackville, N. B., Joan Wolforth, MEd'79, of Montreal, and John, BSc'40, and Roma, BA'42, Henderson, of Fredericton, N.B. The winners for puzzle no. 4 will be selected randomly from all correct answers received by May 1, 1989.

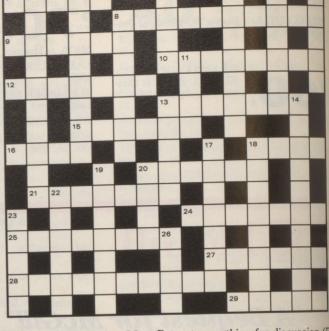
ACROSS

- 1 It's way up there in church circles (5)
- 8 The principal leaseholder is now French (10)
- 9 A kind, that is, for an excursion (6)
- Even emanating from some 1, it would hardly sound melodic (4,4)
- 12 They're a little bit stony (7)
- 13 A magnet for colour (7)
- 15 A colloquial gun with her to assemble (6)
- 16 Fish with a musical summary (4)
- 18 Perform twice, idiot! (4)
- 20 Those who 15 for it hope for some good spirits (6)
- 21 Chooses to vote into office inside (7)
- One who can get you out of a mess
- 25 A bit slain is a bit hissy (8)
- 27 How boring they can be! (6)
- 28 Things are, at the U, for a hopeful performer (10)
- 29 It should be enough for anybody (yummy, too) (5)

DOWN

2 They make claims, these teachers (10)

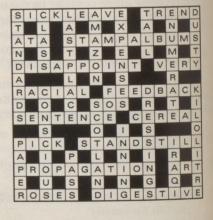
- 3 A groove with a sack with a vegetable (8)
- **4,14** Dressmakers need them, but on them one is uncertain (4,3,7)
- 5 By these, one attains alumnus status, or circular parts, or weather statistics (7)
- 6 If things do, you're in business (3,3)
- 7 Expensive, like some ski slopes (5)
- 8 An omen met for a souvenir (7)
- Nothing to spoil but an eastern ruler (4)
- 13 Just a letter for lakes (5)
- 14 See 4
- 17 This is what they called that old king who wasn't prepared (7)
- 18 Make a circle and tell us about it (8)
- These people tell us about it (and take our money, too) (7)
- 20 Turn the nuts to shock (4)
- 22 Med boy to incarnate (6)



23 Put out something for discussion (5)

A sort of 9 to an old biblical city (4)

McGill cryptic crossword no. 3



litteracy. *n.* malignant habit of reading whatever pages of the dictionary fall open and forgetting what it was that one was looking up; consequent intellectual hash.

This column is rated "PG" (professorial guidance): read on alone at your own risk. However, if you're already a diagnosed *litterati*, another fix can't hurt.

What George (now President) Bush clearly intended to propose was a "fluxible ¹ freeze"; which as every *phallocrat* ² knows, is a characteristic of any freeze, provided

the anti-freezer (a president, a suitor or whoever) is sufficiently *ignescent* ³. Then, of course, not every *optimate* ⁴ is as patently *epigamic* ⁵ as President Bush. Most likely he just got a bit *flustrated* ⁶ with the press corps and simply misspoke hisself.

A word pronounced like another but different in spelling and meaning is a homophone (recently admitted to liturgical use by the United Church of Canada). If, for example, one is *immerging* ⁷, is one going in or out? (And as one immerges, one has to hope, of course, that like President Bush, one is congenitally *enatant* ⁸.)

Is there a word for that which leads you down the onomatopœic path, so to speak, that makes things sound far more entrancing than they turn out to be? Would you be ecstatic, say, if your fiancée turned out to be a *cunctator* ⁹? Or would you expect your mother to let you *emunge* ¹⁰ as long as you used your handkerchief?

Now, in the handy-around-the-home category, what would your epithet of choice be when, with minimal aplombloss, you wish to advise your *POSSLQ* (poss' el cue)¹¹ that he/she was labouring

continued on page 35

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Spring 1989

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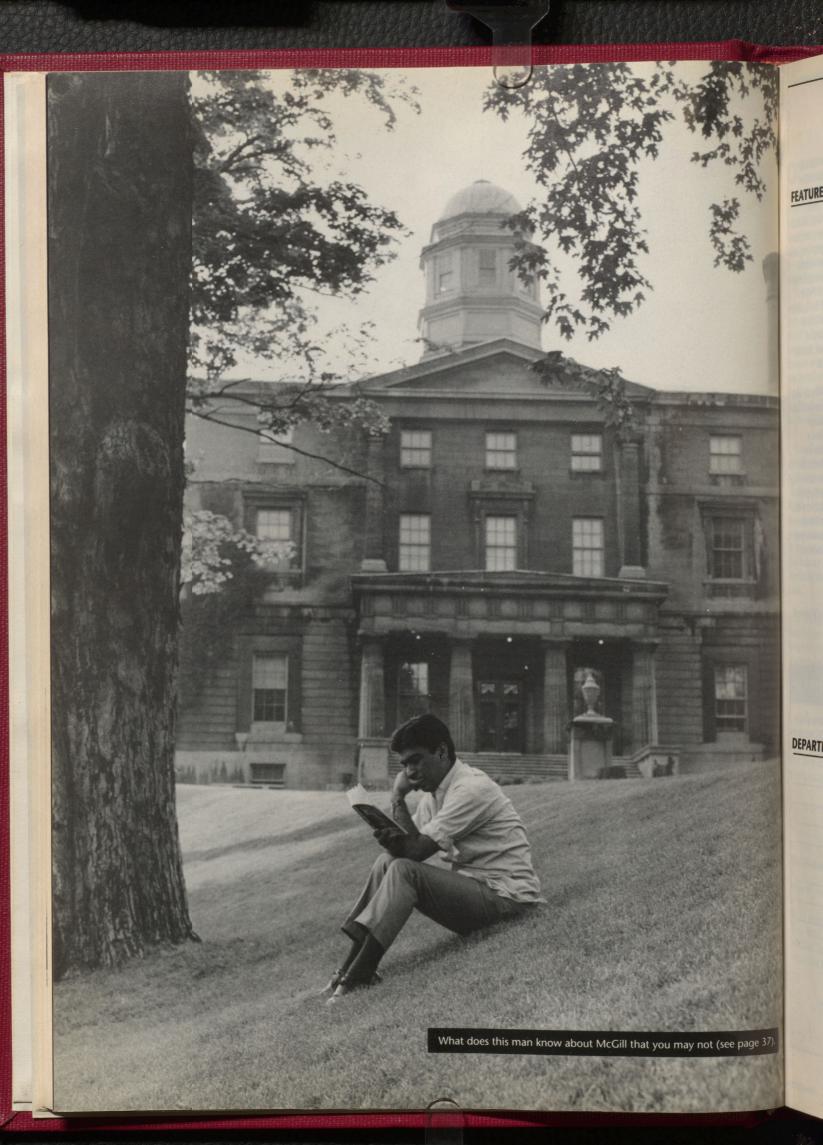


Alumni Quarterly

Summer 1989

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FEATURES

McGill's window on the sea With help from Canadian universities including McGill, the Huntsman Marine Science Centre at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, offers an incredible mix of marine biology, aquaculture, education, and summertime fun. by Kathe Lieber Home ownership: the impossible dream? For Canadians suffering from the real estate blues, help may be just around the corner at McGill's newly established affordable homes program – the first in North America.

Meeting places A photo essay of favourite campus gathering spots. by Derek Drummond and Rick Kerrigan

Carnegie Hall debut – un succès fou McGill's Symphony Orchestra wowed New Yorkers when they played "like angels" as the first Canadian orchestra in an all-American concert series. by Ann Vroom 22

DEPARTMENTS

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by Debbie Mercier



Cover: Dusk at Sandy Cove beach beside the Huntsman Marine Science Centre, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

ETTERS

Caring response to alleged victim

I feel I should respond to your editorial and to Scot Bishop's article (vol. 69 #1) concerning the alleged sexual assault at the Zeta Psi fraternity on September 22, 1989, because the article is about me.

The Canadian criminal law system failed me and hence I am forced to pursue a sexual assault case in civil court. I am setting a precedent, hopefully, for other women to follow.

McGill met the issue head on. Yes, I got the run around when I reported the incident, but the reception from McGill officials was comforting. I somehow expected a cold reply to my report – I received the exact opposite. When the McGill Daily decided to print an over-sensationalized and unfactual report, I was hurt.

The response from the university community was overwhelming. Both McGill and Concordia women's groups reacted to my case as a "last-straw issue." They petitioned, protested and endeavoured to set up committees to prevent campus sexual assault. And although I may not share their more ardent feminist beliefs, I am thankful to them.

I want people to realize that McGill has dealt with the issue admirably. They conducted hearings under the disciplinary action committee to ascertain the academic future of two of the accused. But revisions and amendments to the Student Disciplinary Code must be made to include sexual assault. Also, support systems for victims of sexual assault and preventative education should be an integral part of the McGill community. No one likes to think that sexual assault exists, but it is an issue that must be dealt with.

Name withheld by court order Montreal

Looking for an "A"

I always look forward to Professor Frost's "Old McGill" column in the *McGill News* and I was especially pleased to read in the Spring '89 issue about Professor C. H. MacLeod and the weather observatory. Although I believe we are unrelated, Professor MacLeod and I obviously have one thing in common: people just cannot get our name right! At least, I assume that the spelling of MacLeod as McLeod in the photo caption is an error. I knew that "A's" were hard to get at McGill, but isn't this taking things a little far?

Colin M. MacLeod, BA'71 Toronto, Ont.

A rose by any other name

I would like to request that you change the mailing label to *my name*, which is *Janice* Carolin, and not *Mrs. Ted* Carolin. Although I am happily married, it makes me see red every time I receive mail from McGill addressed to me as Mrs. Ted. I cannot believe that in this day and age McGill still indulges in such a sexist and old-fashioned practice.

Janice Carolin, BA'70, MLS'72 Toronto, Ont.

Friends remembered

Robert Williams' life ended tragically when he was stabbed to death by one of his students in September 1987. Bob was a graduate of McGill (MEd'87) but as an adult education teacher he was not entitled to the benefits that "regular" teachers receive.

The Montreal Teachers Association (MTA) recently set up a fund to provide for Bob's wife and two young children. Any help that graduates can give would be greatly appreciated and should be sent to: MTA re: Robert Williams Fund, 4260 Girouard Ave, #200, Montreal, Que. H4A 3C9.

Bob was a good teacher, a wonderful person, and a friend.

Rosemary Whitlock, MEd'87 Montreal I wish to pay tribute to Wendy Patrick, BA'66, MLS'70, Head Librarian of the McGill Nursing/Social Work Library, who died suddenly on February 4, 1989.

Wendy had been associated with McGill for over twenty-five years. After graduation she worked within the Library system and at the time of her death was on sabbatic leave, working on a health information service project she invented called *Prêt à Porter*. She was also Editor of the Quebec Library Association Bulletin. While at McGill she served on the Board of Governors, Senate, the Alumnae Society, the Faculty Club and the McGill Advancement Program.

In the Montreal community, Wendy was a director of the University Women's Club of Montreal and the Youth Horizons Foundation, where she established a McGill library internship program for young people. She was involved with the Westmount CLSC and the Patient Learning Committee of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Wendy Patrick will be remembered with great love and respect by all her friends. She was a happy, warm and generous person, deeply committed to her work and her community.

Lesley M. M. Forrester, President, The University Women's Club of Montreal

McGill . . . the Theatre . . . and You!

As a student, were you involved in theatrical enterprises? Did you play a part - on stage or behind the scenes - in a production of the English Department, the Players' Club, the Red and White Revue, or a sister organization?

Those who made a mark, however faint, in the annals of campus show business may be interested to note that a plan is afoot to form a "Friends of McGill Theatre" group.

But first we need information - who did what and when. We are asking everyone, famous and less so, to write us about the student thespian activity which qualifies you for membership. Once we sense the level of interest, we'll either exit stage left or get on with the job.

In lieu of a membership fee, a donation to designated McGill theatre projects would be welcome. Part of the proceeds could go to establishing one or more prizes for students making the most significant contribution to McGill theatre that year.

So drop us a line about yourself or others, who in their salad days at McGill, couldn't resist the smell of grease paint.

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McGill News (Dec., March Graduates' So Copyright of

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Wendy Pata ur feature on sexual assault in the last issue elicited much reader Work in response, including a letter from the alleged victim (see page 2). While many found the article informative and ars. After thought-provoking, others felt it did not Library adequately present all the facts and cast hwas a the administration in an unfair light. We would like to set the record straight.

ted called Phil There were two factual errors in the ditorofted article. First, it was reported that three ulein. Whi male students were brought before the Board McGill's Hearing Committee on Student e Aluman Discipline. In fact, only two of the three he McGI accused were McGill students, the third was from Concordia University. Second, munity We the Men's Rugby Team did not appear at rsity Women the Zeta Psi house on the night of the outh Horizon incident. The News regrets these errors.

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Scot Bishop's article attempted to s involved at examine how well equipped the the Patientle University was to handle this issue. al Victoria Readers may have been left with the miseremember leading impression that the University by all her he was unresponsive to the situation. This n and general was not the case. The university's inabilid to her with ty to talk about their proceedings, due to the delicacy of the case and laws of confidentiality, may have added to this impres-

> In looking at how the administration handled the affair, two points need consideration: did the alleged victim receive the personal attention needed from the university; was justice served by the existing disciplinary system at McGill?

> Kindness and care were extended to the victim by McGill officials. In coming to them to lay her complaint (ten days after the incident), the young woman in question stated that she wished to go to

the press with her story. After verifying that she had received proper medical and legal counsel (she had, by then, been receiving the assistance of Student Services for a week), she was sent to the University Relations office for advice on what to expect when dealing with the press. Dean of Students, Irwin Gopnik, then met with her that day (and on several subsequent occasions) to take her statement and carefully explain the procedures that would follow and reassure her of the Student Services' support.

According to Dean Gopnik, the wheels were set in motion for an internal investigation the moment he and other University officials learned of the incident. But the proceedings were hampered by a formal request from Montreal police for McGill to halt its investigation for two months until the Crown prosecuter could decide if there was enough evidence to initiate criminal proceedings. This information was not included in the article that appeared in the News.

After holding extensive hearings on the complaint, McGill's Hearing Committee reached a verdict on 20 March. The committee is restricted from making its findings public due to both University and provincial confidentiality laws.

"Despite the complexities of the case and the widespread and misleading publicity, the Committee on Student Discipline was conscientious and thorough in its deliberations," said Dean Gopnik. "Within the limitations of the law and the McGill structure in place, every McGill person did his or her best.'

This issue of the News is filled with all kinds of fascinating stories and tidbits guaranteed to make great summer reading. We cover lots of high notes: the McGill Symphony Orchestra's spectacular recent debut at New York's famed Carnegie Hall; the good news for prospective home owners in McGill's innovative Affordable Homes program; and great fish tales (and much more) from McGill's window on the sea, the Huntsman Marine Science Centre.

Adding to the vitality of vol. 69 #2 are contributions from many members of the McGill community. Macdonald Professor of Architecture Derek Drummond, BArch'62, and School of Architecture photographer Rick Kerrigan give us a whimsical look at favourite student haunts on campus. Their photo essay is on page 20. Graduate Governor Richard Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67, who recently testified before the Dubin Inquiry, provides us with his unique perspective, as Canada's Olympic representative and Vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, on drug use in sports (page 19). And a revered alumna and benefactor of the University, Regina Shoolman Slatkin, BA'29, provides some very special insights on the growth of McGill in this century (page 6).

The warm weather has finally arrived and hints of green are actually appearing on campus. Let's hope this slow start to spring will lead the way to a long and languid summer.

Qua Vroque

McGill News

Volume 69 Number 2 Summer 1989

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McGill News

Summer 1989

QUEBEC FOCUS

Quebec's international game

by Gretta Chambers, BA'47

From 1976 to 1985 during the reign of the Parti Québecois, a perennial bone of federal-provincial contention was Quebec's "international vocation." Ottawa was always being accused of stamping on it. While other provinces went quietly about setting up foreign trade offices, Quebec was intent on gaining recognition as a society in its own right, It was the era of the war of the red carpets, when Ottawa-Paris relations were, to say the least, out of kilter and Réné Lévèsque was treated as a head of state by the Elysée Palace.

Eventually, governments change everywhere and with the advent of Prime Minister Mulroney's Progressive Conservatives in Ottawa, Robert Bourassa's Liberals in Quebec City and Francois Mitterand to the presidency of the Republic, the traditional lines of diplomatic exchange were restored, but not without a certain amount of negotiation. From the new federal government, Quebec received the right to participate in international conferences of francophone nations as a government and not simply as part of the Canadian delegation. In exchange, Quebec stopped vying with Ottawa for France's favour. And in Paris, the Quai d'Orsay seemed pleased to be relieved of sole responsibility for Quebec's French soul.

But the Canadian government is not viewed in Quebec as being capable of providing the kind of linguistic support deemed necessary for the preservation of French Quebec. Close relations with France are still very important to francophone Quebecers. The most vital aspect of France-Quebec ties has always been the cultural and linguistic nourishment they provide for French-speaking Quebecers isolated in English-speaking North America.

Premier Bourassa's decision a year ago to turn Quebec's international affairs over to an "economic" minister and to henceforth emphasize the trade and industry side of external relations at the expense of cultural exchanges has not been universally applauded at home. Claude Morin, who was Réné Lévèsque's minister of intergovernmental affairs, is appalled by the idea that Quebec is now putting a price on its extraterritorial efforts. The bureaucrats in Quebec City don't like the idea much either. So, as planning progressed for the

third francophone summit, held in Dakar at the end of May, and the Games of "la francophonie," to follow in Morocco in July, a "cultural" area was uncovered in which Quebec was not being allowed to follow its own destiny, blocked by equally nit-picking bureaucrats in the federal capital.

It was a question, believe it or not, of basketball. Ottawa was held to be unreasonable because it refused to envisage the idea of Canada and Quebec competing against one another in team sports at the Games associated with the political and cultural get-together of French-speaking nations.



French President François Mitterand (left) and Canadian Prime Minister Brain Mulroney met in Ottawa in May to talk about the upcoming Francophone Games.

Quebec wanted to send its own women's basketball team to compete independently. A compromise has been reached. The Canadian women's basketball team will be from Quebec, with only Quebecers participating, but not those who normally play for Canada. The men's soccer team will be all Canadian. But that isn't the end of the controversy. We have slipped back into arguments about the name of the delegations and which flags can be hoisted when.

All this trivial undiplomatic jockeying about a showcase event masks the opening-up of a cultural gulf between Quebec and France, the font of its linguistic security and revitalization. The francophone nations of the world remain Quebec's most useful cultural club. But France itself no longer provides the kind of linguistic support French Quebec has come to count on. It is difficult, for instance, for Quebec to promote the French language alone in areas that France has already abandoned. The purpose of Quebec's language laws has been

to make French the working language of the province. That has entailed some coercion. A lot of effort has gone into implementing the transition from an economy run principally in English to one that operates efficiently in French. In many areas, technology is one, that has not been a simple matter, English having become the lingua franca of science and technology the world over.

While Quebec's French language promoters are lobbying for software technical material in French, the scientists of France run their research programs increasingly in English. Even the Pasteur Institute publication announced that it would henceforth publish in English only. Outraged reaction has persuaded the prestigious Institute to accept submissions written in French if they are accompanied by adequate English summaries.

Ironically, the French government's Commissioner of Language learned of the "scandalous decision," as he put it, from the Quebec media. If the French themselves can't impose their language on their own scientists, what hope have French-speaking Quebecers of operating a technologically sensitive economy in French?

The new commercial and industrial thrust of Quebec's international "vocation" is fast losing a linguistic pillar. As 1992 approaches, the year of Europe's economic integration, the French economy is gearing up to take advantage of what is believed will become "an English-speaking Europe."

Quebec appears to have become the international watchdog of the French language but without the resources to impose its cultural druthers. Its efforts to do everything in French are applauded by the old country but no longer necessarily seconded

This uncharacteristic linguistic laissez faire on the part of the French gives many francophone Quebecers pause in the era of free trade with the United States. Francophone Quebecers have been the greatest supporters of the Canada-US deal. Their enthusiasm has seemed impervious to the further strains on their language that must inevitably accompany such economic integration.

Watching France adapt to a post-1992 Europe has been sobering. The French are at least linguistically secure at home, a lux ury not yet enjoyed by French-speaking Quebecers, or so they believe. That there may be a language price to pay for prosperity is bad enough, but to have one's international language bank go out of the business of business compounds the problem.

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by Ann Vroom

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nglish to one by Ann Vroom

When asked to comment on the strengths when asked to continue Vice-principal (Development and Alumni Affairs), Michael Kiefer paused in a charac-Allais), Wichael Meteristically thoughtful manner and said, Optimism, energy, a blessed rage for the scientist order, a commitment to planning and a programs recognition that [the success of] my work Pasteur hinges on the success of many others, volnatit would unteers and staff alike." With such obvious nly. Outmenthusiasm, determination and leadership orestigious emanating from its senior administrator, Written in Martlet House is embarked on an exciting d by adequatinew era.

Though only thirty-seven (the same age rench gowas Principal David Johnston when he came nguage lamto McGill), Michael Kiefer brings an inter-"ashemilesting educational background and an e French brimpressive array of fund-raising experianguage of mence to his post. Born in Pittsburgh, have French Pennsylvania, he went on to combine his ting a techninterest in writing and religious studies at

French university earning a BA from LaSalle ercial and in College in Philadelphia and an MA in Theology from Boston College. nisticular During a junior year abroad at the of Europes al Université de Fribourg, he was heavithe conomystly involved in a student theatre comof what's ben pany, returning to Europe after gradpeaking European for a year's tour of university to have been theatres in Switzerland and Germany. After completing his studies, Kiefer resource joined Ketchum Inc., a leading fund-Itsefforts to raising counselling firm, in 1977.

applauded by How did this theologian with a the atrical bent end up in fund raising? "I wanted to use my theological training, and Ketchum serves a wide varie French greety of church-related and non-profit organizations," says Kiefer. "I also wanted to write, so I started in fundraising communications." During his the Canada with Ketchum, Kiefer worked with a wide variety of American and Canadian institutions, including The Buffalo General Hospital, the Musée pany such a des beaux-arts de Montréal, The Université de Montréal and its affili-Bermuda High School and the ated schools. Appointed Campaign ecure at hom Director in 1980, he spent two years by Frenchs from 1984-86 in Quebec City, during what he describes as "une des plus e to pay for p belles périodes de ma vie," directing o have one! a capital campaign for Université Laval. In 1986 he was appointed Vices the problem president for Ketchum and took on new responsibilities for training and marketing. His role changed dramatically from serving one client on location for an extended period, to traveling extensively and serving many clients.

After two enjoyable but hectic years, Kiefer decided he wanted to spend more time with his young family. He also missed the depth and continuity to be had from working with one institution. The offer to come to McGill seemed too good to pass up. "McGill is an outstanding North American university with a recognized tradition of excellence not only academically but in development and alumni affairs. Coming here was an opportunity for me to make a difference, to make a good thing even better - something which is often more rewarding than starting from scratch."

A confirmed believer in teamwork and open communication, Kiefer has set a dizzying pace since taking office 3 April, meeting with University faculty and administrators and learning the ins and outs of campus operations. He quickly assembled Martlet House staff to introduce himself,

seek out their ideas and lay out his plans

McGill's newest Vice-principal (Development and Alumni Affairs) Michael Kiefer hopes to build on McGill's long-standing tradition of alumni involvement because, he says, unteerism is at the heart of the philanthropic enterprise.'

for the future.

In keeping with university priorities, his major long-term objective is to increase annual private giving at McGill to \$40 million by 1992. Kiefer sees five considerations in achieving that goal. The first is to build on the tradition of annual giving as the foundation of McGill's development program and to increase the number of all alumni who give from the current 20 percent rate. "We must never underestimate the importance of alumni affairs in this equation," says Kiefer. "The proudest service the Graduates' Society can give its alma mater is total unabashed support in the leadership of its fund-raising program."

Since sustained growth is essential to the university, Kiefer sees planning as another important consideration, both on the part of the University in identifying faculty priorities for private funding and that of development and alumni affairs in identifying and soliciting prospective donors. "It is also important to give the various faculties the tools to help themselves," says Kiefer. "We must not only provide them with development professionals, but also challenge them to insert themselves in the process of

fund-raising, otherwise it doesn't

Kiefer believes training and a strong staff at Martlet House are essential in order for the development professionals to operate effectively in a decentralized institution like McGill. He plans to name a Director of Development and a Director of Major Gifts, as well as bring in advanced software programs for comprehensive record keeping. And, contrary to current trends toward staff-driven fund-raising operations, Kiefer believes strongly in the need to continue McGill's extraordinary tradition of volunteer involvement. "We must make sure that trained volunteers in greater numbers are able to offer time, talent and personal resources to McGill, and are treated with the greatest of respect because volunteer time is a precious resource."

Kiefer would like to see Martlet House develop stronger ties with various sectors of the University, in particular the University Relations department and Industrial Research, which deals regularly with corporate Canada. He is confident his newly created VP's position will afford him the opportunity to develop more effective lines of communication.

In regards to the Graduates'

believe.

MARTLETS

The School of Human Communication Disorders celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. The school will host a special get-together in conjunction with McGill's Reunion weekend, September 21-24. For sixteen years McGill offered the only PhD program in communication disorders in Canada and the school has been a leader in the fields of audiology, auditory-oral rehabilitation, and speech pathology since 1963. Still, Director Tanya Gallagher says expansion is necessary. "There is a tremendous need for personnel in communication dis-orders, particularly in Quebec. The only way to meet the need is to educate at the masters level, which is the professional entry level in Canada - and we need Phd's to train those students."



The McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year. At a recent reception at Martlet House, the Honourable Claude Ryan (right), Quebec Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, announced a \$150,000 provincial grant to the Learning Centre which specializes in teacher training and research in the field of learning disabili-Ryan said that the Centre shared his ministry's goal of integrating learning disabled students into normal school life. Dr. William Smith (left), Director of the Learning Centre, hopes the Centre will be able to service more children in the future. "We are expanding our capacity to service French students," he said.



Toronto phonathoners raised \$57,814 for McGill this spring from left to right standing, Sandra Kennedy, DipEd'66, Percy Kissoon, BCom'72, Fil Papich, BEng'83, Vice-chairman Christian Howes, BA'84, and Chairman Michael Gardner, BA'81, Paul Manley, BA'87, Michael Hobart, BA'82, Michael McClintock, BA'87; seated, Stephanie Achkarian, BA'82, Gisele Delente, BA'84, Diana Nassar, BA'86.

Society's traditional arm's length relationship with the University, Kiefer says "To the extent that the University allows organizations such as the Graduates' Society to flourish and speak their mind, I think it is a healthier place. The important thing is to make sure that a spirit of goodwill, good faith and trust prevail. We must serve the best interests of the University."

Kiefer's wife, Carol, is an art historian who specializes in 19th century French painting. She currently teaches at the University of Pittsburgh and will assume a teaching post at McGill this fall. The Kiefers have a five-year-old daughter, Zoe, and another child due in October. In his spare time Kiefer enjoys sports (volleyball, tennis and skating), reading fiction (E. B. White, John Fowles, John Cheever) and "when resources permit," he adds, "collecting oriental rugs, prints and paintings."

McGill's newest Vice-principal is obviously thrilled with his job. "McGill really is a very special university and I am somewhat in awe of being here and having the opportunity to serve." He also believes deeply in the mission of his profession. "We in development and alumni affairs offer people opportunities to better understand their university and to transcend themselves through giving. Philanthropy and volunteerism allow people to rise above the petty self-centeredness of contemporary life and recognize the interconnectedness of all living things; ours is a very ennobling profession." •

Coming of age

Regina (Shoolman) Slatkin, BA'29, was presented with the Graduates' Society Distinguished Service Award at a pre-Carnegie Hall concert reception on 3 April. A long-time benefactor and friend of McGill, Slatkin was cited "...for her gracious gifts... wise counsel... and that rarest of qualities, the ability to inspire in others a feeling of appreciation and a sense of pride in the university." Her acceptance speech, exerpted below, gives a unique perspective on both the physical and intellectual growth of McGill as an institution of higher learning.

Five years ago, at my 55th class reunion, I was asked to deliver a toast to McGill at the Chancellor's dinner. I spoke then of the many ways in which our years at McGill were the most significant of our lives. They marked our entrance into adulthood, laying the foundation for the structure and direction of our mature

lives, and helping us to formulate the values which were to shape our future. What were those values, and how were they arrived at?

In his history of the University, Stanley Brice Frost tells us that the Founding Fathers, the trustees of the bequest made by James McGill, struggled for years to establish what was at first known as McGill College, later McGill University. There were years of litigation, greed and self-interest on the part of heirs, pitted against the devotion of a few men of fore sight and prophetic vision. But gradually, throughout the nineteenth century a great institution came into being.

By the time the students of my generation were streaming through the Roddick Gates to the Arts Building, the Engineering Building, the Redpath Library, and down the street to the Royal Victoria College, these struggles were all but forgotten; the courses offered by members of distinguished faculties in all branches of science and the humanities were taken for granted.

But it was also true that the early years of this century saw few student activists at McGill. During that period, political and social apathy reinforced the devout sectarianism of the nineteenth century, and by the end of the century, produced an institution that was monolithic in character, narrow and parochial in focus. It was the achievement of McGill in the 20th century that its growing social awareness succeeded in overcoming the bias and prejudice that had characterised so many aspects of this great institution.

University leaders are often in the varguard of social reform, but universities tend to reflect societal attitudes as a whole, and McGill was no exception. Until the end of the World War I, is shared with other academic institutions a lack of sensitivity toward women, minorities, and dissenting voices in the community.

It goes without saying that in those early years very few women entered the field of medicine. As for law, when lentered McGill it had been barely a decade since the first woman had been admitted to the bar in Quebec. What Frost calls "the Victorian mythology of women" had found expression at the time in such statements as the following from a leader of the legal community (not connected with McGill): "I would put within the range of possibilities, though by means a commendable one, the admission of a woman to the profession of solicitor, but I hold that to admit a woman, and

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lobin's wood the Virgin, ar to formula hape our more particularly a married and howe woman, as a barrister, a person who pleads cases at the ne University bar before judges or juries in s that the open court and in the presof the bear ence of the public, would be nothing short of a direct ruggled for infringement upon public order and a manifest violation of the law of good morals and litigation, gr public decency." Fortunately, part of heir by the time I graduated in of a few 1929, the Law Faculty at vision. But McGill considered this point neteenth of view somewhat outdated.

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By now, as Frost wrote, "A new concern for the populathrough tion as a whole, and the recognition of the need for more ding, the adequate social structures he street began to make itself felt." ese strugge McGill came of age through courses this change, and we can be proud of the way it emerged

and the mas a more diverse, liberal, and academically sound institution. Responding to ne that the pleas for more tolerance and understandfew studenting, the University set about healing the that period rifts of many years' standing by welcomeinforced being minorities and women, and by taking nineteenhadvantage of the rich diversity which a he centry Achanging society now offered. New voicas monolities raised in protest and challenge were parochial those of Frank Scott, A.M. Smith, David ent of Mc Lewis, Abe Klein, who stood out couraits growing eously among their more conventional ed in overomecolleagues. They were among the shining hat had chardights of my generation at McGill.

his great My graduate work was in comparative s are often iliterature, but I became involved in the orm, but mileld of fine arts, and found that a knowlcietal attimedge of foreign languages and literatures was no served as an excellent background for the World the study of art. When I returned to cademic Montreal after several years of study ward word abroad, it was the arts and handicrafts of voices in French Canada that aroused my interest. I had the good fortune to work for several saying the vears with a pioneer in bringing to the attention of the Canadian public the folk-As for Marine De la art of bygone centuries: Marius Barbeau offered me a job as a field worker studying the arts and crafts of Quebec from the Ile d'Orléans down the Lower St. Lawrence and the Saguenay. Some of my happiest memoas the following state from these days of endless disas the covery. It was only fitting that the Quebec artifacts acquired during my time workng with Dr. Barbeau, such as Louis he Virgin, and coverlets woven at Ile aux the process coudres, should find a home in the



McGill friend and benefactor Regina (Shoolman) Slatkin, enjoys a McGill event with Graduates' Society Executive Director Gavin Ross.

McCord Museum, now under the aegis of McGill University.

There can be little doubt that greater attention to the aesthetic needs of the academic community will provide an atmosphere more conducive to thinking and learning. This is not merely to reiterate that man cannot live by bread alone, but to stress the fact that artworks will attract other gifts of a similar nature, and this will offer to future generations the possibility of living in an environment that is not only materially but aesthetically richer.

McGill's many benefactors have bestowed on it splendid gifts; yet it is not so much the munificence of the gifts as their unique character which arouses our admiration: the legendary Osler Library, the Blacker-Wood Library of ornithology, the collections of Lincolniana, of Canadiana, the rare maps, the leaves from the famous 14th Century Shah-Nameh, the Audubon elephant folio, these are treasures that could not be duplicated today at any price. And if our planet is to survive, it will be due to the benefactions of such friends of McGill as Andrew Hamilton Gault who left us his "most treasured possession", the Mont. Ste. Hilaire estate, which today is a wildlife sanctuary and nature preserve. It is my hope that in years to come other collections of paintings and sculpture, prints, drawings and handicrafts, heirlooms from the past and memorabilia for the future will come to enrich the cultural life of the University.



The Quebec Public Interest Research Group (QPRIG) was recently recoga bona fide organization at McGill this year after a two-year struggle for acceptance. Working out of the Eaton building, QPRIG's team of students and professional workers responded immediately by instituting a pilot recycling project with the support of McGill's adminis-Manager David Reycraft confirmed that QPRIG "is planning to expand the recycling projectacross the campus as soon as possible." QPRIG's long-term goal is to influence politicians to act on major social issues concerning women, consumers, and the environment that affect students and young people in the Montreal community.



1994 will mark the 100th birthday of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and centennial excitement is already stirring. Plans have been launched for an illustratvolume to commemorate the Hospital's century of community involvement and medical research. But Dr. Martin Entin, chair of the committee responsible for the centennial history, doesn't believe the Vic's story should be based on official archives alone. is a wealth of material stored in filing cabinets, and in the memories of people who have been associated with RVH of the years. We want to tap those "invisible archives" for interesting anecdotes, funny stories, press clippings, banquet menus, photographs, and anything else that will help us distill on paper something of the human quality of the Hospital."

Do you remember when old Doctor So-and-So . . .? If you do, share the memory by contacting Dr. Martin Entin at the oyal Victoria Hospital, 687 Pine Ave. West, Montreal H3A 1A1 (514) 843-7113.

MARTLETS

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation celebrated it's 45th anniversary with a reunion gala May 19-22. Graduates of McGill, Concordia, and Université de Montréal, returned to renew old acquaintances, dance, and kibitz at a special reception hosted by McGill.

reception hosted by McGill.

Past members of Hillel include: Senator
Leo Kolber, Liberal MP Sheila Finestone,
cabinet minister Gerry Weiner, and
singer Leonard Cohen. Hillel spokesman
Mark Zurecki says the foundation's present goal is to begin building a student
residence for Jewish university students.



The 1989-90 McGill Students' Society executive were elected March 9 with narry a whisper of party politics, palace revolts, or leadership conventions. Those elected to serve McGill's 20,000-strong student body were: President, Santo Manna; VP-finance, Jean Charles Viens (in charge of the \$6 million budget); VP-internal affairs, Ray Satterthwaite (who will direct the operations of campus clubs and associations); VP-external affairs, John Fox; and VP-university affairs, Kate Morrisset (who will be included on university administration committees).

Students' Society President Santo Manna says his executive will work hard to lobby university officials and the Quebec government on "the connected issues of student loans, bursaries, and tuition"



Canadian Senate reform was the topic of discussion when Senators Hartland de M. Molson OBE (right) and H. Carl Goldenberg QC, OBE, BA'28, MA'29, BCL'32 visited McGill's Law Faculty during the Winter term and spoke on the relationship between the Meech Lake Accord, the Senate, and Senate reform.

Changes & choices

by Ann Vroom

In celebration of the 100th anniversary of McGill's Alumnae Society and its first female graduates, a conference was held 15 April on the changes for women over the past century and their choices for the future. Close to 300 women, aged 25 -75, attended the day-long session at McGill organized by the Alumnae Society and the year-old McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women (MCRTW).

Alumnae President Joan Cleather welcomed people by saying, "it is in the context of the two goals of the Society – to provide increased educational opportunities for women and help them improve the quality of their lives – that today's seminar has been planned." Prudence Raines, MCRTW Acting

Director, stressed that the research carried out by the Centre "gives women some sense of our own place." During the day, eight different panels discussed women's status and concerns in relation to business, film making, law, medicine, family life, politics and the media, volunteerism and job re-entry.

Monique Bégin, former Minister of National Health and Welfare, and current Joint Chair in Women's Studies at the Universities of Ottawa and Carleton, gave a thought-provoking keynote address which set the tone for the lively exchange of experiences and ideas between panelists and audience that followed throughout the day.

With warmth and humour, Bégin spoke about her own and others' efforts as MPs to gain recognition for women and effect change in the political arena. She contended that despite gains in certain areas, the struggle for equality is far from over. "We are now in the second wave of feminism," said Bégin, "and we must learn to combat more subtle forms



Former Cabinet Minister Monique Bégin was the keynote speaker at McGill's recent "Changes and Choices" women's conference.

of discrimination." For example, while there are more women MPs than ever before (39 out of 295), none of them wield any real power. Quoting harsh statistics-75 percent of women will live the major part of their adult lives alone; Canadian women make sixty-six cents for every dollar men earn – Bégin exhorted her audience not to settle for mere reforms of the existing order, but to push fo radical overhauls of our male-designed and -dominated political structure.

The private sphere – those areas traditionally considered extensions of the home, and therefore women's issues, such as health, welfare, culture – must become public and political. "Power is not a dirty word," said Bégin, "it is what you want it for and what you do with it that counts. Our ultimate goal is to be listened to." To be a potential troublemaker is the only way to effect change, contended Bégin. "To be faithful to yourself as a woman, you must feel uncomfortable, often, and have fun at it."

School is it?

by Gavin Drus

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MARTLETS

School's out . is it?

by Gavin Drummond, BA'88

For some kids, the idea of summer camp is as about as exciting as a plate full of vegetables; the idea of summer school, the equivalent of being forced to eat the whole thing. Not so for the lucky ones who are sent to either of McGill's two summer programs - the Sports Camp run by the Athletics Department and the Summer Enrichment Program, "Explorations '89," organized by the Faculty of Education.

According to Tania Karibian, who has attended the gifted summer school every summer for the past seven years, "its just not like regular school. Everything about it is different: the way they teach you things; the way you're treated: the whole atmosphere. I look forward to it every year."

"The first year I didn't want to go," says Susan Slapak, a veteran of five summers. "But in two weeks I had fallen in love with the place and every year it improves."

The level of enthusiasm can be credited to the school's progressive approach to education. "Our teachers are really mentors or guides," explains Barry Palmer, principal of the summer school. was the legion I'They respond to the students by creating programs around their particular interests. For instance, if their interest is For example architecture, the teacher might take them nen Msta to an engineering firm, or maybe a buildnone of the ing site. "Of course, not everything we do ing hash is prompted by student feedback. We try and introduce them to things they've ves alone in never thought of before; and, with help of six cents in experts, to foster the enthusiasm to pursue these things when they leave at the for mereral end of the month."

Of course this kind of approach works it to push for designed especially well with certain types of students, those that are "brighter, learn faster, and are more adult in their thinkextensions ing than their peers." The definition is provided by Bruce Shore, Director of the McGill Giftedness Centre, an organization which conducts research on gifted children all year round. "The gifted need each other," says Shore." They have to be able to discover that there are others as smart as they are. They have to be able to talk the same language."

ul to yourse Selecting the children is surprisingly simple. As Palmer reports, "Research shows that parents are very reliable identifiers. But basically, if a kid wants to be there, it's good enough for us. Wanting to learn is the main criteria."

More and more appear to want to learn every year; the number of students has grown from ninety-nine students in 1981 to almost three hundred this year. The increase in enrolment is one of the reasons that, for the second year, children over twelve will meet on McGill campus, while the younger ones will convene at Willingdon School in Notre Dame de Grace. The other reason is that, as Palmer explains, "by the time they reach adolescence the students are ready to take advantage of all the resources the University has to offer - particularly the most important resource, the professors.

"Every year we contact as many professors as we can and find out how much of their time they are willing to volunteer. Some of them give presentations; others take groups of students on a regular basis; a few of them will even meet with a particularly precocious student one-on-

McGill's professors are not the only ones who respond so eagerly to the opportunity of participating in such a unique educational experience. Teachers from all over the country flock to the "Explorations" each summer. Ann Poland, a former principal of the program who returns every year to teach, calls it "exhilarating." Says Poland, "What we have is a group of highly-motivated educators teaching a group of highly-motivated students. Teachers have to be very resourceful; it takes all of your energy just to keep up, but the rewards are very high."

Whether it be journalism, engineering, computers, or fashion design, the staff do their best to cater to the student's needs. "I suppose it all sounds very heavy," says Palmer, "but sometimes we might just play a game of softball."

Like the Gifted Summer School, McGill's other summer program, the Summer Sports Camp, prides itself on the abilities of its staff. "What sets our camp apart is the quality of its people," says Summer Sports Camp Coordinator Phil Quintal, who also serves as Coordinator of McGill's Instructional Programs during the year. "All of our instructors are either phys-ed graduates or phys-ed students. This is their profession; it makes a real difference."

From June 26 to August 18, the energetic staff will put 1600 kids aged six to fourteen through the paces, a busy regimen featuring over twenty sports. Says Quintal: "Our mainstays are tennis, field



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A window on the world



games, and aquatics, but we try to give the kids a taste of a wide variety of other activities like lacrosse, archery and golf."

This summer the variety will be even greater; organizers are planning excursions. "It will appeal to the thirteen and fourteen year olds who are looking for something a little beyond our regular activities", explains Quintal. "We haven't finalized where we will be going yet, but it might be somewhere like Brome Lake, where they can do a little sailing or boardsailing, or maybe Mount Orford, where there is a center for hiking and canoeing."

Another new dimension to camp life this summer will be the launching of a joint project between the Summer Sports Camp and the MacKay Center which will bring ten deaf children to participate in the activities. The plan is the brainchild of Mark Sougavinski, Director of the MacKay Center's Camp for Deaf and Disabled Children on Lake Massawippi.

"The idea came to mind last summer when it became obvious that our deaf children were really being held back by being grouped with the handicapped children at our camp," recalls Sougavinski. "Physically, they're ready to take part in almost everything kids do at regular camp. So, after consulting with the parents and some of our staff, I got in touch with McGill."

It is easy to see why both the Sports Camp and the Summer Enrichment Program are so popular and successful. In financial terms, the Sports Camp is profitable and "Explorations" is making strides in that direction. To date, the Sports Camp has been more financially viable because it runs longer and can accommodate more children; and, since the entire Athletic Complex is at their dis-

posal, none of the revenue gained from the two-week \$210 per child fee is lost to rental fees. In fact, according to Quintal the Sports Camp is able to pay their counsellors better wages than any other day camp in the city, thereby guaranteeing that kids will get the best instruction available.

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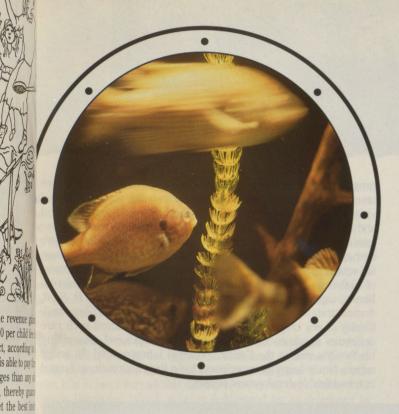
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The Gifted Program on the other hand, has had more trouble covering its expenses because of the high staff to student ratio, the complexity of the program and facility costs outside the university. Yet the school still manages to provide a multi-faceted educational service - an exciting curriculum for its students, a training program for teaching the gifted, and seminars for parents on how to cope with their gifted child. Revenues are derived from fees (students pay \$365 for half days and \$575 for full days per month, while student teachers pay \$67 plus materials for the three-credit first year and \$134 for the six-credit second and third years) and subsidies from the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal and, as of this year, the Commission scolaire du Sault-St-Louis. Thanks to a designated private gift to the University, the Enrichment Program expects to break even this year for the first time. It is hoped that other private and corporate donorsd might want to sup port the program. "Our long-term goal," says Bruce Shore, "is to underwrite some research on the best way to educate gifted kids."

In both summer programs the kids are the real winners. They are enthusiastically welcomed on to the McGill campus to take advantage of the best of university facilities and to learn from a team of dedicated professionals. In fact, they probably can't imagine how lucky they are.

McGill News

10



McGILL'S WINDOW ON THE SEA

by Kathe Lieber

gram on the of he mere mention of St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, New Brunstrouble cover wick, makes most Canadians think of manicured golf of the high st courses, luxury hotels, and century-old mansions of the rich and famous. One of St. Andrews' prime claims to fame today, however, is the Huntsman Marine Science Centre (HMSC) - a research and education mecca that attracts scholars from several countries and cational service teaches visitors from kindergarten to Elderhostel age about marine um for its state

for teaching the The Centre will soon be celebrating its 20th anniversary - and parents on how the continuation of a strong McGill connection as well. A federal marine research station was established in St. Andrews around 1900 to give university researchers an opportunity to work in a setting with an exceptional profusion of marine life nearby. McGill botany professor David Pearce Penhallow was involved in the original institute, but few specifics seem to have survived the intervening years. What we do know is that the research station became purely a government lab, and the university research component gradually faded away.

In 1969, a group of eastern Canadian universities, including McGill, formed a consortium to establish a field station to complement their marine biology and oceanography research programs. St. Andrews, at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, was

again the site of choice, and McGill oceanography professor Max Dunbar was among the signatories.

Such was the genesis of what was then called the "Our logal" Huntsman Marine Laboratory, since renamed the is to under Huntsman Marine Science Centre. The Huntsman in question was Archibald Gowanlock Huntsman, a leading figure in the development of fisheries organite science in Canada and by all accounts, a rey are all curmudgeonly character. McGill Dean of Science Bill Leggett recalls one of Huntsman's claims to he best of fame: "He took such a skeptical view of scientific hypotheses that he motivated everyone to prove In fact, they him wrong!

Today, the HMSC is a non-profit organization

supported by a consortium of fourteen universities, corporations, federal and provincial government agencies, and the public. Dean Leggett, who serves as chairman of the Huntsman Board of Directors, points with pride to McGill's role as a founding and still extremely active member of the consortium. McGill was the first university to incorporate HMSC-sponsored summer courses into its academic calendar.

Director G. Robin South describes what the HMSC does today. "It's a unique blend. The Centre acts as an interface between the academic world, industry and government. Our focuses are education, research and technology transfer."

Director of Development Inka Milewski is particularly enthusiastic about the "hands-on" aspect of education at the HMSC. "What we have is a multi-educational experience. There's a public education component, a university component, a technical training component, and an aquarium/museum for public awareness. No other institution offers so much in one place.'

Workshops for science teachers are a major focus, and a means of filling a clear gap in education. Two reports on marine education in Canada conducted in the early '80s found that there was little educational work being done. Yet there is considerable interest in the subject among the general public: Milewski cites a Canada-

wide survey in which 86 percent of those questioned said they were more interested in studying the marine environment than any other aspect of the

"Since marine education obviously motivates people," says Milewski, "we stepped up teacher training services, with in-service programs in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. We prepared learning materials such as kits and posters, and we've attacked the field with greater determination and effort over the last few years."

The first public education program, in 1983, saw 400 students and their teachers take part in a series of field trips, presentations and workshops. The



A. G. Huntsman.

McGill News

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program has now expanded to include four program areas education experiences, teacher professional development, a marine education idea centre, and research in education. The province of Ontario has been very active in what the Huntsman 1987 annual report called "a marine education wave," notably through teachers in Scarborough, near Toronto. McGill is currently acting in concert with Huntsman to interest the Quebec government in developing special workshops for teachers and children from this province. Once adequate funding is acquired, plans are for the Huntsman to have a pied-à-terre at the Redpath Museum to coordinate these marine education programs. This arrangement will enable the the Redpath to develop a greater public posture and the Huntsman to become better known in Quebec.

Adult education courses are also increasing in popularity. McGill and the HMSC have jointly developed Canada's first extension

program in marine ecology. Principal Johnston and his family were among the participants last summer, when the course included visits to a sardine-processing plant, the Salmonid Demonstration and Development Farm (where new aquaculture technologies are tested and demonstrated), the Atlantic Salmon Federation (where new approaches to the development of "genetic stocks" of salmon for aquaculture and restoration are explored), and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Biological Station. Skipper Malcolm Banks, captain of the Huntsman research vessel, the W.B. Scott. demonstrated fishing techniques and produced a thrilling deck display of sea creatures. The closing banquet featured such rare delicacies as sea cucumber and marinated mackerel. Describing his family's stint at the Centre, Principal Johnston said, "It was a superb family learning experience. Even the children have turned into sustainable development people."



McGill News

Summer 1989

The HMS

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The HMSC has itself played a role in expanding the menu of seafood on gourmets' tables. Says South, "The [fishing and aquaculture] industry can't continue to be based on one species, the salmon. The Arctic char is an excellent alternative. The HMSC is the lead agency in Canada for this work." The Centre's domestic char broodstock, one of two in Canada, is now patented and is made available to growers under a licensing agreement. Research on the Arctic char, part of the HMSC's technology transfer program, is gaining considerable visibility and recognition for the centre and for Canada at international conferences.

isitors to the HMSC often wonder what the large structure floating next to the Huntsman in Brandy Cove can be. Varithe childran ously described as a fairground carousel and a gigantic Christmas tree, it is in fact a remarkable salmon farming sea cage, dubbed the Ocean Harvester, which is being field-tested for its developer by Centre personnel. Sea cages overcome some of the difficulties of traditional salmon farming, such as inshore winter superchilling of seawater and problems with toxic algae blooms and waste buildup.

This summer, participants from the Huntsman's network of university affiliates will be taking courses in ecology and oceanography, marine aquaculture, marine parasitology, field ornithology and marine biology. Each three-week session is equivalent to a one-semester university course.

The technical training component of work at the HMSC involves an innovative course in conjunction with the Department of Indian Affairs to train native Indians in effective hatchery management. It's a hands-on program, naturally: students will put their newly-acquired skills to work managing a hatchery now being built on the Tobique Reserve in New Brunswick. Two other programs are run jointly with Employment and Immigration Canada: the Aquaculture Technician Training Program and an Aquaculture Worker course that provides training in the basic principles of fish culture.

The Atlantic Reference Centre (ARC), run out of the HMSC in conjunction with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, is home to Atlantic Canada's largest collection of marine organisms: 700,000 fish and invertebrate specimens. Specialized research vessels troll the deep for organisms which may or may not be recognizable to scientists. In 1988, they found a beautifully preserved squat lobster Chirostylis, a rarely-seen creature previously caught only in deep subtropical and tropical waters, which may be a new species.

The ARC attracts funding from the Natural Science and Engineering Research Council, and conducts collaborative research projects with a variety of other institutions, including the English Institute of Oceanographic Services and the Soviet Institute of Oceanology. The HMSC also provides abstracting and indexing services for several journals in the field of the aquatic sciences.

The Huntsman aquarium/museum plays a prominent role in the public education program, offering interpretation services and welcoming about 30,000 visitors every year. A combination of live exhibits and static displays make the aquarium a great favourite with school children and perpetual students of all ages

TOP PHOTOS LEFT TO RIGHT

Dr. Gerhard Pohle is Curator of Invertebrates at the HMSC Atlantic Reference Centre.

HMSC instructor, Anne Bardou, and student examine plankton sample aboard the W.B. Scott.

A young visitor to the HMSC aquarium meets her first Lumpfish.

High school students participate on a HMSC field course.

Dr. Ken Sulak is Curator of Fishes and Director of the HMSC Atlantic Reference Centre.

Julie Delabbio, Assistant Director of the HMSC Aquaculture Department shows off a fine Arctic Char specimen.

(Elderhostel groups book into the Huntsman every summer). Most popular of all are the "touch pool" and the seal pool, where harbour seal Martha and her offspring cavort shamelessly for their audience at feeding time (Martha's mate Henry used to join them, but he's been seconded to Dalhousie University, where he now has a harem of eight females). When Martha gave birth in June 1988, the Huntsman held a contest to name the male pup. 863 entries were received, and the winning name, "Buddy," was suggested by George Furth-Cassidy, age seven, of Franklin, Maine.

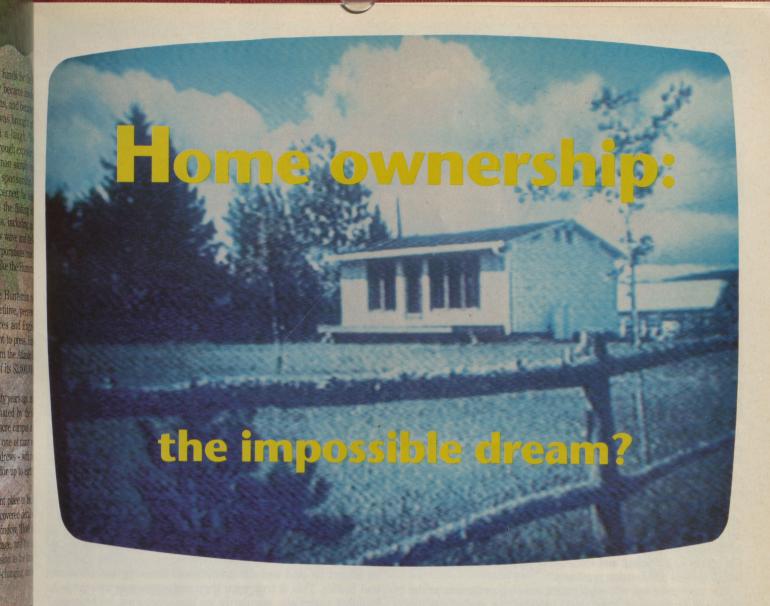
While marine biology is the primary focus of the Huntsman Centre, it has also become a favoured spot for ornithologists. McGill's Dr. Robert Lemon, whose special interest is songbirds and their territorial and breeding behaviour, has spent the past eight summers observing common warblers at the Huntsman. "We're finding a high degree of cuckoldry among warblers, using DNA-fingerprinting techniques," he reports. About half the offspring of these birds are not sired by the males who defend the territories - a high figure for a supposedly monogamous species. For an ornithologist, says Lemon, the Huntsman is an ideal setting, with convenient facilities, easy access to the birds, and a beautiful site.

The three-pronged partnership of academia, government and business is an important one, notes Rowland Frazee, former CEO and chairman of the Royal Bank, and also a governor of McGill.



Principal David Johnston flanked by wife Sharon (right), daughters Jenny (left) and Sam (centre) on a HMSC field course, summer '88.





by Debbie Mercier

ho would ever have thought that there could possibly be a housing affordability problem in this land of plenty with plenty of land? And yet, aspiring homeowners in every major Canadian city are feeling the pinch. For some, their worst fear of being shut out of the real estate market has become a reality.

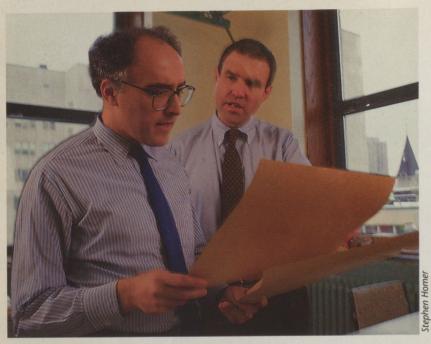
According to Professors Witold Rybczynski and Avi Friedman of McGill's School of Architecture, "escalating housing costs have made home ownership unattainable for many young families." They point to statistical indicators to confirm that a serious problem exists: for the first time in fifty years, the percentage of American home owners in the under-thirty-five age bracket has dropped (from 61 percent to 54 percent since 1975); house prices are increasing faster than wage earners' income – from 1973 to 1982, the gap between median house prices and median family income widened considerably; while families traditionally spent 25 percent of their monthly income on housing, that figure is now 30-35 percent in Montreal and approximately 50 percent in Toronto.

The two professors are spearheading an effort to solve some of the problems associated with runaway housing costs. The coming academic year will mark the beginning of a graduate program in Affordable Homes – the first of its kind in North America. One of the main objectives of the program is to conduct research into

economic, financial, social, marketing and design issues relating to housing. Rybczynski and Friedman are confident that this holistic approach will be effective in providing interesting solutions to the affordability problem.

Both feel that the time is ripe for research into the impact of various design strategies, acceptable to both builders and users, on the cost of a home. Friedman shakes his head in disbelief as he uses the analogy of a car, pointing to the serious research manufacturers put into supplying cars and to the Consumer Reports and other resources that buyers use to select them. And yet, with a house, the most substantial investment a family will ever make, there is relatively less research by the buyer or the seller. According to Rybczynski, the extent of research conducted by builders and developers has been limited to some statistical analysis. Considering the importance of housing to the construction industry (40 percent of building activity), he feels that this is grossly inadequate. Both he and Friedman are optimistic that research into housing will "contribute to affordability in the areas of regulatory reform, re-examination of housing standards, increased efficiency in the organization of the trades, innovation in building materials and construction techniques, and investigation of space requirements of different buyers."

The program will provide specialized knowledge both theoretical and practical – to trained architects. There will be the usual course work, case studies and thesis research. But the



Architecture professors Witold Rybczynski and Avi Friedman, in response to runaway housing costs, have established a graduate program in affordable housing at McGill the first in North America.

students will also collaborate closely with builders, developers, and others in the housing industry, as well as with government and the public. Newsletters and other publications, as well as seminars, exhibitions, lectures, and symposia will be the communication tools used. According to Rybczynski, "one of the bottlenecks in the provision of affordable homes to middle class Canadians is inefficient and inadequate communication between housing users and housing providers."

The new program will supplement existing programs at the School of Architecture. Rybczynski explains that students in the undergraduate Architecture or Affordable Homes program are exposed to a more generalized education which provides them with basic design tools. However, the housing field is very complex and requires specialized knowledge, not only in design, but in the areas of economics, finance, and marketing, as well as an in-depth understanding of the housing industry. "It would be impossible to specialize in this area and adequately deal with housing issues in the undergraduate Architecture program," says Rybczynski.

The Minimum Cost Housing graduate program, established in 1971, concentrates on housing problems in developing countries. Professor Vikram Bhatt, a graduate of the program, now oversees it. The research agendas of the Minimum Cost Housing and the new Affordable Homes programs are different but share a concern in the search for innovative design strategies to reduce cost, while considering the needs and demands of users. The difference will be in the technology and the fact that, in the case of the Affordable Homes program, the knowledge will be applied at home. Rybczynski believes that the opportunity for Canadian and international students in the two programs to compare ideas is a major incentive. Gary Wong of the Nova Scotia Technical College, who has been accepted into the Affordable Homes program beginning in September, agrees. He is looking forward to "learning approaches which are different from mainstream North American attitudes." Both he and Ruth Bélanger of Université Laval were initially drawn to the school because of the existing Minimum Cost Housing program and they were delighted to have the opportunity to begin a program which was more relevant to modern North American society. It is a "timely project which can make a difference," says Wong.

Both Rybczynski and Friedman acknowledge that there are economic reasons for the affordability problem. Higher building material and labour costs, speculation on land, high infrastructure costs (which contribute to a shortage of serviced land), inflation and escalating interest rates are all contributing factors. The most glaring example of an affordability problem in Canada is in Toronto's housing market. The bold print in the real estate section of any Toronto newspaper will arrest your attention and the "AFFORDABLE" is the new catch word catchword: "Affordable homes in Cambridge from \$216,900" and "Affordability in Cooksville" are two of many examples of ads which give hope to prospective home owners. In Montreal, there are similar ads for several communities, but it is not as noticeable as in Toronto, where only 40 percent of residents are home owners and the average cost of a new bungalow is approximately \$275,000 (versus Montreal's \$110,000). A recent edition of the Toronto Star published the winning ideas solicited from readers to help solve the affordable housing crisis in the metro Toronto area. Real estate columnist Warren Potter was amazed at the flood of replies received, and he observed that "there was a thread running through most of these letters. It was a kind of despair."

The two McGill professors point out that roughly 25 percent of the cost of a house is the price of land and 15 percent is the cost of financing. Both reflect economic and financial realities. The focus of the Affordable Homes program will be on the house itself-specifically, on construction costs which constitute up to 60 percent of the cost of a home. "Smaller and more efficiently designed homes not only reduce construction costs, but also have an impact on land and site preparation, financing and overhead and profits. This is true even if no major changes are made to building materials, standards, or manufacturing techniques." Students in the program will investigate "inventive trade-offs" in size, quality of materials, and design complexity, which are both feasible from the builder's viewpoint (supply) and desirable from the buyer's viewpoint (demand).

Important changes in our society have created very specific markets, which need to be considered when analyzing the demand side. Today's housing industry must consider the nuclear family and single parent families, for whom affordability is a major concern, as well as childless couples, mingles (two "unattached" adult friends who share accommodation), and empty nesters. Depending on the target group, there are numerous possibilities for "inventive trade-offs" which could affect price.

But just what trade-offs will the generation of discriminating baby boomers accept? Friedman points out that we've added various uses to our homes with new appliances and gadgets (microwaves, expresso machines, etc.) to the point that some house designs have incorporated "appliance garages" behind kitchen counters to keep them handy, yet hidden from view. With extra space needs such as these, will we be willing to have less space? The housing boom of the 1950s and '60s concentrated on homes of 1,000 square feet. Homes today have grown to twice that size. According to Friedman, "a design that could accommodate all of our needs in less space would certainly reduce prices."

Rybczynski and Friedman designed an affordable home for a recently published issue of *Harrowsmith*. The task presented to them by the magazine was to "give us the most quality for \$50,000 without compromising design principles." The result was the

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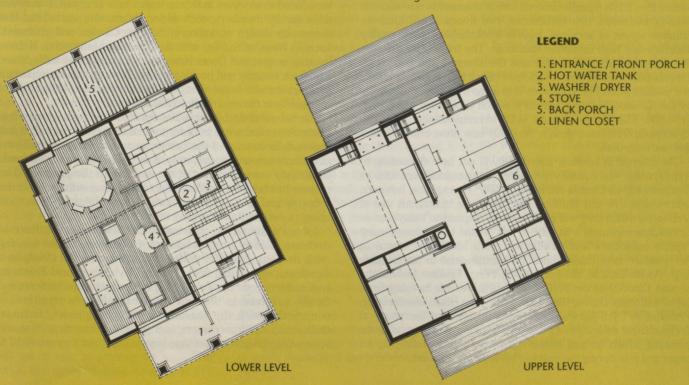
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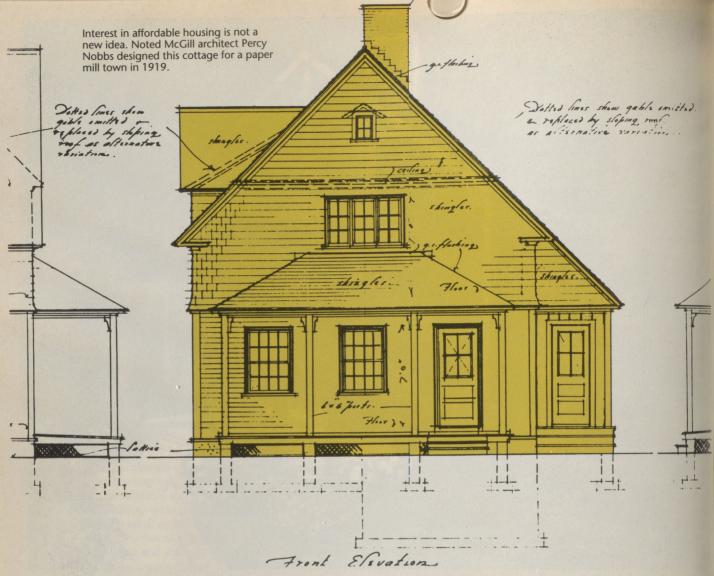
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AN AFFORDABLE COTTAGE RYBCZYNSKI / FRIEDMAN

Asked by *Harrowsmith* magazine to design the best possible home for \$50,000, Rybczynski and Friedman came up with their version of the "affordable cottage."





"Affordable Cottage," which demonstrates just what careful analysis and design can do. Although the house is only 1,000 square feet, it has three bedrooms, two of reasonable size and one smaller bedroom, two bathrooms, two floors, a full kitchen, efficient layout of services, built-in bookshelves, good quality materials and high insulation standards. The trade offs here are the painted clapboard exterior and the absence of a basement. *Toronto Star* reporter David Israelson calls it the "house with frills at a no-frills price." He compares it to a "no-frills home" designed by the Toronto building industry, which now costs more than \$150,000. The Toronto house is 25 percent smaller than the Rybczynski/Friedman design, has only one floor, one bedroom and one bathroom.

The interest in housing affordability is not new. According to Rybczynski, "no country produced as many houses and as inexpensively as Canada did in the 1950s." He explains, however, that developers and builders did not make maximum use of architects, which they will need to do to respond to today's more demanding consumers. In spite of this limited involvement, many faculty members and graduates from McGill's School of Architecture have made important contributions to the housing field. As far back as the early 1900s, Percy Erskine Nobbs, the second Director of the School, designed low cost housing for a paper mill town. During the 1940s, when John Bland was Director, Principal F. Cyril James encouraged broadening the scope of architectural education to include housing design and town planning which he and Bland rightly assumed would play an important role during the post-war reconstruction years.

In 1960, Norbert Shoenauer was appointed to the school, and courses such as History of Housing and Housing Theory were introduced as electives in the undergraduate program. Numerous other faculty members, such as Joe Baker, who started the first community design workshop in Point St. Charles, and graduates, such as Moishe Safdie, who designed the innovative Habitat housing project and Oscar Newman, who wrote *Defensible Space*, a book on security and housing design, have also made important contributions in home design and construction, although not necessarily in the area of affordable homes.

The School of Architecture has directed its creative energy into non-architectural areas in order to finance its new pursuit. It has successfully canvassed the private sector (developers, builders, manufacturers, architects), as well as the public sector for funds to partially cover the cost of the start up of the program. The process has been both educational (discussions with people in the industry and in government have helped them to focus their ideas), as well as financially worthwhile.

John Pastor, of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects, said in a recent issue of Architecture, "as the housing crisis deepens, [the Affordable Homes program] will clearly be a significant, stimulating field of study." Rybczynski and Friedman are confident that creative thinking on the part of the students and faculty involved in the new Affordable Homes program, in conjunction with the housing industry, the users, financial institutions and government, can go a long way to solving the affordability problem. First-time buyers hope that they are right.

McGill News

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Reflections on cheating in sport

This regular column provides a forum for an exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers.

Richard W. Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67, is the Vice-president of the Olympic Organizing Committee, a partner in the law firm of Stikeman, Elliott in Montreal, and a graduate governor of McGill University.

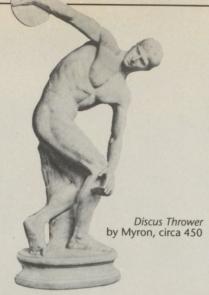
We tend to be responsive to headline disasters. Even so, it seemed to require the emotional rollercoaster of Ben Johnson's magnificent Olympic gold medal run in Seoul last fall and the agony of his subsequent disgrace to cause a worldwide focus on the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport.

At the Seoul Olympics, we experienced a unique occurrence. The International Olympic Committee disqualified the premier athlete of the Games, in the showcase event of those Games, after he had set a truly remarkable world record in the 100 meters. The metabolites of a prohibited anabolic steroid, stanozolol, were found in Johnson's system.

Two features are worthy of note. The first is that an athlete of Johnson's superiority tested "positive." The second is that the IOC did not hesitate to apply the penalty, even though it knew full well that a storm of publicity would follow and that the decision might adversely effect the Games themselves. There was, however, never a moment's doubt or hesitation in treating Ben Johnson exactly the same as any other athlete.

> Subsequent to the drama in Seoul, there has been virtually universal attention paid to the problem of performance-enhancing drugs in sport. There have been positive tests and disqualifications on other occasions, but never one which has attracted such scrutiny and created such concern. It seems to have been one thing to disqualify Bulgarian weightlifters and quite another to deal similarly with one of the "stars." Many of the reactions to the Johnson scandal have been reactive and extreme, with regrettably few based on actual knowledge of the facts

First and foremost, there is a problem. Indeed, in my view, there would be a prob-Homes prog lem if only a single athlete were to use drugs. It is one which must be addressed. It is, however, complex and the solution will not be easy to achieve. On the other hand, the attention now directed at the



problem may well be the first step in finding the defnitive solution. Never before has there teen such an apparent will to cooperate among sports officials, athletes and political authorities.

As the country of "record" in the Johnson afair, Canada has appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Mr. Justice Charles Dubin, Associate Chief Justice of Ontario, and one of Canada's leading jurists. The Commission will, in a sober and careful manner, look into the specific events surrounding the Seoul Olympics and into the use of performance enhancing drugs in general. At the conclusion of the hearings, a report of the findings of fact and a series of recommendations will be made. We can anticipate a thorough and thoughtful treatment of the whole subject matter.

The revelations to date before the Commission have shown a discouraging and flagrant disregard of the underlying ethical values in some portions of competitive sport. There has been a parade of witnesses who matter-of-factly, describe an organized system of deliberate cheating in which they actively participated. There was nothing inadvertent in the use of anbolic steroids. It was simply a method used to enhance performance. Nor was it a matter of ahletes acting alone. Instead, it appears to have been a program endorsed by and participated in by coaches, officials and medical personnel.

The deferce? The defence, if it can be dignified as such, is that "everyone" was doing it and in order to win, they did it as well. There is no admission of guilt or recognition that (ignoring the medical dangers in the dosages administered) it amounted to fundamental breach of the concept of fair play. To win was the sole objective. Sone even cite, as a reason for their actions an apparent social pressure on Canadian athletes to win, or withdrawal of minor amounts of government financial support.

Quite apart from the physical and emotional damages which can result from the use of drugs, cheating is a demeaning process for everyone involved. It makes a mockery of everything the athlete has sought to achieve through years of dedicated effort. Instead of working through a process of maximizing a harmonious combination of mental and physical achievement, he becomes, in the end, a fraud, most of all to himself. He carries forever the bit of rot that makes him less, not more, than he could have been. For the coaches and related personnel, there is an erosion of the qualities that should be exemplified in those who are guiding and instructing our youth. How can one respect those who teach that cheating is not only acceptable, but also desirable if success is to be achieved? And the public at large, or society as a whole, is cheated when many of its role models, who should personify the values of hard work, fair play and respect for opponents, manipulate or are manipulated in such a cynical fashion.

We find this attitude, regrettably, in too many aspects of our society. It is there because we do not, collectively, demand a change. We support professional football, where we know that drugs are tolerated and even encouraged. We do not demand that violence on the playing field and on the rink be checked. We see, shockingly, even university sport authorities condoning the use of such drugs. The source of much of the attitudinal direction which pervades sport can be traced back to a failure to demand and insist upon sports-

In the Olympic world, the IOC will continue its fight in favour of fair play and against drugs. It may appear old-fashioned and even naive to insist upon such values. but unless the ideal is kept first and foremost, a great injustice will be done to all of society. We will also continue to improve the technology of detection, since, unfortunately, there will likely always be cheaters, who must be caught. We will expand the tests and have internationally supervised out-of-competition testing without warning. But to win the battle, there must be spiritual victory - one of will, not laboratory technology. But most importantly, society must recognize the cost and the tragedy of cheating and support the ethical basis of sport.

If the Johnson affair is to serve any purpose, I hope that in years to come, historians will be able to look back and say that it marked the point at which the turnaround began.

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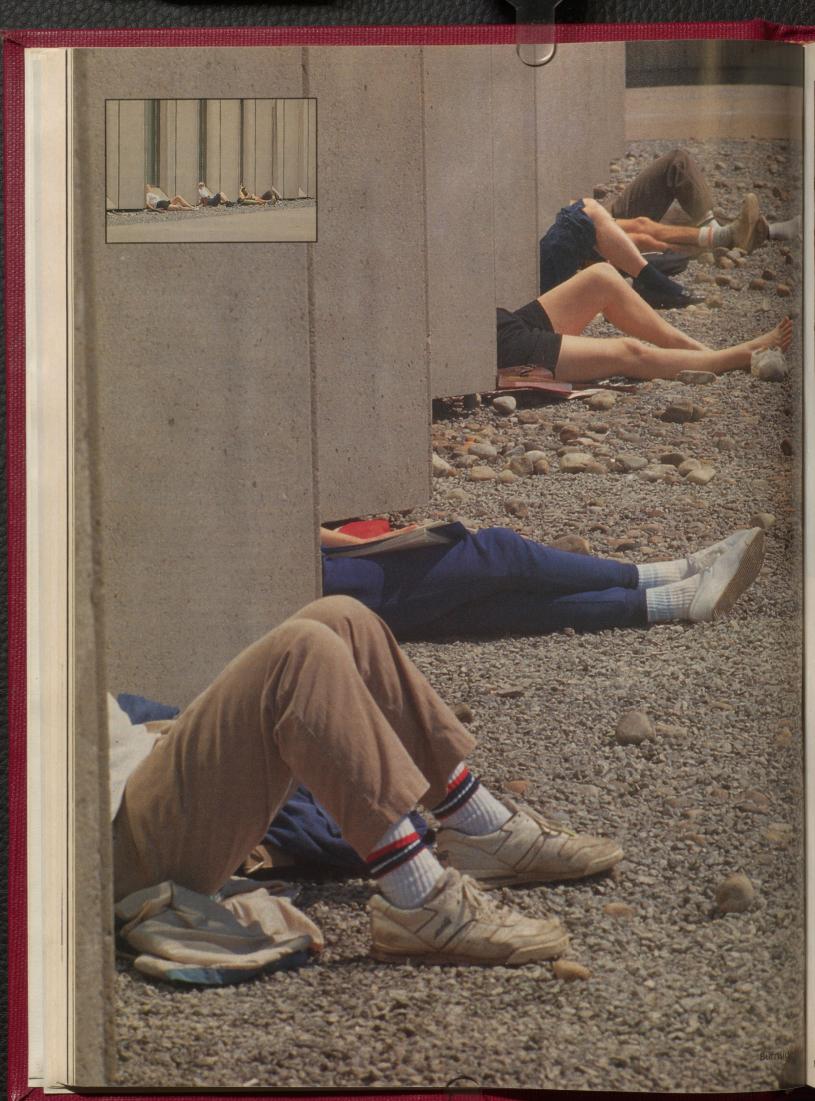
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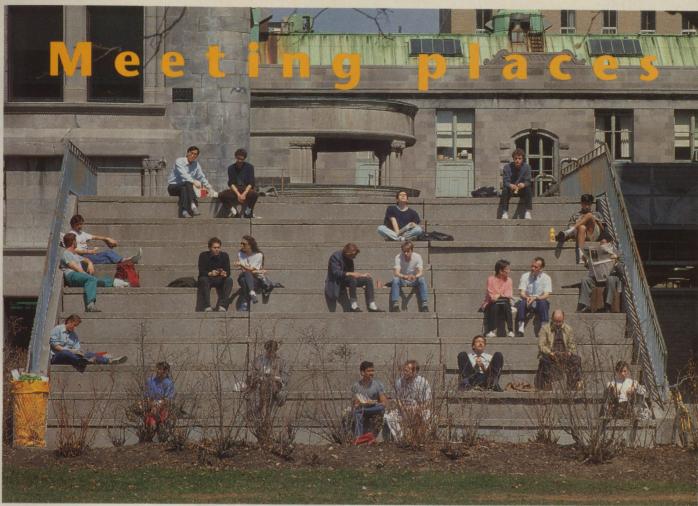
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McGill News



Seats over Burnside Hall, lower campus

Text by Derek Drummond Macdonald Professor of Architecture

The lawns of McGill's lower campus, feeling the effect of the recent commercial development along McGill College Avenue, have undergone the equivalent of a corporate takeover. On balmy days, lunch time finds hundreds of office workers mixed in with groups of students and staff picknicking on the lawn – a meeting of town and gown. Around Burnside Hall individual students find convenient spots to read, perhaps even to snooze, in the sunlight. The campus has never appeared more active.

But these activities, pleasant as they may be, are no substitute for the convivial, informal social life that generations of McGill students have enjoyed while seated on the Arts Building steps.

Together with the 1950s' addition of the ledge along the walkway leading to the Redpath Library, these spaces have contributed an essential ingredient to the vitality of life on campus. As outloor common rooms, they have traditionally provided the opportunity for meeting fellow students and engaging in broadly



Redpath Terrace

diverse interactions ranging from exchanging ideas to arranging dates. While they provide a forum for campus extroverts, they also allow the less gregarious the opportunity for quiet participation or reflection.

The extent of the network and the

intensity of use of these spaces, some of which are shown in the accompanying photographs, is a good measure of the quality of student life at the university.

Photography by Rick Kerrigan



Carnegie Hall debut -un succès fou

by Ann Vroom

t was a night of triumph for all involved – the audience, the impressario, the teachers, the conductor, but nost of all, the players. The McGill Symphony Orchestra, comprised of 113 of McGill's finest student musicians aged 18 - 24, played Carnegie Hall in New York City on 3 April and left the audence on their feet, spent with emotion and wildly applauding for more. Their performance was so moving, that they were immedately asked to return for a three-part engagement next year.

The orchestra, under the direction of Timothy Vernon, played Mahler's *Symphony No.1* – originally performed bythe composer himself on that very stage – and through a combinaion of energy, enthusiasm and irreplaceable drive put on a perfomance "that went well beyond their capabilities," said Dean of Misic John Rea. "For me and my colleagues it was a complete trium)h and goes to the heart of what we try to do at the Faculty."

"They have never played so well," exclaimed Venon who felt that the magic of Carnegie Hall seemed to lift the or hestra to new heights. "After a slightly tentative exposition in the first Under the exuberant direction of conductor Timothy Vernon, McGill's Symphony Orchestra gave the performance of a lifetime at their Carnegie Hall debut. tra's Ca

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Karen Kol hold a pre Russian T movement, the performance just took wing." The orchestra was the featured attraction in a program presented by MidAmerica Productions that also included the Wisconsin Youth Ensemble from Milwaukee and the Metropolitan Youth Orchestra from Huntsville, Alabama.

This historic evening – the first time a Canadian university orchestra had played this most prestigious of North American concert halls – was the result of a "felicitous accident," according to Rea. Last summer the McGill Orchestra played at the State University of New York (SUNY) in Binghampton. SUNY Music Director Tim Perry was so impressed with their performance, that when concert promoter Peter Tiboris of MidAmerica Productions asked him for a youth orchestra recommendation, he immediately named McGill as the best university orchestra he had ever heard. The invitation to play Carnegie Hall ensued.

The selection of such an ambitious work as Mahler's *Symphony No. 1* for the Carnegie performance initially raised some eyebrows. But Musical Director Vernon, who studied in Austria and acknowledges Mahler to have been a huge chapter in his own musical development, says, "the choice to do Mahler was established before the news about Carnegie Hall, and I didn't have the heart to change it. Besides, it is not my nature to play it safe." He admits, however, that without the considerable depth in McGill's Orchestra, they could not have carried it off.

Vernon, who is also the artistic director of the Pacific Opera in

Victoria, credits much of McGill's depth and performing zeal to the excellent rapport maintained with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, many of whose players not only teach individual instruments at McGill, but also coach sectional groups. The students benefit from the professionals' invaluable experience and gain a comprehensive sense of what performing is all about.

The news of the McGill orchestra's Carnegie Hall invitation quickly spread throughout the University, and the event grew into a family affair. The University

Relations Office, the Graduates' Society and the Friends of McGill Inc. in New York swung into action alerting press, alumni and friends to the event. The McGill Society of New York, headed by President Blair McRobie and an active committee of Olga Zwozda, Karen Kolodny, Christian Nolan and John Tennant, decided to hold a pre-concert reception for local alumni at the elegant Russian Tea Room to help celebrate the occasion. And the excitement grew.

Law graduate L. Yves Fortier, Canada's Ambassador and





Permanent Representative to the United Nations, agreed to be the honorary patron of the reception and extended a personal invitation to the area alumni to attend. Both the Canadian Consulate General and the Délégation générale du Québec spread the word of the gala evening and purchased blocks of tickets.

The reception and concert were successful beyond everyone's wildest expectations. "We normally have fifty to seventy-five people at a McGill Society event," said President McRobie. "But

over 275 people were crammed into the Russian Tea Room for our pre-concert reception and they loved every minute of it." A number of McGill's senior administrators flew down for the gala evening including Chancellor Jean de Grandpré, Principal and Mrs. David Johnston, Chairman of the Board Hugh Hallward, newly appointed Vice-principal (De-velopment and Alumni Affairs) Michael Kiefer, and Executive Director of the Graduates' Society, Gavin Ross. The President of the Grad-

uates' Society A. Keith Ham was also on hand to present the Society's Distinguished Ser-vice Award in absentia to a long-time New York friend and benefactor of McGill, Regina Shoolman Slatkin, BA'29. Her daughters Carole and Laura Slatkin graciously accepted the award on her behalf. With speeches over, the sparkling wine consumed and the blinis, caviar and smoked salmon savoured, everyone scurried next door for the concert.

Dean Rea says it is too early to tell whether they will accept the invitation to return to Carnegie Hall next year. Their decision will be based on a number of factors including the readiness of the orchestra (which as a "living body" will graduate some of this year's players and take in new students) and financial considerations. Travel expenses for this year's Carnegie Hall debut amounted to \$48,000, the majority of which was paid for by the faculty, with some sponsorship from the Minister of Higher Education Claude Ryan and a private contributer.

But there is no question that the benefits to McGill and its Music Faculty from such a critically-acclaimed concert transcend monetary concerns. "The name of McGill is spreading far and wide," says Rea, "which not only brings prestige to the University, but attracts the most talented students to our programs." For the McGill Symphony Orchestra, which already performs over twenty concerts a year, has recently been broadcast on the CBC's FM "Music from Montreal," and whose records have won a Juno Award and two Special Mentions of the Grand Prix du Disque du Canada in 1987, the future looks rosy indeed. •

McGill News

SOCIETY ACIVITIES

Adieus, awards and autumn sports

In April we were delighted to welcome to Martlet House our new Vice-principal (Development and Alumni Affairs) Michael Kiefer. (See story on page 5).

Iune 1st we said "au revoir" to Douglas Bourke, BEng'49 who, as President of the McGill Fund Council, has acted for two vears as the University's chief advancement officer pending the appointment of a new Vice-principal. As a Past President of the Graduates' Society and long-time Governor of the University, Doug was no stranger to the important areas of Development and Alumni Affairs. During his time at Martlet House, he succeeded in implementing many of the recommendations of the Chippendale Report, which included the setting up of ADIS (Alumni and Development Information Systems), and the general coordination of the alumni and development functions.

In his tribute, new Vice-principal Kiefer said, "Doug Bourke has performed an outstanding service to his alma mater. As President of the McGill Fund Council, he has provided leadership at Martlet House with unfailing devotion. The University in general and my colleagues at Martlet House in particular are indebted to Doug for his efforts."

The staff of the Graduates' Society echo these sentiments and wish Doug many years of active retirement with lots of good golf. We also hope for his continued availability and wise counsel.

The Society's Honours and Awards Committee, chaired by Dick Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67, recently announced our 1989 award winners. They are as follows: Award of Merit (Gold Medal), Charles McCrae, BCom'50; Distinguished Service Awards, Regina (Shoolman) Slatkin, BA'29, Dudley G. Butterfield, BCom'34, Frances (Earle) Duncan, BA'39, and Harold Corrigan, BCom'50. Honorary Life Membership in the Graduates' Society, Hélène de Grandpré, and Paul Davenport. Special Student Awards, Alexa Bagnell, BSc'90, Maria Battaglia, BCL'89 and Nancy Coté, BA'89.

With the exception of Mrs. Slatkin (whose award was presented in New York this spring) and Vice-principal Davenport (who received his award at a special reception at Redpath Hall on May 10th), the awards will be presented at the Society's Annual Meeting and Awards Banquet to be held on Thursday, September 21st, the eve of Reunion Weekend. All graduates are invited to this special dinner, especially friends and relatives of the honorees. For ticket information, please call 398-355l.

Since the demise of the Alouettes a few years ago, **Montreal college football** has become "the only game in town." And darned good football it is!

The Graduates' Society and Friends of McGill Football invite all Montreal area graduates to join the "Tailgate Club." Let me assure alumni and friends that you need not own a stationwagon to participate – "tailgate" is just a name chosen to create an atmosphere of pre-football game celebration.

The Tailgate Club meets before each home game – about 11:30 a.m. – in the dining room and lounge of Douglas Hall, just behind the north stands. Refreshments, both liquid and solid, are available at reasonable prices and entertainment will be provided by the McGill Pep Band, some of our outstanding student musicians. It's an event for the whole family! What better way to spend a beautiful fall Saturday afternoon than sitting in the north stands of McGill stadium overlooking the Montreal skyline watching student athletes compete for the glory of old McGill?

Now you may ask "how do I join?" You do so by buying season tickets to the three McGill home games. Only \$20.00 per person gives you a centre-field seat, a free parking place under the stands up until half an hour before game time, admission to the Tailgate Club luncheon and a free game program. Home games are September 16th (Concordia), the 23rd (Ottawa - Reunion Weekend), and October 7th (Bishop's). The Tailgate Club will continue through the playoffs as long as McGill remains in contention, and we have every assurance from the coaching staff that it will be a long season!

To ensure your membership in the Tailgate Club, send your cheque payable to McGill University (Tailgate Club) to us at Martlet House, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal, Quebec H3G 2Ml. Tickets and parking permits will be sent during the latter part of the summer. We look forward to seeing many graduates, their family and friends at Douglas Hall this fall.

No doubt many graduates, especially former Scarlet Key and Redwing members, will be glad to know that the Scarlet Key Society is alive and well. In April, fifty-three outstanding young men and women student leaders were presented with membership in the Scarlet Key Society by Principal David Johnston at a reception held in his home. The Graduates' Society is pleased to play a coordinating role in this effort, and we congratulate staff member Kathy Whitehurst and the hardworking Scarlet Key Selection Committee for their excellent choices this year.

Congratulations also to McGill Associates' Chairman John Peacock, Vice chairman Charles Wilson and the Development Office support staff for the marvellous Associates' dinner held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel on April 25th. The theme of the evening was a salute to the Faculty of Music and following appropriate remarks by the Faculty's Dean, John Rea, the audience, in excess of 200, was treated to a stirring performance by McGill's 22piece Jazz Ensemble I (also known as the McGill Swing Band). Following some impromptu dancing in the aisles, the band received several standing ovations to which they responded with much appreciated encores.

By Gavin Ross
Executive Director of the Graduates' Society



Ed Boulter, President of the McGill Society of Southern California, presents Consul General of Canada, Joan Winser, with a gift recognizing the contribution she and her husband Frank, BA'41, have given to the Graduates' Society.

McGill News

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Summer 1989

President of gives Vice-p birthday tril at Hart Hous

BSc'83 Eilleer MIcha

SOCIETY ACIVITIES

Two distinguished medical graduates of the McGill Society of Northern California were honoured at a recent San Francisco reception which featured Molson's beer and Ben's smoked meat. Left to right, Phil, MD'58, and Barbara Larson, and Neri, BA'38, MD'42, and Aileen Guadagni.

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President of the McGill Society of Toronto Lili de Grandpré, MBA'81, ess of Mrgives Vice-principal and Dean of Agriculture Roger Buckland a special name by Milbirthday tribute at the Chapter's Annual meeting and dinner dance e I (also known at Hart House on 18 May.



Among those enjoying the McGill Associates annual dinner at the Ritz Carlton Hotel were, left to right, Pat and Lynn Goth, Betsy Mitchell, BA'71, BCL'75, and Chairman John Peacock.

It was all smiles all around for the McGill Society of Boston at the Canadian Consulate, 15 May. Left to Right: Scott Keating, BSc'83, LLB'86, Barbara Boudreau, BS'c61, David Ulin, BCL'69, Eilleen Cronin, BEd'83, Vice-principals Paul Davenport and MIchael Kiefer.

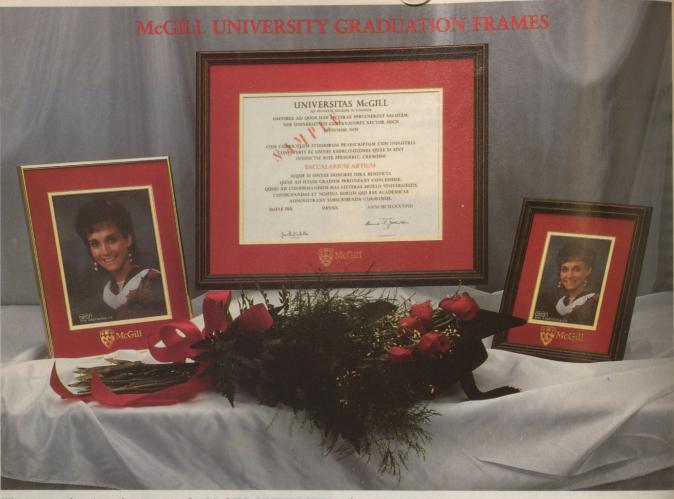




At a Russian Tearoom reception preceeding McGill's debut at Carnegie Hall, Carol (left), and Laura Slatkin accept the Distinguished Service Award on behalf of their mother Regina (Shoolman) Slatkin, BA'29. They are flanked by Blair McRobie, BA'61 (left), President of the McGill Society of New York, and A. Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59, President of the Graduates' Society.



of the McGills



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The handsome graduation diploma frame, available in 16 × 20 inches, is enhanced with a rich crimson and gold matting that is specially cut to accommodate the current 12.25" × 15.25" McGill University diploma. For a unique added touch, the University's name and crest is emblazoned in brilliant gold.

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feature matching crimson and gold matting, and again proudly display the university's name and crest.

The graduation frames are available in both lustrous gold aluminum for the contemporary image and also in a rich lacquered woodgrain to produce a more traditional showpiece. Each mat is carefully hand-cut to create the highest quality custom frame.

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McGill News

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OLD McGILL

The tale of a bonnie burn

ry Stanley Frost, Director, History of McGill project

ust two hundred years ago, a prosperous Montreal merchant, tired of the summer neat of the city, its noise, its smells, its lies - there were almost as many horses as inhabitants crowded in the narrow, grey stone streets - began to dream of a summer place. As a young fur trader, ames McGill had known the calm and he solitude of the great Canadian wilderness - it was something he longed to ecapture. He found it - amid the farms hat stretched up the lower slopes of Mount Royal. Quietly he began to buy narrow strips of land from the peasantarmers who had received them from the Sulpician Order, the original Seigneurs of the island of Montreal.

Within ten years McGill had a compact property stretching from what is now Dr. Penfield Avenue in the north to Boulevard Réné Lévèsque in the south, irom what was to become University Street in the east to Mansfield on the west the strip as far as McTavish was acquired by the University piecemeal many years later.

With the land came one substantial radicional signal and also it. With the land came one substantial radicional signal in pullding, a typical French-Canadian farmnouse. This McGill converted into a comiortable residence, and settled into the
patterns of gentleman-farming: tending
at can purchanis apple orchards, nursing a few shelail order. Material plum and peach trees, renting his
story delivery deletes for grazing to his neighbours.

One of the pleasing features of his estate was its stream. It came off the mountain down the line of the future University Street, took a westerly turn to enter McGill's property just north of the Milton gate, and wandered on down towards Dorchester Avenue, turned eastward again, and finally found the St. Lawrence. It passed not far from McGill's house, situated above de Maisonneuve and a little east of McGill College. He had to give his summer house a name, so recalling a beauty spot near the Glasgow of his youth, he called it Burnside Place. In that house, McGill University made its first public appearance on 24 June, 1829.

Sentiment gave way in the 1850s to economic necessity: the McGill lands below Sherbrooke were sold to keep the College alive. The Burnside house was first rented, then sold and speedily demolished: its very location was forgotten and is still a



ed a new use for the old name – Burnside Hall. It has proved a controversial building, locationally and architec-

turally - there are some who praise it highly. With the Otto Maass and the old Physics Building it provides some of McGill's most attractive courtyard areas

Just a year earlier, the McGill burn itself had to be reserviced. It had long since been conducted underground, but the pipes were old and proving insufficient. All down the east side of campus. great eight-foot concrete sewer pipes were stored ready for burial to give the old burn safer passage. It was the year of the "flower children," the "Wandervogel," the transient "hippies," spreading out of Vancouver eastward across Canada. Mayor Jean Drapeau was determined they should not camp out in Montreal parks and open spaces; the police were given strict orders to keep them on the move.

But that summer, the McGill campus was an oasis in the heart of town, where the hippies could enjoy green and leafy shade undisturbed, and at night shelter from the rain in the great pipes. Several small communities flourished in the warm weather of that golden summer, if not on the banks of the burn, at least in its destined course. And who knows, students at McGill now because their parents twenty years ago conceived such a love for the old place, may owe more to that hidden, strangely potent stream. than they have ever guessed.

matter of some dispute. But the name survived. In 1852, the University wanted to move its Arts Faculty nearer to the City and also to provide a home for the High School of Montreal. For this purpose, on a piece of its land on the east side of University Street at its junction with Dorchester Avenue, McGill built a modest academic building which it called, in memory of the old farmhouse, Burnside Hall.

This became a significant location. In addition to Arts and the High School, the Law Faculty found a home here, and when the other academics departed, the lawyers remained for another thirty years. They were joined by the Fraser Institute and Library, which remained in Burnside Hall for yet another fifty years. All told, Burnside Hall served the cause of learning for a most valuable century, 1852-1957; a plaque at its location still records its tradition.

In 1969, the University was faced with new challenges. The department of Geography was scattered throughout the campus; Meteorology required new space in which to grow; the science and technology of the new computer age demanded considerable accommodation. A solid, twelve-storey tower was planned for the southeast corner of the campus, just where a spring used to refresh and strengthen the flow of James McGill's burn. Especial care had to be taken with regard to the foundations and the underground parking areas. This fact suggest-

McGill News

Day and Nite,

by the McGill Jazz Ensemble, McGill University Recordings, 1988, Compact Disc, \$19.95

Review by Katie Malloch, BA'73, Host of CBC Radio's Jazz Beat

Day and Nite is a spirited calling-card for the McGill Jazz Ensemble – a chance to show off an energetic and talented group of young musicians. At the same time, the album is burdened with a blind spot about the group's musical direction, an aimlessness that plagues all too many big bands these days.

The classic big bands knew what they were about. The band leader either was the arranger or hired arrangers to provide a cohesive, coherent sound, so that the band became a palette of colours in the hands of an artist. With a few notable exceptions (as wide-ranging as Toshiko Akiyoshi's and David Murray's) most big bands nowadays look back at a glorious tradition through a jumbled filter. The heritage of Ellington, Sy Oliver and Gil Evans too often gets embroidered with splashes of Doc Severinsen and the theme from Hawaii Five-O. This seems especially true for academic bands, where a lot of the arrangements seem to be contrived just to give students something complicated to cut their collective teeth on

Combine all that with some relentlessly forgettable tunes, ("Winds of Boreas, Captain Perfect") and you have the bad news about *Day and Nite*. The *good* news is that the Ensemble has a lot of talent - tightly directed section work with dynamics and punch, and some prodigious soloists. Where the arrangement serves the tune (and when the tune is worth serving!) the band has shading, range and soul to spare. Check

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Girclea by Gardon Foole

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out "In a Sentimental Mood" - the harmonies have avoided the saccharine treatment that can sometimes dog this melody, and the result is surprisingly bittersweet. On guest soloist Dave Liebman's "Omission by Fault", the band looms and fades like a great breath taken in and blown out, giving Liebman's saxophone an ocean of sound to navigate.

A big band inevitably becomes a springboard for musicians with something of their own to say. There are solo voices here that grab the ear, particularly those of altoist Calder Spanier, guitarist Pierre Coté, and trombonist Brad Shigeta. They help express the canniness and drive of the McGill Jazz Ensemble. What's needed is some conviction about musical goals, a bold hand to put all that positive energy on the right track.

Ed. note: since this review was written, McGill's Jazz Ensemble performed at the national finals of MusicFest USA in Philadelphia, and received the highest marks in the jazz ensemble category – trumpeter Brian O'Kane and saxophonist Michel Terrien received All-Star Awards. Sour note: even though the McGill ensemble had the best marks, they were excluded from the winner's circle because they were not an American band.

Cathedrals of Science: The Development of Colonial Natural History Museums during the Late Nineteenth Century,

by Susan Sheets-Pyenson, Professor of Science and Human Affairs, Concordia University, McGill-Queens Press, 1988, 128 pages, \$24.95.

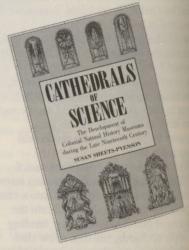
Review by David Heinimann, MA'87, Montreal writer.

The title of this book belies the adventure story discovered in its reading. A study of natural science museums, it is also a story of the personalities behind the museums—their struggles, quirks, and machinations necessary to sustain the institutions they founded. As Susan Sheets-Pyenson shows, these museums were the last expression of individual genius on a monumental scale before the advent of the bureaucratic institutions of our century.

As much as the museums were an expression of personalities, they were more so of the age that shaped those

personalities. Victorian missionary zeal for order, method and law drove the founders to establish their museums in the colonies and spread the frontiers of civilization. Ironically, the curators' local acquisitions would eventually come to sustain the museums, not the artifacts imported to advance "civilization." Sheets-Pyenson looks closely at museums in five cities – Melbourne, Christchurch, Montreal, Buenos Aires, and La Plata – as models of the development of the natural science museum.

I found the book very well organized. The "Introduction" gives the historical background and assumptions in the establishment of natural science museums the world over. While imported specimens helped maintain and promote European civilization, the deeper importance of the colonial natural sci-



ence museum was definition of the colony: "(The study of natural history) was a fundamental part of the quest for national identity in societies where the cultural differentiation from Britain was insecure and the sense of the land correspondingly important for self-awareness." Norms aspired to were competent curators, a suitable building, a stable organization, a definite plan, and a good organization. The adherence of the museums to those norms is studied in separate chapters devoted to the personalities and staffing of the museums, to the founding and funding of them; and to their collections.

McGill's Redpath Museum was Montreal's natural science museum. Opened in 1882, the Redpath was founded with the aid of Montreal industrialist Peter Redpath. Sir William Dawson, trained in Edinburgh, was the first curator. Museums' collections

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Montreal fi Haiti: Pover Racism; Exthis has bec exploited C_i tion reinforc her remarka ten book, Hi Legacy. Abbott has

able to no ot explain why of Haitian ho the sister-in-Henri Namp Im governm Duvalier flee 1986 " Desp tions Abbott ing exposés

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country from

colony until the last wor ctorian missi d and law reflected their curators' individual interblish their ests; the Redpath's was Dawson's interspread the est in rocks and fossils. However, the ically, the our Redpath's perpetual lack of funds meant Dawson had to accept donations of Dawson nad to accept dollars unwanted specimens in order not to disthe museum courage or offend potential patrons. We are the richer today for Dawson's poliare the ficher today ticking. Although the Redpath is today primarily a valuable teaching and ontreal, Burresearch tool, with displays aimed toward university students, the museum ral science is open to the public and received 5,000 k very well visitors last year.

Sheets-Pyenson interested me with her assumptions argument that the deaths of the founders natural science and initial curators of the museums rer. While imcaused the light to dim on the natural scimaintain an ence museum movement. The book ivilization, beliecomes a eulogy for the movement and e colonial man assertion of the unique passion of individual initiative. Her study can be compared to the work of the curators of the museums: a collection - including photos - of unusual and informative material; extensive yet unintrusive scholarly research; a subtle drama of the quest for survival. Her study of one aspect of our intellectual heritage, far from being dust on old bones, is sunlight that makes them live again.

> Haiti: The Duvaliers and Their Legacy, by Elizabeth Abbott, PhD'81. McGraw-Hill, 1988, 381 pages, \$27.50.

Review by Susan Keys, Montreal freelance writer.

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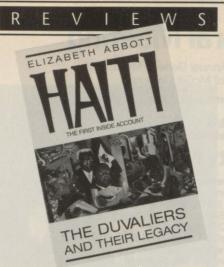
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Haiti: Poverty; Brutality; Corruption; Racism; Excess; Duvalier - for the world this has become the equation for an exploited Caribbean people. It is an equation reinforced by Elizabeth Abbott in her remarkably informative and well-written book, Haiti: The Duvaliers and Their red to were o

Abbott has a variety of sources available to no other author. Her first words explain why: "In private life I am the wife of Haitian hotelier Joseph Namphy and the sister-in-law of Lieutenant General s devoted III Henri Namphy, who headed Haiti's intering of the im government after Jean-Claude Inding Duvalier fled to France in February 1986." Despite her establishment connec-Museum tions Abbott's book is a gruelling, blisterscience missing exposé-cum-history. e Redpath was

Abbott chronicles the history of the dof Months country from its beginnings as a slave colony until 1987, when, as she writes in the last words of the book, her brother-



in-law "reclaimed the Duvalier legacy."

The major portion of this richly anecdotal work documents the rise to power of François "Papa Doc" Duvalier. His ascendancy first aroused hope in the Haitian populace in the wake of the withdrawal of the hated, racist, occupying American army. But the much-vaunted new era of prosperity and self-determination proved instead to be one of spiralling poverty, and electoral and fiscal corruption on a scale so massive as to have seemed impossible to surpass, until indeed it was by Papa Doc's indolent, oafish successor-son, Jean-Claude, "Baby-Doc."

François Duvalier initially enjoyed a reputation as a reformer and something of a humanitarian, based on his work as a doctor in the medical campaign to stamp out an epidemic of Yaws; his scholarly research in Haitian history and ethnology, and his championing of Noirisme, a "Black pride" movement which aimed to redress the class imbalance between Haiti's majority of Black poor, and her minority Mulatto elite.

Power metamorphised an apparently upright and restrained doctor/scholar into a scheming despot of questionable sanity who personally participated in rape, torture and murder, and directed a reign of terror through his private army, the dreaded "Tonton Macoutes". One

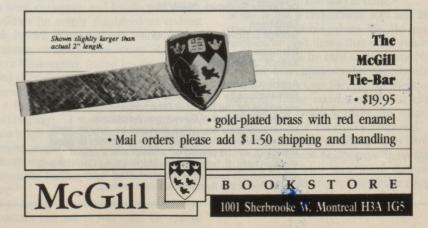
detail: the presidential palace contained a torture chamber, painted blood-red for obvious reasons and provided with a peep-hole through which Duvalier, with apparent relish, would watch his torturers at work.

The level of violence abated under the rule of Papa Doc's enormous son Jean-Claude. Baby Doc's pleasures were less vicious - partying and fast cars. But Jean-Claude, abetted and urged on by his viperish wife Michele Bennett, systematically picked the country's coffers clean.

Simple as he seemed to be, Jean-Claude skillfully marketed Haiti's major product, the poverty and degradation of her people, in order to extract ever-larger amounts of international aid, most of which ended up in the foreign bank accounts of the Duvalier family and their

A series of events, unrelated in themselves, conspired to precipitate Jean-Claude's exodus: the African Swine Fever scare, which resulted in the slaughter of almost all Haitian pigs, one of the peasants' few available sources of food and financial equity; the discovery of the AIDS virus among Haitians, and the visit of Pope John Paul II. Amid rioting and unrest, the Duvaliers slunk away in the middle of the night, Michele contemptuously blowing smoke-rings at the horde of witnessing reporters.

Haiti is still in the grip of Duvalierism. This review can do little justice to the nearly incredible detail which Abbott's excellent book provides. [The book has been nominated for the Los Angeles Times Book Prize.]. The reader is left wondering if there is any hope for Haiti, for the parched and deforested land, the beleaguered Haitian people, and the millions exiled in the Haitian diaspora. Sadly, it seems that François Duvalier's "legacy" will long succeed him.



Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

> Thursday, September 21, 1989 5:30 p.m. Saint James's Club 1145 Union Street, Montreal

Graduates' Society Nominations

For Graduate Governor on McGill's
Board of Governors
Term – Five years (starting January 1, 1990)
Ted Cleather, CA, BA'51
President and CEO, Edgco Inc.;
Past President, McGill's Graduates' Society;
Member of the Graduates' Society Advising Committee;
Treasurer and Governor, Mtl. Diocesan College,
McGill University;
Past President, Youth Horizons Foundation.

For Vice-President Alumnae Term – Two Years Joan Cleather, BSc'58, Dip (P&OT) '54

For Members of the Board of Directors Term – Two Years Roger Ackman, BCL'63 Denis Desautels, BCom'64 Gail Johnson, BA'63 Donald Ross, BEd'54 Margaret Stronach, BA'43, BLS'44

For Regional Vice-Presidents
Term – One Year

Atlantic Provinces John William Ritchie, BSc (Agr) '51

Ottawa Valley & Northern Ontario Joan M. Winters, BA'46

Central Ontario Donald F. Greer, BCom'56

Alberta Norman E. Brown, BSC'48, MSc'52

Saskatchewan and Manitoba Douglas W. MacEwan, MD'52

British Columbia Michael J.B. Alexandor, BA'58

Great Britain Dr. Richard Jack, MD'52

New England States David Ulin, BCL'69

U.S.A. East Richard M. Hart, PHD'70, MBA'73

U.S.A. Central Dr. Albert L. Rabinovitch, BSc'66, MSc'69

U.S.A. West Dr. Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55

Caribbean George L. Bovell, BSc (Agr) '45

Bermuda Keith R. Jensen, BCom'69

Article XIII of the Society's by-laws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received by July 31, 1989, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.

Alumni Travel Program 1989

Tour 1-Mediterranean and the Greek Isles
Departing September 3, 1989. A sixteen-day deluxe cruise aboard the Royal Viking Sky from Nice/
Villefranche, France, to Livorno (Florence/Pisa) and Naples/Pompeii, Italy; Valletta, Malta; Heraklion, Crete, sunset cruise of Santorini Harbour, Piraeus/Athens, Mykonos and Delos, Greece; and Kusadasi/Ephesus and two nights in Istanbul, Turkey. Price: From \$3965 CN.

Tour 2-Land of the Golden Buddhas-Thailand and Burma Oct./Nov. 1989. Twenty-one days visiting Bangkok, Chiangmai, Phuket, Rangoon, Heho, Mandalay, Pagan. Price: \$5100 CN.

Tour 3-Scandinavia and the Baltic Shores August 16-25, 1989. Join alumni from

Harvard and Columbia and cruise aboard the small deluxe cruise ship, **Illiria**. Visit Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Gotland, and Copenhagen with lecturers from Harvard and Columbia. Price: From \$2795 US plus airfare.

Tour 4-Voyage to Antarctica
Jan. 3-16, 1990. Join alumni from
Yale and Duke and cruise aboard the
Illiria with resident scientist and naturalist guides. Visit Buenos Aires,
Ushuaia (Tierra del Fuego), and
spend six days exploring the
Antarctic Peninsula. This unique trip
offers optional pre- and post-cruise
tours. Price: From \$4895 US plus airfare.

Tour 5-The Island World of Indonesia-A Voyage to the Java Sea

March 3-19, 1990. Save these dates and watch for further details about this very special trip in the next issue of the **News**.

For further information call or write:

Tour 1.

The Graduates' Society of McGill University 3605 Mountain St. Montreal, Que. H3G 2M1 (514) 398-3550

Tour 2, 3, 4, 5.

Vivian Lieu Travel Inc. 4970 Queen Mary Road Suite 25 Montreal, Que. H3W 1X2 (514) 735-1641 Rober

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September 3 As usual, Robert Guy Scully, BA'70, eluxe cruise MA'74, is on the move. He rushes out of g Sky from the Radio Canada building on Réné e, France, to line. Kauto Callada isa) and label évèsque Boulevard to a taxi that will ta, Malta, heavy whisk him off to Dorval for a flight to se of Santonin Foronto. The first Canadian journalist to ens, Mykons simultaneously host French- and English-KusadasiFphanguage TV shows, Scully revels in his in Istanbul, Turast-paced life.

When Robert Scully, took over from atrick Watson as host of CBC television's thailand and a night business show, *Venture*, two-989. Twentyon ind-a-half years ago, most English ok, Chiangman Canadians outside Quebec didn't know leho, Mandala who the baby faced "unknown" was. But, French Canada has long been familiar with nis talents. A regular personality on Fadio andinavia and canada (television and radio) for more 25, 1989, Join han ten years, he has been a journalist for Columbia and Wenty years. Since 1983, he has hosted small deluxe on he forty-minute television interview show, Stockholm, Hammpact, which is now called Scully Gotland, and ConRencontre.

rs from Harvatt Scully, thirty-nine, began his journalism Price:From Tracer in 1969 at age nineteen, as a Latin-American correspondent for Le Devoir. age to Antar Jpon completing his B.A. and course work 990. Join alumior his masters in French literature, he set ke and cruise off to visit family friends in Argentina. esident scients Before leaving, he arranged to send arties. Visit Bueno: les to Le Devoir, and from that base erra del Fued became the paper's South-American correays exploring spondent. "Fortunately for me nobocy in nilisure. Internal Montreal was writing about Latin America From \$405 Wexcept for wire services. So I went down ind was able to get my things published ight away," says Scully.

Island World It is just such good luck and timing that A Voyage 10th nave marked Scully's career. In fact, he 1990. Sare attributes his professional success to being 1990, 38 step ahead of trends. "I did radio shows or rock and cajun music, jazz and blues when it wasn't being done on the French FM network," he says. "And I got interestformationaled in business journalism when it was entirely new on TV. I have often done hings that were a little new, and when you es' Society of lo that it is easier."

When Scully returned from Scuth America after two years, he became the e. H3G 2M youngest-ever weekend editor at L e Devoir. After finishing his masters in 1974, ne set off for New York City and then Louisiana, where he wrote columns for La Presse and the Gazette. He is still closely Mary Road ied to New York through his literary come. Haw in pany which buys the translation rights to American best sellers for the French and French-Canadian markets.



Scully's fluency in both languages comes from being brought up in a perfectly bilingual household in Ottawa. His mother, whose first language is English, is of Franco-American descent and his father is a francophone with an Irish name. Television producer, Pierre Castonguay himself fluent in both official languages calls Scully "the most perfectly bilingual person on earth." In fact, Scully also speak German that he picked up in university and Spanish that he learned as a child at a Cornwall boarding school. 'That (tendency toward language) was there from the beginning. I was a talkative child and it hasn't stopped," says Scully. Indeed, Scully is known for his volubility and was parodied for it on the Radio-Canada show, Bye Bye. The skit portrayed a gesticulating Scully posing a long and involved question to Mother Theresa, who eventually nodded off to sleep.

Nevertheless, Scully is also revered for his keen curiousity and intellectual acuity, qualities he amply displayed as co-host with Patrick Watson of last year's Frenchlanguage version of Democracy. Show producer Castonguay, traces his first impressions of Scully back to when he presented alternative music and other cultural shows to a Radio Canada FM audience. Says Castonguay: "I was impressed by his knowledge of songs that weren't familiar to most people at that time. He has a magnificent way of making something popular without sounding like he knows every-

For Scully the transition from print to broadcast journalism was easy. He enjoys

the neutral role of a broadcast journalist. When I was in print I had to have interesting opinions. But since I've been interviewing people on my shows, I have become someone who studies the opinions of others." He says that witholding opinions is essential for TV journalists. "You cannot have - like I have had in French - 1200 guests since 1983 and have them identify you on a number of issues. It would be impossible to do the job. You represent the viewer and are there to get information on a viewpoint. But you can still play devil's advocate. If I am interviewing a pro-abortionist - Dr. Morgentaler was on my show -- I take the perspective of the anti-abortionist. Just as, if I have an anti abortionist on, I will challenge their views."

Scully is a staunch supporter of an English McGill because he says the University is a 'window on North America that is very important for French Canadians." In the past, Scully has been criticized for his opinions. In 1977, when he was a Canadian correspondent in the U.S., his speech before a Washington audience stirred emotions in Quebec after the text was reprinted in the Montreal Star. He described French Canadians as "a small, forgotten, culturally deprived, hyperactive, insecure community." In a column in Le Devoir a few days later, Scully apologized. He explained the text was presented out of context and the meaning misconstrued. He said he had intended to be forceful with the American audience unfamiliar with French Canadian culture. He wrote, was my intention to break - violently if necessary - the wall of indifference that separates Quebec and the United States." But Scully's comments were not forgotten by his francophone colleagues. Whether it is due to his perceived arrogance or merely the envy of less successful individuals, he is not the most popular journalist in French Canada – a fact that Castonguay says Scully is impervious to: "He is quite imperméable to that sort of thing."

Scully is not a recreational sort and he is reserved about his private life. He has no hobbies or past times that don't relate to work, nor does he care to have any. Not a man for false modesty, he eagerly offers details of his jet set life. His business card lists four home addresses in four cities. The last one reads "à Paris: aux soins de l'hotel Ritz." He considers Montreal his base" because his girlfriend - lives here.

For the future Scully says "I certainly wouldn't consider something different. Journalism is filled with interesting people. You are rarely bored in that milieu."

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RUSSELL R. FIELD, BA'38, BCL'41, is Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Club of

Toronto. Recently completed a corporate history "From Country Trust to National Trust".

F. S. ERICSSON, MD'39, wrote the book "From The Way It Was To The Way It Is", a lot of which covers his early days at the Royal Victoria Hospital before sulpha came over from England in 1939.

M. J. T. DOHAN DDS'40, was recently appointed Honorary Colonel of the 11th (Victoria) Medical

Company.

DONALD H. DRENNAN, BCom'48, retired at the end of January after thirty years with Simmons Limited, latterly as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. He will coninue as a Director of the Company.

ARTHUR EARLE, B.Eng'49, was made President of The Engineering Institute of Canada, effective in late May.

DAVID B. SMITH, BEng'49, has been appointed as a Member of the National Energy Board. He recently retired as President and C.E.O. of Western Cooperative Fertilizers Ltd. and also of Can. Fertilizers Ltd. He will continue to be based in Calgary.

JOHN C. MacKIMMIE, BSc'50, MD'52, has been appointed Commander in the Order of the Phoenix by the President of the Greek Democracy.

MARGARET DAVIDSON, BCom'52, has recently bought a T .J. Cinnamon franchise along with another Westmount resident.

DANIEL KINGSTONE, Q.C., BA'53, BCL'56, has been elected President and Chief Executive Officer of Capital Trustco Ltée. and Capital Trust Corporation, Quebec's newest full service financial institution.

DEREK ELLIS, MSc'54, PhD'57. Professor of Biology, University of Victoria, B.C., will have his latest book "Environments at Risk" published in late 1989. The book is a set of case histories of environmental impact assessment, and includes Acid Rain in North America, Bhopal, Chernobyl, as well as several other U.S. and Canadian cases.

LORNE ZAKAIB, BENG'56, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of SNC Defence Products Ltd.

ROBERT T. BEATTIE, MD'57, has been appointed Corporate Medical Director of Hercules Incorporated of Wilmington,

STANLEY HARTT, BA'58, MA'61, BCL'63, has returned to Ottawa to become Chief of Staff to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

DONALD J. JOHNSTON, P.C., Q.C., BCL'58, BA'60, has returned to the firm of Heenan Blaikie as full time counsel.

RAYMOND N. YONG, MEng'58, PhD'60, is a 1988 recipient of the Charles B. Dudley Award for co-editing ASTM Special Technical Publication (STP) 892 Consolidation of Soils:

Testing and Evaluation.

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DAVID CAPLAN BCom'61, is President and Chief Executive Officer of Pratt &

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JOHN E. CLEGHORN, BCom'62, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of The Montreal Board of Trade Heritage Foundation and as Co-Chairman of the Board of Trade's Development Program. He is President and a Director of The Royal Bank of Canada.

LINE ROBILLARD, BA'62, has been appointed Executive Director of the Montreal YWCA.

DOUGLAS WURTELE, MA'63, PhD'68, has become editor of "English Studies in Canada the official quarterly of the Association of Canadian University Teachers of English.

GEORGE F. LENGVARI, BCL'66, has been appointed President of Club St-Denis for the current year.

A.S. MUJUMDAR, MEng'67, PhD'72, recently has been named Honorary Professor by Tianjin Institute of Light Industry, P.R. China and elected Fellow by American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Chemical Institute

GRAHAM I. BENDER, MBA'67, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Pulp, of Weldwood of Canada Limited.

CAROLE-ANN LEVINE, BEd'69, BSW'86, MSW'87, has been appointed Director of Women's Federation/Human Resource Development Assistant Director at Allied Jewish Community Services.

E S

JEAN-FRANCOIS DE GRANDPRÉ, BCL'70, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Canadian Special Olympics Inc.

PHYLLIS (PREHOGAN) HEAPHY, BA'70, Dip. Publ. Acc. '82, has been appointed a part ner of the firm Charette, Fortier, Hawey, Touche Ross

RON RODECK, BSc'71, has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of the polypropylene film division of Hercules

MARIO PITTARELLI, BEng(El)'71, has been appointed Vice-President, Engineering, of Vidéotron Ltée.

RICHARD BOURHIS, BSc'71, has been appointed Professor in Social Psychology at l'Université de Québec à Montréal.

COLIN MacLEOD, BA'71, is now Professor of Psychology at the University of Toronto, Scarborough Campus, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1978. His research is on human attention, memory, and intelligence.

ROBERT DAUM, BSc'68, MD'72, MSc'73, has accepted the position of Professor in Pediatrics at the University of Chicago to head Chicago's pediatric infectious disease section.

The McGill Tailgate Club

Support Coach Baillie and the 1989 football REDMAN and have a super time doing it! Make sure now that you will be able to enjoy those wonderful Saturday atternoons next fall! Join the McGill Tailgate Club now and reap the following benefits for the whole family:

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- TAILGATE CLUB BRUNCH. The famous world-class Graduates' Society reception held before every regular season home game (and playoffs). Starting at 11:30 am in beautiful Douglas Hall, just above the

North stands. Great food and drink for every taste, at reasonable prices. Great fun and fellowship. Great entertainment featuring our stirring Music Faculty Pep band (does not include exhibition game).

- Game Schedule -- all on Saturday after noons, kick-off time 1:00 pm.
- September 16 VS Concordia, September 23 VS Ottawa (Homecoming game, part of Reunion Weekend), October 7 VS Bishop's.

Please enroll me in the McGill Tailgate Club for 1989 and send me _ packages of season's tickets (3 plus 1) at \$20.00 per package. I enclose my cheque or money order for \$.Mail to 3605 Mountain, Montreal, H3G 2M1

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ALUMNOTES

TOMASZ W. DEDEK, BEng(Mech) '72, has L. Day been named Manager, Research Laboratory at BComba Griffin Wheel Company which is a division of and the AMSTED Industries.

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Officer HUIBERT C. J. VAN GINHOVEN, BTh'73, has been appointed Minister of Westmount Park

Board of DrasSILVA KOHN, BA'74, has received an Trade Heine Honourable Mention from The National an of the Boar Library of Poetry.

yal Bankof (2 MICHAEL DWORKIND, BSc'70, MD'74, has

been re-elected President of the Council of Physicians and Dentists of the CLSC Cote des Neiges, Montreal.

KEN EVOY, BSc'75, MD'80, has created a company, "Northern Lights," which is devoted solely to developing, manufacturing and marketing new, creative toys and games for introduction into Canada and licensing abroad.

ROBERT J. GRENIER, MBA'75, LLB'87, has joined the Corporate Department of New England's fifth largest law firm, Day, Berry & Howard, in Boston.

ELE, MARIA Marsh & English Student erly of the Asset y Teachers of In

Marsh & McLennan Limited 600 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West Montreal, Quebec H3A 3J3 Telephone: (514) 285-5800

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JEAN-RENE RANGER, BCL'75, has recently joined the law firm of Mackenzie Gervais and is a menber of the firm's labour law depart-

LUC BHSSETTE, BSc'76, has taken a job as Account Manager, Business Development Department, at the Export Development Corporaion (E.D.C.) in Montreal, Que.

ROBERT A. FASHLER, BA'76, has become an associate of the firm Ladner Downs, Barriste's and Solicitors of Vancouver, B.C.

80 S

Corp., Tironto, Ont.

E MARIO TORRE, C.A., BCom'80, Dip.Pub Acc.'81, has been admitted to partnership in the

firm Hyde Houghton, Chartered Accountants. CIVIA DEBI LEE, MBA'81, has become Marketing Manager of Woodbridge Foam

JAMES PETER MacARTHUR, BA'81, has been appointed Consul and Trade Commissioner at the new Consulate of Canada n Bombay, India.

DAVID M. PEARL, C.A., BCom'81, Dip.PubAcc.'82, has been admitted to partnership in the firm Fuller Jenks Landau, Chartered Accountants and Management

BRENT WALKER, C.A., BCom'81, Dip.PubAcc.'83, has been admitted to partnership in the firm Hyde Houghton, Chartered Accountants.

HUGH BALL, BA'82, has been playing Rock 'n' Roll in the Montreal area since 1986.

ALBERT A. BENCHIMOL, BSc'79, MBA'82, has joined Reliance Group Holdings, Inc. (NYSE:REL) as Vice President-Assistant Treasurer.

ALASDAIR POLSON, BSc'80, MD'84, has been awarded the Cameron C. Gray Pulmonary Diseases Fellowship by the Ontario Thoracic Society to pursue his studies at the University of Western Ontario.

LURANAH POLSON, BA'83, has been appointed Executive Director of the Dale Home, a transitional living centre for head injured adults in London, Ontario.

LU HANESSIAN, BA'84, has worked at CFCF TV since the spring of 1987 when she became one of *Pılse's* weatherpersons. She also works on the piogram *Travel Travel*.

BRIAN (OLLYER, MBA'86, has been appointed Vice-resident, Corporate Development, of Campeat Corporation.

GEORGE SCHELL, BSc!(Agr.Eng)'86, is presently working for Ecological Services for Planning Ltd., in Guelph, Ont., on a variety of soil and water conservation engineering pro-

jects. LAURIE SCHELL, BSc(Agr)'86,is presently working for Ecological Services for Planning Ltd., in Cuelph, Ont.,

JANET IEES, B.ENG'89, has been awarded a \$20,000-Ingineering Institute of Canada scholarship and a \$20,000 scholarship from the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research

IN MEMORIAM

1900 s

KATIE (WILSON) SHER-MAN, DipEd'14, at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, in April 1988.

VIOLET (HENRY) HARKNESS, BA'14, MSc'16, at Rawdon, Que., on Feb. 28, 1989.

R.E. HEARTZ, BSc'17, at Truro, N.S., on Feb. 25, 1989.

'20 s

MABEL (GODDARD) PERRY, BA'20, at Hemmingford, Que., on Feb. 14, 1989.

OLIVE (DYKE) WALFORD, DipPE'20, at St. Lambert, Que., on March 22, 1989.

WINNIFRED (DAVIDSON) ABRAMS, BA'21, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 22, 1989.

MOSES J. MESSINGER, MD'22, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 29, 1989.

DONALD M. MORRISON, MBE, MSc'22, PhD'24, at W. Vancouver, B.C., in March, 1987.

JAMES F. KELLY, BSc'23, at Halifax, N.S., in March, 1989.

DONALD D. MOSSMAN, BScArts'23, at Oakland, CA., on Feb. 20, 1989.

REUBEN BREITMAN, BA'21, MD'24, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 28, 1989.

WILLIAM KINDESTIN, DDS'24, at Cranbury, N.J., on April 7, 1988.

EDWIN A. SHERRARD, BSc'24, at Hanover, N.H., on March 18, 1989.

WADE A. TAYLOR, Com'24, at Grand Falls, N.B., on Aug. 10, 1988.

R. VANCE WARD, MD'24, at Rawdon, Que., on Feb. 18, 1989.

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER, BA'22, MD'25, at Saanichton, B.C., on Oct. 5, 1988.

OLIVE (PRICHARD) CLARK, BScArts '25, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 31, 1989.

DAVID H. MUHLSTOCK, DDS'25, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 21, 1989.

FRANCES E. (LAROCQUE) GLEN, DipPE'26, at St. Lambert, Que., on Feb. 28, 1989.

PETER J. USHER, Q.C., BCL'26, at Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, FL., on Jan. 22, 1989.

LEILA (SAUNDERS) SHURMAN, BA'27, at Summerside, P.E.I., on April 3, 1989.

NATHAN FISH, BA'28, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 29, 1989.

DOROTHY (ARMSTRONG NELSON) JAMES, DipPE'28, at Vancouver, B.C., on April 12, 1989.

J.D.L. CUNNINGHAM, BCom'29, at Gloucester, Ont., on March 29, 1989.

'30

Jan. 23, 1989.

WILLIAM S. BOWLES, BSc'30, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 27, 1989.

S GORDON TAYLOR ADAMS, BA'27, MD'31, at Montreal, Que., on

RIVA (COHEN) GOLDEN, BA'31, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 20, 1989.

HAROLD A. TURNER, BA'31, at Oshawa, Ont.,

in January, 1989.

JANET ELLEN (BAILLIE) KIPHUTH, BA'32, at New Haven, Conn., on Oct. 30, 1988.

THELMA (MITCHELL) BARR, BA'32, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 1, 1989.

H. MAXWELL DAWE, BA'32, at Sackville, N.B., on Dec. 11, 1988.

GORDON M. LeCLAIRE, BA'33, at La Crescenta, CA., on Feb. 5, 1989.

WALTER H. LEGROW, BA'33, at Nepean, Ont., in September, 1988.

JAMES C. LOGAN, BA'33, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 17, 1989.

MARGARET RUTH DODDS, BA'32, MA'34, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 21, 1989.

PATRICIA (MAYBURY) HOOVER, BA'34, at Montreal, Que., on April 1, 1989.

THOMAS IVAN GUILBOARD, DDS'36, at Montreal, Que., on February 10, 1989. EDWARD C. WEBSTER, BA'31, MA'33, PhD'36,

at Orangeville, Ont., on Feb. 15, 1989.

JAMES M. MILLS, BA'37, at N. Vancouver, B.C.,

on Jan. 31, 1989.

MARY ELIZABETH (CONYERS) CAMPBELL,

Music'38, at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1989.

DAVID P. BOYD, MD'39, at Wellesley Hills, MA., in March, 1989.

J. LLOYD MACKEEN, BA'39, at Knowlton, Que., on Jan. 20, 1989.

PETER M. McENTYRE, BCom'39, at Montreal, Que., on March 5, 1989.

BARBARA (BRODIE) McLEAN, BA'39, at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1989.

40

CECIL MANTELL, BSc'37, MD'40B, at Staten Island, N.Y. on Feb. 20, 1989.

DOROTHY PUGH, BA'40, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 17, 1989.

ELIZABETH M. (MURRAY) BOYCE, BCom'42, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 22, 1989.

HERBERT F. OWEN, BA'40, MD'42, at Baie D'Urfe, Que., on Feb. 21, 1989.

RAYMOND P.J. CHERRY, BCom'45, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 24, 1989.

JASON K. MOYER, MD'45, at Binghamton, N.Y., on March 13, 1989.

RAYMOND TAIT AFFLECK, BArch'47, at Montreal, Que., on March 16, 1989.

JOHN W. STEWART, BEng. '47, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 7, 1989.

THOMAS ERNEST GREENE, MD'48, at Montreal, Que., on March 24, 1989.

J. MILLS SHIPLEY, BLS'48, at Calgary, AB., on March 27, 1989.

CAMPBELL JOSEPH COADY, MD'49, at New Westminster, B.C., on May 27, 1988.

'50 s

CYRIL I. BIEGLER, BEng'50 (CI), at Largo, FL., on Feb. 29, 1988

EDMUND R. HILL, BCom'50, at Gettysburg, PA., on Nov. 12, 1988

EMERSON G. JOHNSTONE, BSW'50, at Woodstock, VT., on Feb. 19, 1989.

STEPHEN CLERK, Q.C., BCL'51, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 19, 1989.

RONALD E. ELLIOTT, MD'51, at Dundas, Ont., on Dec. 5, 1988.

F. SPENCER SKELTON, BSc'52, at Toronto, Ont., on March 30, 1989.

EDWARD C. AMOS, B.Eng'53 (MEC), at Willowdale, Ont., on March 11, 1989.

ARLAN E. BJARNASON, MD'53, at Vancouver, B.C., on March 9, 1989

RAYMOND ARMOUR FORSE, MD'47, MSc50, DipSurg'53, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 13, 1989.

G. DAVID HOOPER, MD'50, DipSurg'56, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 6, 1989.

JOHN H. POUPART, BCom'57, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 30, 1989.

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E MAX THOMAS, BArch'62, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Feb. 2, 1989. not

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LAKSHMAN RAOCHERW, PhD'63, at Larchmont, N.Y. on January 1, 1989.

DAVID S. EDELBERG, BEng'63 (MEC), at Montreal, Que., on March 14, 1989.

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WENDY E. PATRICK BA'66, MLS'70, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 4, 1989.

M.A. (VICTOR) AMER, PhD'72, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 1, 1989.

GEORGE LAMBROU, BSc'73, at Montreal, Que., on March 5, 1989.

MICHAEL ADDLEMAN, BSc'76, at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1989.

'80

DAVID S. BAZELEY, BEd'80, at Calgary, Alta, on March 10, 1989.

STANLEY CECIL BEINER, BCom'78, MBA'8l, at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 28, 1989.

from page 36

LITTERACY ANSWERS: (1) Indian narcotic. Quiz all units are 100 and the currency-country match is as follows: 1e, 2j, 3i, 4a, 5g, 6d, 7c, 8b, 9f, 10h, 11-Thailand, 12-Haiti, 13-Ecuador, 14-Khmer Republic, 15-Burma.

Erratum: in the article "Lee hits paydirt with Caroline gas find," (vol. 69, #1), Sir Williams Dawson was incorrectly identified as Frank Dawson Adams in the photo caption on page 11.

Old Machill 927 (Excessed)

Did I really do that?

Yes, you did, Dr. McKeown.

rom 1927 to 1977,
Dr. McKeown had
not had much association
with McGill. His interest in
the University was rekindled
during his 50th Reunion visit.
He then bequeathed his
beautiful home in Phoenix,
Arizona and 35 percent of his
residual estate to The Friends
of McGill University, Inc. In
1986, this bequest amounted to over \$1,000,000
Canadian, which has been
divided between the Hilton I.

OTT, MD/51, al In

LTON, BSc52

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ER, MD/50, Diplo

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on Feb. 2, 199

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Montreal, Que.

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DAVID S. II

on March 10, 18

STANLEY CELL

0. 6, 1989.

n March 11, 198 ASON, MD53 a

McKeown Scholarship Fund for undergraduate medical students, and funding for the newly established Dr. Hilton J. McKeown M.D./Ph.D. Program.

Hilton J. McKeown, M.D. '27, graduated from one of the distinguished medical classes of the 1920s. Many of these graduates became leaders in their profession throughout North America. They also demonstrated their loyalty to their Alma Mater by providing substantial support through living gifts and endowments to the McGill Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. McKeown and his wife had no children. However, he enjoyed the warmth and caring of his constant companions, his nurse and the caretaker of his house and stables. The caretaker, Henry McBride, sent McGill a heartwarming letter about "this plain-speaking doctor, with a reserved manner and noble profile... who helped to establish the Grunow Clinic and was probably known to every resident of Phoenix." He writes



Hilton J. McKeown, M.D. '27

of the Doctor's need for reassurance in his last years; the often repeated question, "Did I really do that?" He reminisces, "Many of our patterned conversations had to do with the shade of blue the sky was expressing that day...we noted the quality of one mockingbird's song...the pleasant breeze which came through the gazebo." Their trips to Sunday church, which "anchored" the week in time,

or sharing a cup of strawberry ice cream, or a smile and a joke, are recorded in loving memory of a person who maintained his gentleness and dignity throughout his life.

These wonderful memories of Dr. McKeown will be kept alive at McGill through the Scholarships and the Program established in his name. Those who come after will benefit from his loyalty to McGill as they advance their studies, research and practise of the science of healing.

If you would like information about Bequests and Planned Giving to McGill, or if your Class would be interested in starting a Class Bequest Program, please contact:

Mrs. Ann Cihelka Bequests and Planned Giving Officer McGill University 3605 Mountain Street Montreal, P.Q., Canada H3G 2M1

Telephone: (514)398-3559

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ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

McGill cryptic crossword no. 5

by Alan Richardson

The three winners of McGill record selections for cryptic crossword no. 4 were: Paul Crawford, BMus'71, Nelson, B.C., Robert Hampshire, DDS'75, Pointe Claire, Que., and Alfred Linkletter, MD'48, Sackville, N.B. The winners for puzzle no. 5 will be selected randomly from all correct answers received by August 1, 1989.

ACROSS

- 1. Finishing last, it's not for those who want to lose weight
- 5. Maybe campus signs, for letter carriers (7)
- **9.** You'll find one at the present time (5)
- 10. A somebody he isn't (9)
- 11. Big stopper in India (5,3)
- 12. To which can involve medicine or generosity (5)
- 14. Country of their elders (4)
- **15.** But any cowboy is, off by himself (4,6)
- 18. He usually wants foreigners to get the message (10)
- 19. Coin girl, coming or going (4)
- 21. Illegal pursuit, except for botanists (5)
- 23. Diana's hand for throwaways (8)
- **26.** Everybody agree? Then it's this (9)
- **27.** It shows blue in naval circles (5)
- 28. Let hers provide a haven (7)
- 29. Looking sheepish after a cut (7)

DOWN

- 1. The Grey Cup e.g., and some hunters seek it (3,4)
- 2. They're always on the go, some times with shocking results (4,5)
- 3. Surround for a protector (5)
- 4. Man tan tout equivalent (10)
- 5. Little boat, used in many a 1d (4)
- 6. When on course, a bit of a hazard (4,4)

7. Banished in here (5)

- **8.** Retiring start for a legal trickster (7)
- **13.** Close to the girls, but without a hit (4,6)
- **16.** This apparatus has its 2 for current affairs (9)
- 17. I'd turn strict for an area (8)
- **18.** They're largely made for drinkers (7)
- 20. Sad, sure, but guaranteed (7)
- 22. Quickly, a rate (5)
- **24.** Mostly police in this woody spot (5)
- 25. Not very good, not very flush (4)

McGill cryptic crossword no. 4

Registrar's " McGill Deve

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Summertime, but the leaving ain't easy. With the dollar down, so's the anchor. Unless, of course, the brochure says "West End" and your thoughts turn to Senegal. Or "Left Bank" evokes images of the Limpopo, and "Lake District" puts you in mind of Oceania. Then you have every chance of getting a bhang (1) for your buck.

So this quarter we concentrate on money, while there's still some left, and travel. Hands in your pockets all those who can do

calculations, then match the currency to the country.

More than seven right = Governor, IMF; over five = Minister of Tourism; over three = Minister of Finance; two or three = Dean of Graduate Studies; less than two = don't leave home without it.

Get them all right, plus the bonus questions, and Principal Johnston will send you a postcard on his next trip to Macdonald College.

How many, and where?

1. ats in a kip a. Albania 2. xus in a dong b. The Gambia 3. ngees in a kwacha c. Ghana

4. qintars in a lek5. stotinkis in a levd. Nigeriae. Laos

6. kobos in a naira 7. pesewas in a cedi

f. Mongolia g. Bulgaria

8. bututs in a dalasi h. Romania 9. mongos in a tugrik i. Zambia 10 .banis in a leu j. North Vie

10 .banis in a leu j. North Vietman **Bonus questions**: Where can you swing a baht (11), shake a gourde (12), spoon

a baht (11), shake a gourde (12), spoon some sucres (13), hang a riel (14), of stroke a kyat (15)?

Nota bene: amusing or servicable *litterature* submitted (c/o Editor, *McGill News*) and used in future columns will earn the sender a recording of the Editor's choice from the McGill Music Faculty catalogue.

© MAX WEIN ENTERPRISES answers on page 34

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

Did you know . . .

- 1. The percentage of full-time McGill students who are women: 50.6 The percentage of McGill PhD students who are women: 34.2
- 2. The number of dollars individual Alumni gave to McGill during the period 1 June, 1988 to 28 February, 1989: 4,337,398
 - 3. Rank of Université de Paris, Moscow State, and Oxford among the universites of the world: 1, 2, 3. Rank of McGill: 20
 - 4. Rank of McGill's Faculty of Medicine among universities in Canada, in North America, in the world: 1, 5, 10.
 - 5. The number of publications by members of McGill's Faculty of Medicine in 1987-88: 2,682
 - 6. The number of dollars (in millions) McGill received for research from outside sources in 1980-81: 46.8 in 1987-88: 111.2
 - 7. The percentage of books purchased by McGill's libraries that are paid for with alumni dollars: 50
 - 8. The percentage of French speaking students at McGill in 1965-66: 4.8, in 1988-89: 24.1
 - 9. The number of acres that comprise Macdonald College: 1500
 - 10. The year Leonard Cohen received his BA: 1955

crossword;

f. Mongoli

i g. Bulgan

ik i. Zambia

j. North Vi

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- Registrar's "Winter Term Registration Summary," 1989, D8853. McGill Development Office, "Report on Private Giving," Feb. 28, 1989, "The Gourman Report," 1987. "The Gourman Report," 1987. "Patterns of Research," Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Feb. 1989.

- 6. "Funding of Research at McGill," Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research,
- McGill Development Office
- Annual Report of the Registrar to Senate; Statistical Handbook, Feb.1989.
 Macdonald College, Administration.
 "Directory of Graduates of McGill University."

NOT FOR LIGHTWEIGHT MINDS

ESSAYS FOR RICHARD ELLMANN **Omnium Gatherum**

Edited by Susan Dick, Declan Kiberd, Dougald McMillan, and Joseph Ronsley

Richard Ellmann's work is notable for its striking liveliness and clarity and its genuine illumination of the writers and works with which he dealt. His life and work touched the lives of many; this collection of essays is a result of individual efforts to comment and reflect on the man and his writing.

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Canada and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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YOUTH, UNIVERSITY, AND CANADIAN SOCIETY

Essays in the Social History of Higher Education

Edited by Paul Axelrod and John G. Reid

Axelrod and Reid take us through one hundred years of complex and turbulent university life. Contributors explore the question of how students were affected by war in the forties, by social change in the sixties, and by access to financial support and privilege over the years.

Cloth 0-7735-0685-3 \$34.95 Paper 0-7735-0709-4 \$16.95

CATHEDRALS OF SCIENCE

The Development of Colonial Natural History Museums during the Late Nineteenth Century

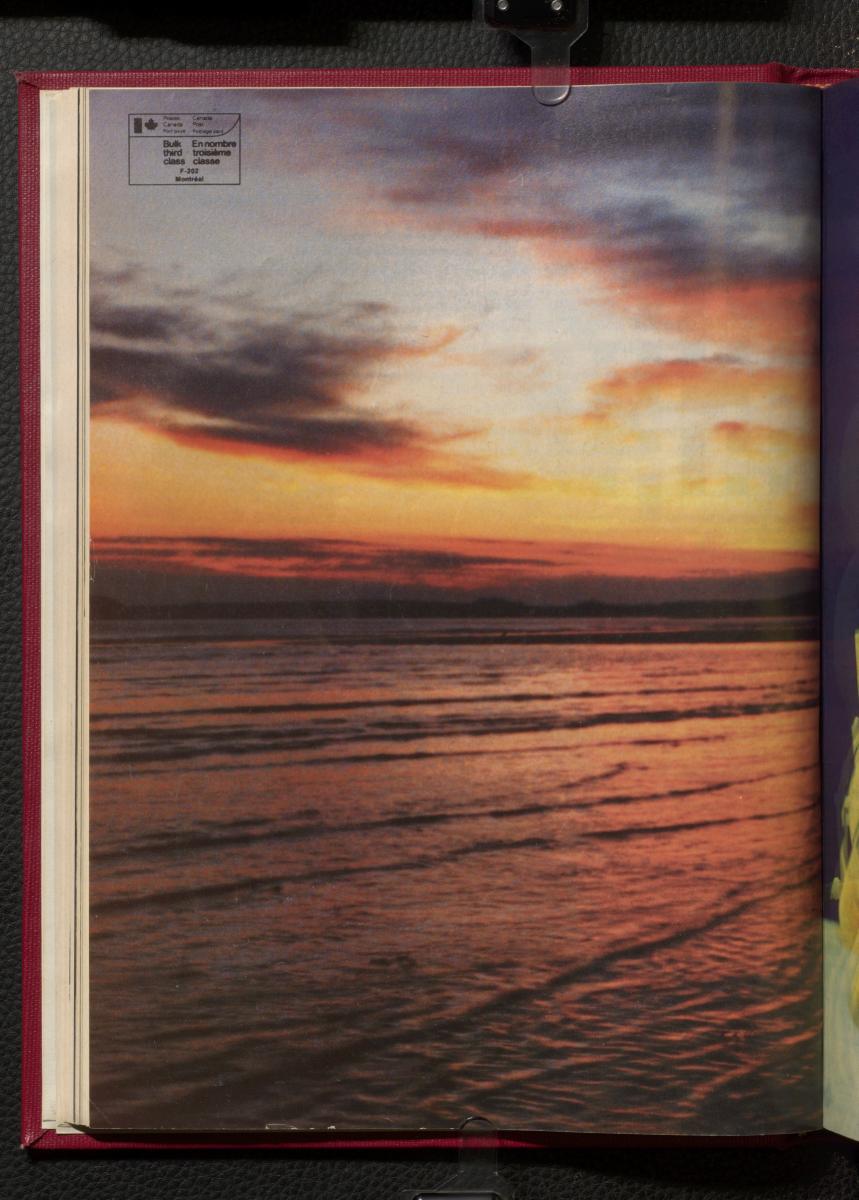
Susan Sheets-Pyenson

The "museum movement" of the late 19th century resulted in the creation of museums throughout Europe and North America. Sheets-Pyenson shows how natural history collections, including the Redpath Museum at McGill University, were developed. When the "museum movement" died it left a legacy of cathedrals of science as monuments to remarkable intellectual visions.

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Convocation — a cause to celebrate and contemplate

The "Town & Gown" reception gave graduates a chance to kick up their heels. Professor Margaret Somerville's convocation address raised challenging questions for all.

photos by George Zimbel, text by Margaret Somerville

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Cover: Photographer George Zimbel captures the versatility of the Puma 260 robot in this multiple exposure picture. The Puma is one of a number of robots used at the McGill Research Centre for Intelligent Machines.

LETTERS

Avon calling . . .

Your recent article on *Changes and Choices*, the Alumnae Society's 100th anniversary women's conference, co-sponsored by the McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women, captured well the spirit of inspiration and exchange that prevailed that day.

One important fact was omitted, however — that the entire event would not have been possible without a \$5,000-donation from Avon Canada Inc. We are most indebted to this corporation for their support of a dynamic women's event.

Joan (Allen) Cleather, BScP&OT'58, Past President of the McGill Alumnae Society

What's in a name?

Janice Caroline's letter, "A rose by any other name" (Vol. 69 #2), struck a raw nerve. Many years ago I tried to convince McGill to address mail and list me in the Graduates' Directory under *my own* name. I objected to Mrs. Louis Weinberg, but to no avail. Maybe the new generation can win the battle and put an end to this practice.

Isabella (Goldin) Weinberg, BSc'48 Tenafly, NJ

St. Andrew's Research Station lives on I was very glad to see the article by Kathe Lieber on the Huntsman Marine Science Centre (vol. 69 #2). The second paragraph gives the impression that St. Andrew's Research Station (as opposed to the Huntsman Laboratory) has been lost in limbo – "few specifics seem to have survived"

In fact, the Station has been extremely active since its foundation; the activities are recorded in the papers of the fisheries Research Board (later fisheries and Oceans), and its history is described in

The Aquatic Explorers, by Kenneth Johnstone, University of Toronto Press, 1977.

Max Dunbar, PhD'41 Professor Emeritus of Oceanography, Department of Meteorology

Whither goeth the mathematicians? Dr. Frost's article on Burnside Hall (vol. 69 #2) had an unfortunate omission. The largest department to move to Burnside Hall was the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, which was scattered in three locations throughout the campus; McConnell Engineering Building, 762 Sherbrooke Street West (known as "Château Bourbaki"), and 3438 McTavish. The Department moved to the top four and a half floors of Burnside Hall in 1971. Mathematics departments traditionally seem to be located on the top floors of large towers where they can be forgotten by the rest of their colleagues in the University. It seems that this is what happened here.

J. R. Choski, Acting Director, Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Accusations of ethnocentricity

I wish to comment on Gretta Chamber's article, "Quebec's International Game" (vol. 69#, 2).

Every graduate of McGill is well aware of the attention paid by the University to the linguistic rights and educational needs of its francophone students. Alumni are often reminded of McGill's bi-cultural fabric, as it boasts of an increase in its francophone student population, which now accounts for 24.1 percent of the McGill's student body.

Nonetheless, readers of the *McGill News* are regularly bombarded by cultural commentary of an ethnocentric tone as

deplorable as any of Quebec's political as pirations and cultural policies may seem to many McGill graduates. It is encumbent upon a university publication to create a forum for discussion, and not merely an avenue for the unidirectional voicing by anglophone graduates of their plight in a francophone province.

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The carelessness of the editorial hand exercised in the last issue, is shocking and ironic. While the author criticized the Quebec government, in the name of federalism and economistic righteousness, for launching its women's basketball team on a cultural crusade, and for wasting its time and money on the acquisition of French-language software, the editor consistently mispelled the names of René Lévesque and of François Mitterrand.

It is the responsibility of McGill to retain and further its constructively critical role as the bastion of anglophone culture in Quebec. It may be in the interests of the University that its alumni newsletter rid itself of the calculated ignorance of the French language and its political symbolism and refocus, at least occasionally, the tone of its "Quebec Focus."

Rosemarie Bernard, BA'85 Department of Anthropology, Harvard University

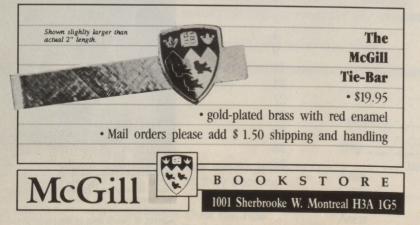
Where do we rank?

In the Summer 1989 issue of the *News*, readers were advised in the Adult Entertainment section that McGill was ranked 20th among the universities of the world. This information is misleading.

The ranking in the 1987 "Gourman Report" is of universities outside of the United States, and as such, it does not take into account the best American Schools. In the future, the *McGill News* should be more careful in using such matter of fact statements.

Wah Keung Chan, BEng'88 Montreal

Editor's note: The Gourman Report, published by National Education Standards, is compiled by Jack Gourman, a professor of political science at California State University, Northridge. Part of his report includes two listings of top universities, one American and the other international (excluding the U.S.). McGill ranked 20th in the international listing. We apologize for the error.



EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

he task of putting out a magazine is cultural policies Il graduates. His not all glamour - rumours of fascinity publication atting interviews, exotic photo shoots and Assion, and one editorial lunches to the contrary. unidirection. There are more prosaic business matters

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hat can really cramp your style.

Take the issue of postage, for instance. What should be the least of our publishing elast issue, is vorries, is not. In fact, it has become our lethe author lethe author urrent expenditure of \$77,000 per year, ment, in the most age now represents 38 percent of our omistic right sudget. For two years we have been omen's basic vaging an unsuccessful battle to reduce usade, and mailing expenses by obtaining second yon the actual lass postage status – the equivalent of a e software, the 50 percent reduction in costs. To date, spelled the mart has been an exercise in frustration, François Manhough the tides may be changing.

onsibility of Mol A little background is in order. Originer its construently, the McGill News was sent (bulk third astion of angue lass) to all graduates. In 1981, rising post-It may be in large costs forced the News to restrict its that its aluminiculation to recent grads and those who f the calculated to the University, about 42,000. In ch language and he fall of 1987, ever cognizant of the imsm and reformbortance of staying in touch with alumni, tone of its whe University agreed to send one of the juarterly issues to all graduates (100,000) innually.

Meanwhile, most commercial publicanthropologi ions - MacLean's, Reader's Digest, Playboy, ind one alumni magazine, Les Diplômés, of he Université de Montréal were benefiting from subsidized second class mail status. Surely the McGill News and other ised in the Addin university magazines, as publications of that MGII winancially-strapped institutions of higher miversities the earning, should benefit from the same is misleading subsidies as publishers whose sole objecthe 1987 Got ive was to make a profit.

ersities outside. The News applied to Canada Post for as such the econd class status. We were refused on est American he grounds that our magazine was too McGill New general interest," and that our sole puring such mall bose was not publishing. Our appeal was urned down. We reapplied, citing Les Diplomés as an example, only to be reused again. Canada Post told us they only implemented the policy formulated

(DOC). The DOC stated they merely drafted the policy to be interpreted by Canada Post. We were getting nowhere fast, as were other alumni publications across the country with similar attempts.

Then at a conference of the Canadian Council for the Advancement of Education in Guelph, Ontario, in June, we met with a representative from Canada Post to discuss strategies for obtaining second class postage status. A working committee of alumni editors from across the country was formed and a plan of action - to prepare a position paper, meet government officials in Ottawa and lobby local MP's has been put into effect this summer. The government is currently reviewing their policy on postal subsidies and is expected to announce their findings in early fall. Let us hope our efforts are not too late, and that the volume of our united voices and the strength of our collective argument will bring much-needed postal relief.

Bronwyn Chester's cover story on McGill's emergence as a leader in robotics and the rapidly-growing McRCIM (pronounced Ma-car-sim) centre explores what, to most people, is a forbidding vet fascinating subject - robots. With so many McGill scientists involved in work on intelligent machines, the challenge was to adequately cover the topic within the space limitations. Equally challenging was photographing the robots to properly depict their vast capabilities. Photographer George Zimbel spent many hours in robotics labs to capture our dramatic cover and story shots.

Providence occasionally drops something into your lap and you have no option but to run with it. In this case Providence came dressed as writer Heather Kirkwood, who dropped by the News office late July to discuss another assignment and mentioned, in passing, a story idea on the new Ecomuseum. "I even have a few pictures to go with it," she said, laying down a sheaf of stunning photographs by Murray Diner. Who could resist those raccoons? Fully realizing that our editorial

can you have an article?" Her answer is on page 20. That other story will just have to wait.

For the Perspective column we wanted to look at the ramifications of the Tiananmen Square debacle on future Canada/China academic exchange programs. Who better to approach than Bill Chan, Chairman of McGill's Chemistry Department and Honorary Research Professor of the Institute of Chemistry Academia Sinica in Beijing. A regular visitor to China since 1978, Chan has been involved in McGill's efforts to establish Canadian linkages with Chinese universities since 1980. As a Hong Kongborn Canadian who has taught in China, his perspective on the future of academic exchanges is most interesting.

We are also fortunate to have McGill graduate Donna Patrick, who has spent the last year in China teaching and was in the Square three hours before the onslaught, share her on-the-spot observations with us.

The masthead of the News will change substantially with the next issue. Regrettably, Assistant Editor Scot Bishop is leaving for greener journalistic pastures. We'll miss his lively writing, his nose for a story and his great impersonations around the office. We wish him well.

Coincidentally, this edition brings to an end my editorship of the News. Effective mid-September, I have accepted an administrative post at a sister university in Montreal. Over the past four years, through these pages, we've shared the unfolding of McGill's many images. To say that I have enjoyed it is too trite, too incomplete. I have been enriched by my experiences at McGill. I consider myself incredibly fortunate to have learned to appreciate more fully — through the stories of others, the contacts and support of the administration, the alumni and faculty - the soul of a great

Qua Vroque by the Department of Communications line-up was already set, I said "How soon

Jack Cournel McGILL NEWS

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of top unive the internal McGill News is published quarterly (Cill pund (Dec., March, June, Sept.) By The GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY. COPYRIGHT OF ALL CONTENTS IS REGISTERED.

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Athletics complex hits the home stretch

by Scot Bishop

Plans for a new athletics complex contained in McGill's April response to a City of Montreal document are likely to be approved, says James McGregor, executive assistant to City Councillor John nature interpretation centre where educational programs for primary and secondary school children could be established. The University also proposed a series of self-guided trails for the mountain, much like those at the McGillowned Mont. St. Hilaire nature reserve where 20,000 students visit per year. The athletics complex will offer lockers and change rooms for Park users as well as provide pedestrian access to the Park. The area surrounding the building will be fully landscaped, and the structure should

expanded athletic facility at the foot of the mountain were postponed. The designated protected area surrounding the mountain includes land owned by McGill and a number of other institutions.

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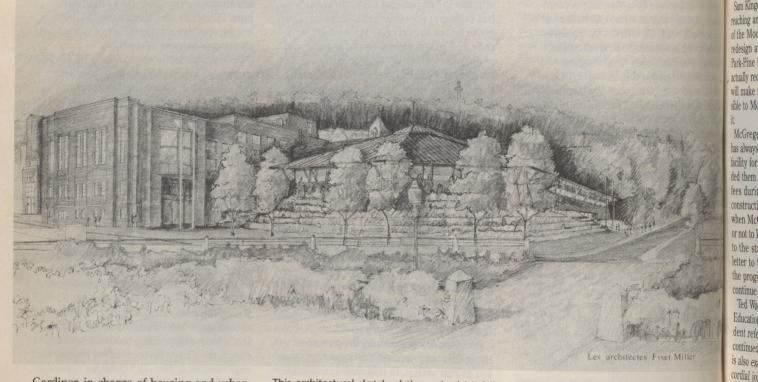
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Now, McGill Associate Vice-principal (Physical Resources) Sam Kingdon reports that the participatory planning process has entered the next phase: "The concerned parties - residential and commercial land owers, the Royal Victoria Hospital, the cemeteries, the Montreal General Hospital, the Université de



Gardiner, in charge of housing and urban management for the City of Montreal.

The McGill report, Comments on the City of Montreal Document "Orientations préliminaires pour la mise en valeur du Mont Royal," presented to the City in April, contains architectural sketches of the proposed athletics facility on the corner of Park and Pine avenues as well as explanations of how the city's plans and McGill's can merge.

The City's "Orientations préliminaires" includes four priorities for Park development - conservation, education, recreation, and tourism. The University responded enthusiastically to these goals and pointed out ways in which specific assistance can be provided. According to the McGill report, the University, and specifically the new sports facility, would become a "gateway to the Park," including a City

This architectural sketch of the revised McGill Athletic Complex shows how the structure will blend with the green space of Mount Royal

blend well with the adjacent green space.

McGill's report also includes a plan to work with the City to make McTavish Street a pedestrian thoroughfare, providing a link between the downtown core and the south flank of the mountain. The University is relocating services to street level along McTavish wherever possible to enhance the projected "pedestrian zone." The street-level design is already part of the new bookstore under construction.

McGill has been planning an enlarged athletics complex since 1984. When the City of Montreal, concerned about the mountain's historical, cultural, and recreational role declared Mount Royal a heritage site in 1987, McGill's plans for an

Montreal, the Friends of the Mountain and McGill each now have completed individual discussions with the City." The next step is one or two formal all-party round-table discussions that will take place this fall. Kingdon maintains, "There should not be any surprises at the roundtable.'

Based on the conclusions of the roundtable discussions, and after consultation with the public, the City will finalize a new master plan for the mountain and surrounding areas. James Mcgregor anticlpates that City officials will finish the master plan late this year or early in 1990. It is likely that City Council will officially adopt the master-plan by next spring. McGill will then be able to proceed in the normal fashion to acquire a building permit. "An optimistic date for the start of construction is fall 1990, and a pessimistic

McGill News

etic facility at the postponed none, spring 1991," Kingdon said.

Surrounding The negotiations for an over-all plan for Owned by the mountain involved the public interest erinstitution group, "The Friends of the Mountain" who Associate were against any development whatsoever. Sources) in Through most of the negotiating process. he participan hey were adamantly opposed to McGill tered the new building an athletic complex at the foot of rties - resi he mountain on available green space. dowers, the McGregor said. McGill offered to lower he complex one-storey, and remove the oital, the line upper north stands of Molson stadium both ideas were designed to improve the view of the mountain.

> Sam Kingdon said "the crucial factor" in reaching an agreement with The Friends of the Mountain was the City's offer to redesign and rebuild the spaghetti-like Park-Pine interchange. That action will actually reclaim green space; moreover, it will make the mountain far more accessible to Montrealers who wish to walk to

McGregeor said the City of Montreal has always been behind the idea of a new facility for McGill students and commended them for donating additional student fees during the last four years for the construction of the complex. Last spring when McGill students voted on whether or not to keep donating extra student fees to the stalled facility, the City wrote a letter to the Students' Society explaining the progress to date and urging them to continue funding the complex

Ted Wall, Chairman of McGill's Physical Education Department, is ecstatic the student referendum affirmed the students continued support for the new facility. He is also excited by the implications of the cordial joint-planning sessions with the city. "Working together to solve problems does take considerable time, but in the long-run everyone benefits. For me, our students are important, yet the broader objective is a healthy, active, lifestyle for all Montrealers.

While students, staff, and the public will have to stand by until at least Fall 1991 to use the new complex, McGill and onclusions of city officials remain encouraged by the and after on extensive and unprecedented joint-planning accomplished to date. From City Hall, James McGregor summarizes the caveat all parties have kept in mind: "Once you adopt a master plan it's impossible to go back and start changing agreements. The conservation of the one and only Mount Royal Park, a great sports facility for McGill, and better access to the mountain for all Montrealers are worth the wait."

Early music faces the 21st century

by Mary Cyr

"I love everything that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine." Few of us would dispute these words of 18th-century writer Oliver Goldsmith. Had he lived today, however, he might have added old music. Not only do we enjoy the masterpieces of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, but listeners today are rediscovering how old music sounds when played on old instruments rather than on the more powerful instruments of today's symphony orchestras. The incisive, airy articulations of early instruments bring out the lightness and transparent textures of old music. Their mellow sounds are now once again becoming familiar to a growing number of listeners.

One of many professional groups in Canada that devotes itself to the music of Baroque masters such as Bach and Handel is Toronto's Tafelmusik orchestra, whose members all play on Baroque instruments. Tafelmusik's popularity, as demonstrated by recordings, CBC broadcasts, and international tours, shows that audiences are experiencing what one radio announcer recently characterized as a true "renaissance of baroque music.

Our renewed interest in early music has introduced some new challenges for musicians and teachers. Twenty years ago there were few places to study early instruments, and most players gained their expertise largely through self-motivated research, intuition, and time-consuming experimentation. Fortunately, educational opportunities for the present generation of young musicians are changing. At McGill, the Faculty of Music offers degrees and diplomas in early instruments, but such opportunities are still available at only a few universities in North America.

McGill became a focal point for early music activities in Canada in the 1960s when harpsichordist Kenneth Gilbert attracted international attention as a performer and teacher. Early music activities centered around the harpsichord and organ in the 1970s, largely sustained by the energy and dedication of Professor John Grew, who teaches organ at the Faculty of Music and also pursues an active career as a soloist in Europe and North America

Having established degree programs in harpsichord and viola da gamba by the



On a glorious 21 June, the McCord Museum of Canadian History launched the construction phase of its expansion project with an official ground-breaking ceremony. On site, Curator Emeritus Isabel Dobell (left) helped Chairman of the Board David Lank (right) unveil the final architectural plans. The project, made possible by a \$25-million donation from the J. W. McConnell Family Foundation, will expand the museum two-and-a-half times. The scheduled opening in 1992 will coincide with Montreal's 350th anniversary.

On 1 August, Luke Rombout became Director General of the Museum. Touted by the Globe & Mail as the "Canadian arts guru," Rombout has held executive positions with the Canada Council, been Director of the Vancouver Art Gallery and an art consultant for the cities of Vancouver and Montreal. Said Chairman of the Board Lank, "The McCord is delighted to find somebody with Rombout's extraordinary background."



Open Sesame — McGill's Roddick Gates are always open to the public, but on 22 and 23 September they will open a little wider to accomodate the estimated 75,000 visitors who will attend McGill's thirteenth triennial Open House, "Invita-

During the first Open House in 1953, Principal and Vice-Chancellor F. Cyril James said the occasion gave "each department an opportunity to show its work to other members of the University, to the parents of students and to our friends from all parts of Canada." Today, Open House shows how McGill continues to play a vital role in the development of the city, the province, and the country

This year the Redpath Museum will share its exotic treasures, the libraries will exhibit rare and wonderful books for children and adults, Architecture will dis-play "Montreal in 1992," Montreal's own McGarrigle Sisters will host an outdoor concert, and there will be a parade, corn roast, and fireworks. The price is right – it's all free.

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A window on the world

mid-1970s, McGill became the first Canadian university to offer degree and diploma programs on nine early instruments and voice. Historical studies form a significant part of early music study too; students conduct research on early techniques of performing and learn early notational systems as a key to understanding old music.

In 1982, the Faculty inaugurated a Collegium Musicum, an ensemble of about twenty of the most experienced singers and players in the early music program. Historically, a Collegium Musicum, such as the one Bach directed, was an academy of skilled musicians who performed current music. Since the early 20th century, however, the name has been used to designate a university-based group

devoted to the performance of early music. The McGill Collegium Musicum presents a new program at every concert and often incorporates the results of recent research in their performances. Recently, for example, they performed sacred motets by Marc-Antoine Charpentier using a score prepared from the composer's unpublished manuscript by musicology graduate student Andrew Couse.

The opportunity to take part in recording sessions provides an unusual experience for students in early music. McGill Records, directed by Dr. Paul Pedersen, has offered several early music releases not otherwise available on disc that are performed by staff artists and the Collegium Musicum. Among these are three

Redpath Hall is the perfect venue for a performance of McGill's Collegium Musicum



McGill News

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devoted to the music of the 17th-century forgrands of German organist, Dietrich Buxtehude. The most recent of these, a compact disc of cantatas and sonatas with soloist Allan Fast, will be released soon. A countertenor of international reputation, Allan Fast joined the McGill staff in 1985 as a published may be aduate study to take par ovides an unit in early may be a supposed to the contributed to a very high level of achievement among students in the group.

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During the past decade, the Faculty of Music has built an extensive collection of early instruments, including many replicas and a few original 18th-century instruments which were donated to the Faculty and subsequently restored. Because some instruments are relatively expensive — a piano for Mozart's music costs about \$25,000 — there are still some gaps in the collection, but additions are made whenever funds permit, and the Collegium Musicum uses instruments extensively in its concerts and recordings.

The most gratifying results of building an early music program are the achievements of its graduates, many of whom have gone on to pursue professional careers in Canada and abroad. Three members of the critically-acclaimed Ensemble Arion studied early music at McGill, and all four presently teach here (baroque flutist Claire Guimond, baroque violinist Chantal Rémillard, viola da gambist Betsy MacMillan, and harpsichordist Hank Knox). Another graduate, tenor Edmund Brownless, is active with the medieval ensemble Sequentia of Cologne and has also recorded with Joshua Rifkin's Bach Ensemble. The members of Ensemble Allégorie, who recently completed their studies at McGill, have since embarked upon careers as soloists and as a group. Baroque violinist Sophie Rivard, baroque cellist Angela Yeung, and harpsichordist Josée April have already taken part in the Paris and Bruges early music competitions and are currently planning a tour of Asia in the Fall of 1989.

There are still challenges to meet if the future of early music in Canada is to remain secure. More players of early instruments are needed to fill positions in baroque orchestras and to continue the strong tradition of solo and chamber music playing in Canada. Early music programs and high-calibre teachers are also needed across the country. Early music has an exciting future in Canada – may it continue to grow and prosper •

Changing of the guard in Law

by Maureen Argon

The first thing the new dean of McGill's law faculty said about his job is that he intends to make it more liveable.

By all accounts, "deaning" is a tough and demanding job. And one gets the feeling Yves-Marie Morissette can think of other places he'd rather be than in the huge oak-panelled office in Chancellor Day Hall on a sunny summer's day. But that could just be his wry humour and the distinctly mischievous glint in his eyes, which he has promised will become "perfectly innocuous" now that he's dean.

After holiday plans this summer to cross the Soviet Union on the trans-Siberian railway were thwarted by political unrest in that part of the world, Morissette plunged full steam into the business of the general administration of the Faculty of Law. Formerly Associate Dean Academic, "essentially the person in charge of central heating," Morissette, thirty-eight, was appointed to his new post on the first of June.

Morissette has been a member of the faculty since 1977, the same year in which he was awarded a Doctorate of Philosophy from Oxford University. He was the first Rhodes Scholar from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), where he earned a baccalaureate in Political Science in 1972. At the same time, he was also studying law full time at the Université de Montréal, and received an LLB the following year. Two years into a Master's Degree in Political Science at UQAM, Morissette was offered the Rhodes Scholarship and decided to continue with law studies rather than political science. His special area of interest is administrative law.

McGill is the only university in Canada to offer a comprehensive National Law Program teaching Civil Law in French and Common Law in English. Morissette is only the second francophone to be appointed dean of this law faculty. The first was Gerald Fauteux in 1949. While modestly not attaching much importance to this fact, Morissette is aware that some may see this as relevant.

"For some people outside the University, my appointment may be seen as significant, but in the Faculty it doesn't make any difference at all. Every single dean since Frank Scott has been fluently bilingual," said Morissette.



Christ Church Cathedral celebrates its 200th anniversary as an Anglican parish in downtown Montreal this year. A central part of the celebration will be a special Evensong on Sunday, 5 November, at 4:00 p.m. to mark the on-going relationship between McGill and the Cathedral over the years.

McGill historian Stanley Frost will give the address during the service, and Principal David Johnston will read a lesson. "Students, staff, alumni, and friends of the McGill community are all invited to help us celebrate this very special occasion," said Dean and Rector the Very Reverend Andrew S. Hutchison.



Montreal businessman Herbert Black recently donated \$1.5 million to McGill to endow a teaching chair in surgical oncology. The first holder of the Herbert Black Chair is Richard Margolese, a doctor at the Jewish General Hospital, who is known for his research on breast cancer that has led to less drastic surgical treatment.

Black is president of American Iron & Metal Co. (1969) Inc. In announcing the Chair, Black said, "My mother (left) gave me the gift of sharing, but as an avowed capitalist I'm always looking for the best return on investment — I believe this is the best investment I've ever made."

The sweet sound of "Going, going, gone!" came from the Sotheby's London Book Fair auctioneer on 22 June. Bookdealer Helen Kahn, acting on McGill's behalf, out-bid some "keen French competitors" for the right to take home a rare volume filled with watercolours of French fortifications, including plans of Quebec and Ville Marie (Montreal).

Historians can date the red morocco bound book, Fortifications de la France et de l'Amerique, because it was gold-tooled with a special implement known as a "fer à l'oiseau" (patterned after a stylized bird), associated with two well-known eighteenth century binders.

The final bid of 5,000 pounds Sterling was covered by a "Fleeting Opportunites Grant" from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

MARTLETS



Finding a place to grow crops around the world is becoming increasingly difficult. That was the message given to 1,000 agricultural professionals at the annual conference of the Agriculture Institute of Canada, held at McGill 10-13 July.

Douglas Lindores, senior vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency warned, "fourteen hectares of for-

est are cut down every minute, the world's deserts are growing by 6 million hectares annually, and farmland is disappearing at an alarming rate."

Under the banner of "International Trade and Development," which was the theme of the conference, a large number of participants debated the concept of economic growth. In various technical sessions, workshops, and field tours covering agronomy, soil science, and farm management, some delegates said that environmentalist's claims of deteriorating soil are exaggerated, while others said more economic growth means more pollution and exploitation of resources.



Economics make the world go round and the proof of the theorum was to be found at at a major economics conference, Global Disequilibrium, held in Montreal in May. At the symposium, Principal David Johnston inaugurated a new McGill Economics Centre, founded with a \$2.75-million donation from McGill Governor George Petty, BCom'54, of Repap Enterprises.

Conference participants included worldrenowned specialists Arthur Laffer, Robert Mundell, and 1988 Nobel Laureate, Maurice Allais. Mr. Petty developed an appreciation for the theories of leading supply-side economists, and an interest in financing a university research centre, when Mr. Laffer was an advisor to the Reagan administration in the 1970s.

The donation for the centre covers operating costs of \$1 million for five years and the remaining \$1.5 million will be used to endow two new chairs — one in the Economics and one in Management. Wallace Crowston (right), dean of the Faculty of Management, and John McCallum, chairman of the Department of Economics, will be in charge until two co-directors are hired.

There are two things Morissette would like to accomplish in his five year term. The first is getting or at least paving the way to getting a new building for a library and increasing the library collection. The second is the general improvement of the graduate program.

Morissette states flatly that expanded facilities are essential if McGill is to maintain its reputation as one of the finest law schools in the country.

"It's crucial," Morissette said plainly. "If we don't have immensely improved facilities, we cannot increase the library collection, and if we can't do that there are all sorts of scientific and cognitive activities that cannot be carried out because we just don't have the books." The estimated cost for expansion is about \$15 million — \$10 million for the building itself and the remainder for aquisitions.

Chronic underfunding of McGill will not make this objective easy to fulfill. Funds for the building will be raised in a collaborative effort of the Faculty of Law and the McGill Development Office.

As to the second intent, an over-haul of the curriculum of the Air & Space Law Department at the Master's level has already begun, and this year program enrichment will begin in Comparative Law. "Renovations" will also be done to the International Business, Medical, and Human Rights Law programs. Morissette hopes that "in two years the improved graduate programs will be very attractive to a greater number of better students."

Under Dean Roderick MacDonald, Morissette's predecessor, the faculty gained a dynamism due largely to MacDonald's own energy and charisma. Said Professor Jeremy Weber, "Under Morissette I expect the same process to continue, but the burden will likely be spread more substantially throughout the faculty."

In fact, decentralizing many functions of the dean's office is one way Morissette plans on making the job more liveable. "I plan on encouraging my colleagues to take some of the initiative over the next five years," explained Morissette.

And five years will likely be enough for Morissette, who expects to step down after one term. Professor John Brierley, Dean from 1974 to 1984, conceded ten years is too long for such an exigent job.



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Dean of Law Yves-Marie Morisette

But, if the job of dean is a tough one, then Morissette's colleagues believe he has what it takes to meet the challenge. Brierley asserts that Morissette's scholarship, his involvement in the professional activities of the Quebec legal milieu, and foreign experience are valuable assets to the position of Dean.

As Morissette sees it, the Dean is somewhat to be pitied. "You sympathize but you don't really want to be in his shoes," he explained with feigned resignation. "But that ensures the one who is in those shoes isn't an empire builder. Once they have done the job they get back to where their real professional interests lie."

But on this sunny summer's day where would the Dean rather be? He replied with that look in his eyes, "If I weren't the Dean I would be having an immensely enjoyable summer. I would have stepped down as associate dean and I would be in my study with my computer doing my research, listening to classical music. And cooking dinner every night for my dear wife."

The Gazette, George Bird

McGill News

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Fall 1989

QUEBEC FOCUS

Vacation from politics

by Gretta Chambers, BA'47

As a general rule for the last couple of months, Quebecers who hadn't gone fishing flocked to festivals across the province. Quebec City's 22nd summer festival opened in splendour under clear skies with over 30,000 people in attendance. In Drummondville, the annual Worldwide Folklore Festival drew crowds and rave reviews from across the province and elsewhere. Montreal City parks became venues for performances by Les Grand Ballets Canadiens, the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, the Metropolitan Orchestra and countless theatre companies. It was the big events, however, the International Jazz Festival, the Festival Just for Laughs and the film Festival that really packed them in. This July, in its 10th running, the Jazz Festival got about as big as it can get and still fit into this big city. One evening, from the Roddick Gates right down McGill College Avenue to Ste. Catherine Street, 100,000 people gathered to listen to Pat Metheny and a great guitar. No incidents and little litter spoilt the evening, deemed a howling success by any standards. But that is the way of a festival that put Charles Dutoit, the world-renowned conductor of ves-Marie Montreal Symphony Orchestra, and Oliver Jones, the internationally acclaimed of dean is a mand Montreal-born jazz pianist, on the colleagues to same stage in a meeting of music that did to meet the justice to both.

It certainly beats the political arena, rement in the which Quebecers appear determined to of the Quel stay out of this season, whether as perforexperience mers or simply as spectators.

A focus to Quebec politics is hard to sees it, the find. We have a provincial election coming tied. You up 25 September and still there are no lly want to be definable issues on which Quebecers will be asked to choose sides. Even Englishspeaking Quebecers, for whom the focus of provincial politics is the government's denial of their right to post external commercial signs in their language, are left with very limited political scope. It is not that there is any uncertainty about either the outcome of the upcoming election or its aftermath. Things are likely to go on as before, with a change of face here and there but no perceptible change of climate, direction or style. The polls show that Robert Bourassa's Liberals are going to win in a walk, that even dissatisfied, disillusioned anglophones will end up



This summer's crowds were more interested in festivals than politics

voting for them in considerable numbers.

The Parti Québécois opposition has not managed to make the grade of credible alternative. Its leader, Jacques Parizeau of René Lévesque government fame, claims that his party is heading for over 40 percent of the vote and more than 30 seats but Mr. Parizeau had to go to France to get this prediction into the Quebec media. Having reverted to hard-line separatism, the PQ has boxed itself into an irrelevance which even the points it scores off the unloved government of Robert Bourassa cannot mitigate.

Premier Bourassa should be so lucky. Even the by-now-contentious question of Meech Lake has been shelved until further notice of movement on other provincial fronts. Between the Liberal government of Quebec and a second mandate there lies no discernible stumbling block. And yet, it is with neither enthusiasm nor approbation that this seemingly inevitable eventuality is being contemplated. Editorials in the press describe the Bourassa government as threadbare, marking time, or simply out of breath. Even the business community, which has been the premier's greatest booster, is falling off the approval bandwagon. It is not, however, showing signs of changing its voting patterns. And while there is a lot of talk about the Liberals' next mandate being much more difficult than the one now winding up, there are few indications that the soporific style adopted by Premier Bourassa to date will not be just as effective in the future

Although there are constant complaints about the mercurial quality of government manoeuvering and its lack of action in many domains, it is also admitted that things could be worse. Public finances are in better shape. The deficit is under control. Labour relations, except in the unhappy case of the province's nurses, are relatively good. The government is recognized as having played a major role in the popular (in Quebec) Meech Lake and free

trade deals. Quebec's international presence has been maintained and even enhanced. Ottawa-Quebec relations are seen as satisfactory, as are the Quebec government's efforts to get and maintain its share of federal programs.

There has been bad economic news. This summer, headlines screamed of the imminent closing of Montreal's seventyeight-year-old Vickers shipyard. The cancelling of the federal nuclear submarine program, coupled with something in the order of \$40-million losses in the last few years, made the shutdown inevitable. (The story has an ironic twist. Montreal's city administration, led by Mayor Jean Doré, is in favour of declaring Montreal a nuclear-free zone. It could not, for obvious political reasons, have itself condemned the building of nuclear submarines within its territory.) But while shipyard workers mourned, auto workers rejoiced with the announcement that Hyundai would invest another \$100 million in its Quebec operations

Quebec's economic health, so dear to the premier, is still robust. Why, then, with such good political and economic prospects, have so many incumbent Liberal ministers and members decided to guit active politics? Anglophones have resigned for political reasons of language policy. But many francophones are also moving back into private life. They, too, appear to feel that government duty offers little satisfaction and less challenge. They have become either bored to death or frustrated by having to support policies in which they have had no say and of which, in some cases, they actually disapprove. Like so many other Quebecers today, they seem to have decided that politics are really not that important and can therefore be left to politicians.

Summer is over but the pastures on the private side of the political fence still look greener and more rewarding.

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Convocation: a cause to celebrate and contemplate

text by Margaret Somerville photos by George Zimbel

Something old, something new, something borrowed... Spring Convocation had something for everyone this year including a gala "Town and Gown" reception on the lower campus, reminiscent of the days when graduation exercises were held on the lawn.

Traditional convocation ceremonies were carried out for a record numbers of graduates at Place des Arts and Macdonald College between 31 May and 6 June. Handsomely-robed dignitaries from the colourful platform party conferred 4,560 diplomas and degrees. Honorary degrees were awarded to ten individuals, including Armand Frappier, microbiologist and founder of the renowned Institut Armand Frappier, Ann Saddlemeyer, specialist in Anglo-Irish literature, the Honourable Jules Deschênes, international law expert and human rights champion and head of the 1985 Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals in Canada, and David Strangway, noted geophysicist and President of the University of British Columbia.

Each of the six Convocation speakers brought a message of congratulations and hope to the students, as well as their vision of the

challenges of the future. Professor Margaret Somerville, Director of the McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, in her address to the Health Science graduates, raised compelling contemporary issues which will have an impact on all of society. The following is an edited version of her speech.

e humans are essentially connected to each other; we are tribal, "living in networks." We need to live both as individuals and as members of groups. The time has now come when we must recognize and protect the networks

within which we all exist. One of the challenges that we face is to develop structures and models within which both individuals and the collective can be simultaneously respected and their rights and needs fulfilled.

Three images of the world of medicine, "Sharks, surrogate mothers and science fiction," display the range of issues that medicine, and more broadly, society will face as they enter the 21st century. "Sharks" is an image of the dark side of the relationship of health care professionals with their patients and, among other things, the proliferation of medical malpractice suits. The real issue is why have patients gone to lawyers to attack health care professionals who treated and were supposed to care for them? There are valuable insights to be gained by comparing medical malpractice action to divorce.

In both actions one finds a relationship which formerly had a strong, positive emotional content that is now characterized by hostility and aggression. When people perceive themselves as hurt, treated unjustly, abandoned and subjected to a breach of trust they seek redress, and an authoritative statement that the other person has wronged them. Injured persons also seek a psychological remedy of feeling that even if the harm to them

cannot be reversed, it can serve the purpose of ensuring that the same harm does not happen to someone else.

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One important question is what can be done to avoid situations that are harmful to patients and could result in malpractice actions. The primary aim is to avoid harm to patients; to avoid litigation is only a secondary consequence of this. We are now exploring in health care, ethics and law, the move from paternalism and blind trust, "trust me because I know best," to egalitarian relationships and earned trust, "trust me, because I have shown that you can trust me." Such ideas are accompanied by a range of other concepts including development of the "therapeutic alliance," informed consent, confidentiality, respect for the persons' right to autonomy and self-determination. These concepts should not be regarded as unnecessary impositions on health care professionals, but as fundamental tools for the development and beneficial change of the health care professional/patient relationship.

The shark image is also one of conflict of power. It raises the

issue of shifting levels and balances of power within a given profession and in the relationship of one profession to another, to other institutions and to society in general. One of the results of malpractice litigation has been a challenge to the unquestioned authority of physicians, and to a lesser extent of other health care professionals. As with the shift from "blind trust" to "earned trust," we, likewise, now have to recognize a concept of "earned authority." It is no longer ours by right or by status, simply because we are professionals. The development of medical

ethics, can be viewed as one of the new systems of accountability for the professions. It can be regarded as a moral audit and, in deed, as an audit of how well we fulfill our responsibilities and exercise our privileges.

"Surrogate Mothers" reflect many aspects of health care professionals' relationship with society: a baby as a consumer product, a therapy or treatment; the new reality given to the separation of the various aspects of parenthood (biological, carrying and social parents); and the spectres of birth technology. Such possibilities, developed within the health care context, have challenged our ethics, our law, our political process and our society and have thrown them into tremendous confusion. Some of the new possibilities constitute "non-natural" events, where we are not simply supplementing or repairing nature where it fails, but are doing something that is impossible in nature: a child can be born years after the death of his or her parent; a grandmother can give birth to her grandchildren; identical twins can be born at substantially different times.

Such issues, although handled primarily in a medical context, obviously have ramifications far outside medicine. There is a crisis of faith that is affecting our society and which, to a large extent,

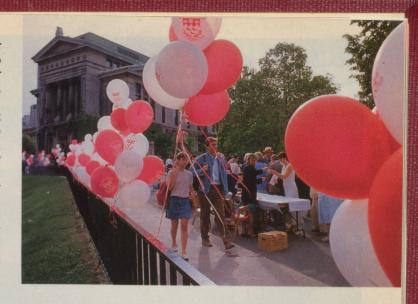


we have either not articulated or, alternatively have tried to cover with a cloak of technological certainty. We do not know what to believe in, but to the extent that we have faith in anything, our choice of new religion tends to be technology, in particular, medical technology.

Perhaps technology has made us feel that we can reduce risk and control our lives. It may also be that faith is perceived only to be necessary when we feel that we do not have control. We may, however, be reaching a crisis point in the evolution of our technology-based faith. Two examples are particularly telling in this respect — one concerning the failure of technology, the other the success.

AIDS reminds us of two things: that we are still part of and subject to nature; and that modern technology cannot cure all our problems. Such stark realization in the tragic circumstances that hill result in century "faith," whatever the content of that might prove to be.

One success has been the vast increase in our knowledge con-



Over 850 graduates, family and friends attended the "Town & Gown" Convocation reception on lower campus 5 June.

reproductive technologies. But technology, at the same time as it takes us forward with and to immensely greater knowledge, also brings us to an immensely greater realization of the knowledge that we do not have. This also leaves space for faith.

The final image is science fiction. We explore ourselves in relation to, and in comparison with other persons and the natural world. The new reference point from which we differentiate ourselves, in the era of modern technology, is the machine. Science fiction offers a "safe forum" in which to explore challenges to the uniqueness of our human identity. Further, new life forms, even human life forms, may now be patented — that is,



Former Toronto highschool classmates Chris Alexander, BA'89 (left), and Mark Pruzanski, BA'89, had extra reason to celebrate their graduation this spring. Chris has been awarded the Phillip F. Vineberg Travelling Fellowship to either Cambridge or Oxford, while Mark will study in Bologna on a Moyse Travelling Scholarship.

they are recognized by society and its legal system as the products of human inventiveness, as intellectual property. There is a very disturbing question raised by this – what distinguishes the inventor from the inventee? It is frightening to think of ourselves as machines and some new medical technologies are frightening specifically because they give substance to this fear.

In the context of health care, there are four enormous shifts in our world that we will need to deal with in the next decade:

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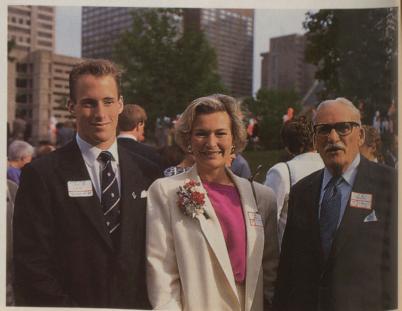


Principal David Johnston (right) showed winning form in welcoming Joan Harrington to the "Town & Gown" celebration, while Derek Drummond, BArch'62, beamed his approval.

Professors that made a difference: Wendy (Hendry) MacDonald, BSc'66, MD'70, Associate Dean, Medical Education and Student Affairs, and Dr. Mark Boyd, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Royal Victoria Hospital, were the joint winners of the Osler Outstanding Teaching Award in the Faculty of Medicine.

the necessity for a strategy to deal with the AIDS epidemic; the shift to accepting that medicine's proper goal is not to keep people alive as long as possible at any cost without causing enormous damage to some of our most important and fundamental values; an understanding of the balance between individual liberty and the use of state power to force people to live healthy lives (a particularly controversial issue is the exercise of state power over pregnant women in order to protect the fetus from drug or alcohol abuse or to provide an intrauterine blood transfusion against a woman's will); the cyberpunk issues of changing medical technologytransplantation techniques, genetic engin eering, man-machine hybrids - and how to judge what new developments are "good" and can be counted as "progress," and which will create more problems for us than they solve?

Our new technologies challenge who and what we are, how we relate to each other, and what should be the nature of the foundation of our societies. Our ability to create events that could never happen in nature, are not simply different in degree from technologies that we had before, they are different in kind. Our ability, with genetic engineering, to map the human ge nome (the human blueprint) and to alter the germ cell line (characteristics we pass on to our children), amounts to an extraordinary journey into the vastness of inner space that at least matches our parallel journey into outer space. As a very tenta tive thought, it might even be that the two explorations will prove to be intricately and intimately related. Could it be that the survival of the human race will depend on being able to alter its genetic heritage to allow persons to adapt to living outside our planet? •



No generation gap here. David Ham, BEng(Mech)'89, celebrates his graduation with Mom Sybil (Beck) Ham, BA'58, and Grandad Robert Beck, BEng(Mech)'27.

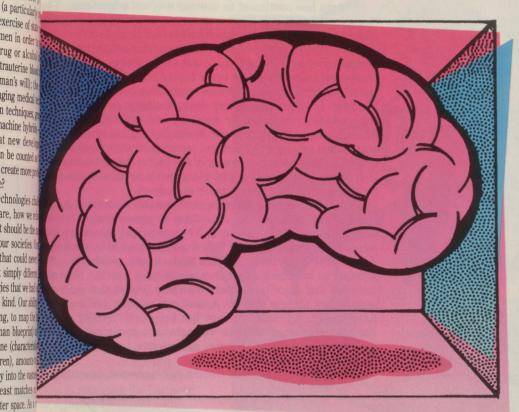
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QUESTION HORMONES

by Scot Bishop

okes about grouchy fifty-year-old women with "hot flashes" ter its genetic sink fast around Barbara Sherwin. That's because she is the McGill clinical psychologist who has discovered that when doctors tell post-menopausal women their unhappiness "is all in the mind," they are dead wrong.

Cross-appointed in the Psychology Department and McGill's Faculty of Medicine, Sherwin is also Co-director of the McGill University Menopause Clinic (MUMC) at the Jewish General Hospital, where she studies the effects of sex hormones on women's behaviour. In a new approach to treating the menopause, Sherwin has found that administering the "male" sex hormone testosterone, along with the traditional prescription of the "female" sex hormone estrogen, enhances energy level, well-being, mood and

In the journal Psychosomatic Medicine Sherwin reported that sexual desire and arousal increased for the women taking the testosterone-estrogen preparation. Most women experience this as a positive change, though a few have found it unsettling, and one weary man phoned the clinic to ask that his wife be taken off "that stuff." There are approximately thirty-three million postmenopausal women in North America: Sherwin's discoveries about hormone replacement may revolutionize treatment for these

A native Montrealer, Barbara Sherwin is a soft-spoken, articulate woman who sits straight in her chair. She earned her PhD in Psychology from Concordia University in 1983 and joined the staff at McGill soon after. Her route to McGill was as determined as it was difficult. "I became a graduate student at the same time as I was raising two young children," she says matter-of-factly. "Many years before I had been a nurse. When I decided to reenter the workforce, I knew I wanted a different career. My interest in psychology, combined with my medical background, led me to look at the physiological basis of human behaviour.'

Over the last ten years Sherwin has manipulated the hormone levels of about 250 surgically-induced menopausal patients at the MUMC at the Jewish General. These women had their reproductive organs removed because of illnesses other than cancer. Consequently, many of them were quite young - thirty to forty - when their hormone production dropped dramatically. There is no comparable event to female menopause in males. The production of all hormones in men declines gradually throughout the decades, while women experience a sudden decrease at menopause. The women who received both hormones noticed a marked increase in the components of libido - fantasy and desire - after Sherwin's treatment.

Men and women share the same sex hormones but have them in different concentrations. Testosterone is called a "male" hormone because men have about ten times as much of it as women. At puberty, the level of testosterone in the blood stream rises, especially in boys, and precipitates various physiological and psychological changes, such as body hair and interest in sex. On the one hand, testosterone deficiency or a high level of a "female" hormone like progesterone can stifle male sex drive. On the other hand, recent studies suggest that women with naturally

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Professor Barbara Sherwin holds cross appointments with the Departments of Psychology and Obstetrics and Gynecology.

high levels of "male" testosterone may be uneasy in traditional relationships with men, and are more likely to be career women, than those with lower levels. Sherwin, however, is not convinced. "Even if this is true, there is a chicken and egg problem with these

findings," she says. "Are women with high testosterone levels more likely to be career women or do career women develop higher levels of testosterone?"

The area of inquiry known as reproductive psycho-endocrinology that Sherwin has chosen to work in is one of the most contentious in all of science. Many doctors claim that when women cease to ovulate, and their level of hormone production dramatically declines, it's only natural that their sexual desire should drop off too. Sherwin disagrees and says there's no reason why women should not continue to enjoy sexual desire and a feeling of wellbeing.

The facts are that everyone has both hormones in them, but when women reach menopause, their production of estrogen stops almost completely and testosterone is cut by a third; replacing these hormones make bones stronger, and also restores strength and sex drive. "If I thought it was being artificially induced I'd stop and think about it, but we're just picking up where the ovaries leave off. It's called hormone-replacement therapy. Isn't every woman entitled to feel her best?"

While Sherwin now has well-documented results to show that energy level and libido rise in post-menopausal women who take an estrogen-testosterone preparation, she continues to fight an uphill battle to have the treatment accepted by the medical profession. "These drugs have been on the market for twenty-five years, but some complaints of women have never been taken seriously." There had been very lttle scientific information on the role of testosterone in women. Now, thanks to Sherwin's research, much more is known about hormone-replacement therapy than was known a decade ago.

Sherwin has continued to counter medical arguments. "For example, it was thought that testosterone might have a negative effect on cholesterol levels, whicl could result in an increased risk of heart disease. I showed that f testosterone and estrogen are administered by injection, there are no detrimental effects on cholesterol levels." Available in the United States and Canada, the hormone-replacement medicines containing testosterone have been rarely prescribed. Many doctors simply do not know of testosterone's role in female sexuality and well-being, so their patients remain in the dark too. In the 1970s there was a cancer scare when estrogen-replacement treatments were shown to be related to higher levels of cancer of the uterus. New results show that when estrogen is given along with progesterone, the incidence of uterine cancer actually goes down.

More than ever Sherwin recognizes that there is a great deal of political and philosophical opposition to prescribing a "male" hormone to female patients That physical ailments like osteoporosis (brittling of the bores) may be treated by hormone replacement is one thing; but that libido, desire, well-being - the mind - can be affected by hornones is quite another. Sherwin contends that since researchers have now proven that estrogen replacement therapy protects against osteoporosis and coronary heart disease, hormone therapy has become a "quality of life" issue. It seems reasonable that we ought to be concerned not only with the state of a woman's bones and arteries, but also with how she feels.

"The average life span of wonen has increased dramatically

Ceorgine Strathy

over the last thirty years. In years past we didn't have to worry about the effects of diseases likeosteoporosis, because women on average didn't live long enough. Now, large numbers of seventy-five year-old women suffer painful fractures and have to be institutionalized at great cost."

Yet the natural outgrowth of sherwin's work on sex hormones is not in a medical direction, bu inward, to study more intensely the effect of hormones on the brain. The latest series of questions Sherwin asked herself began with an alarming statistic. Globally, there is a 2:1 female to male ratio in the prevalence of depressive

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pted by the disorder. There are as many heories about this phenomenon as there are researchers. Some daim that men simply do not report bouts of depression, while others cite a more subservient role, the stresses of childbirth, dealing with careers, child-rearing, and traditional sex roles as causes for the increased prevalence of eplacement the depression in women. Others, like Barbara Sherwin, ask whether there might not be a biologica vulnerability to depression in some

nedical argume women. But even though it is now clear that there is a link result in an inco between sexual behaviour and hormones, the link between non-sexual behaviour and hormones is more tenuous. ed States and Ca "There are research findings (including my own) in both animals and humans which and well-hear suggest there is, " says Shersuggest there win, "and those are the issues nents were I am currently investigating."

she continues

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uterus. New rea It seems there is some convith progests siderable incidence of depres sion in women that occurs in at there is a ssociation with a decrease in to prescribing estrogen levels during or subphysical all sequent to several reproducbe treated in tive events: estrogen levels dedesire, wellow crease in the pre-menstrual quite another phase of the cycle, and they ow provental decrease radically just after teoporosis and giving birth and at menocome a qui pause. Through her careful. to be concerned double-blind studies now unteries, but also derway (experiments where neither the patient nor the increased in doctor knows whether the patient is receiving the hormone or a placebo) Sherwin hopes to link the effect of estrogen and depression in post-menopausal women.

What she is looking for is the actual biochemical mechanism through which low estrogen levels may precipitate depression. Right now there is no way to predict which women are more vulnerable to decreases in their estrogen levels and hence to depression. Sherwin explains: "While all women experience a 100-fold drop in estrogen from the time they give birth until twenty-four hours after their delivery, not all women become depressed. The relation-

ship between estrogen and mod is not clear. What biochemical mechanism mediates this hornone effect? First, I want to try to find a biochemical marker which may identify the women who are vulnerable, and then we may be able to better treat them.

Another fascinating area of study for Sherwin involves the relationship between hormores and memory. There had been spontaneous reporting of slort-term memory loss by postmenopausal women at the McGill Clinic. Sherwin then tested the relationship in a controlled study and found performance on memory tasks was related to he level of estrogen circulating in the blood of normal women.

Meanwhile, Bruce McEwer, a scientist at Rockefeller University in New York, was mappingout some startling neurochemistry. He showed that estrogen increased the amount of an enzyme that is needed to manufacture a neurotransmitter called acetylcholine. It happens that Alzheimer's sufferers have a serious deficiency of acetylcholine. A possible neurochemical link between memory loss and estrogen was established.

Sherwin hopes to do an experiment involving estrogen and Alzheimer's patients, but she is quick to put her proposed work

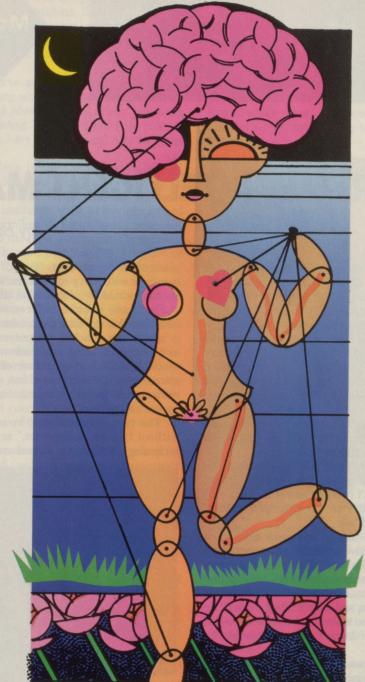
into perspective. "Alzheimer's Disease is very complex and, although the cause remains unknown, many factors such as heredity and viruses have been implicated. While it is highly unlikely that estrogen has anything to do with the development of the disease. there is reasonable scientific basis for testing whether this hormone may help the symptoms in certain cases.'

Asked if the so-called 'male menopause' resulted from a hormone imbalance and was treatable, Sherwin replied, "there is not a comparable event in men. Male hormones decrease gradually and there is not a significant decline until the seventh decade. I think what people mean by male menopause may be more akin to a mid-life crisis precipitated by taking stock of oneself around the age of fifty, and needing to come to terms with the reality of what's been accomplished.'

Sherwin's research is possible in large part due to the advent of the revolutonary technique of radio-immunoassay, developed about twenty years ago. Used to measure hormones circulating in the blood stream down to a billionth of a gram, the technique led researchers to scurry for hard biological explanations for a wide variety of human behaviour. It was all caused by hormones - homosexuality, math geniuses, and all types of social behaviour. Sherwin and her present-day colleagues take a more cautious approach, but the debate

over nature versus nurture, or biological pre-wiring versus environmental influence, rages on. As neuroscience and biochemistry peel back the layers of the brain, the issues become more complex. The male and female brains are probably somewhat different chemically. Thus some postulate that in certain perceptual areas, men and women live in slightly different universes. Can we find another way to teach math to girls that works better than the "boy way?

Barbara Sherwin's specific and striking research findings come after a painstaking ten years of correlating hormone data with observations on behaviour. Through the course of her incredible journey she has developed sound insights about sex hormones that have important social as well as medical implications. •



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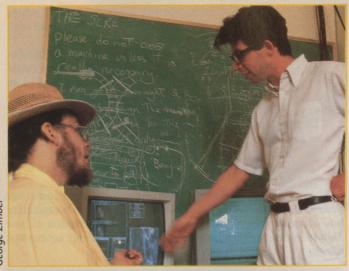
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Graduate student Lee Iverson (left) discusses his computer vision research with McRCIM Professor Vincent Hayward. Computer vision simulates the primary visual cortex, the part of the brain that sees.

seen. This is a micro-robot, built by the New Zealand-born Hunter to conduct experiments on muscle cells.

"The power-to-weight ratio of muscle is greater than any motor made to date," says the assistant professor of biomedical engineering. Hunter believes that greater knowledge of muscle will lead to better-designed robot motors, though he says "we've got a long way to go in terms of approaching the human arm."

The micro-robot he designed and built uses a laser microscope to generate three-dimensional images so information can be obtained on the inside of the muscle cell. It's the job of the microrobot – whose maximum movement is one millimeter and whose minimum movement is one nanometer (one billionth of a meter) — to squeeze and stretch the cell to observe its mechanical properties.

Thanks to the master robot, which Hunter finished building less than a year ago, a researcher can physically squeeze the cell. The slave (micro-robot) computer, connected to the master, responds by squeezing the cell at up to one-millionth of the researcher's movement.

"As I squeeze this orange, for example," he says, "the micro-computer would apply just as much force and in the same position on a muscle cell."

"In that way this micro-robot is more a scientific instrument than the subject of research itself," says Hunter, who grows his own muscle cells from frogs' eggs. "Once the master has positioned the cell, the slave carries out the experiments as it's programmed to do."

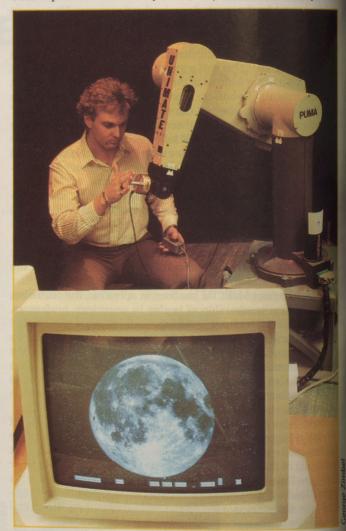
Hunter will soon be building a micro-surgery robot, using the same master-slave concept, with John Hollerbach, who joins the faculty at McGill this month from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was associate professor in the department of brain and cognitive sciences and a member of the artificial intelligence lab. Hollerbach, known internationally for his four-fingered "Utah-MIT" robot hand — "the most advanced robot hand in the world," says Hunter — holds the newly-established NSERC/CIAR chair in the Faculties of Engineering and Medicine. Hunter's and Hollerbach's surgical robot will be used in eye surgery where human dexterity is not fine enough. The surgeon will "operate" using the master computer, while the slave will simultaneously make the same moves, only at a fraction of the size.

McRCIM has been able to attract such world-recognized talent as Hollerbach and Edwards because of the cooperative atmosphere between the various disciplines involved and CIAR's support. Hollerbach, already a CIAR fellow, for instance, could be lured from MIT, he says, "because of the facilities, personnel and lab space being made available to me; and I already have a good collaboration

with Ian Hunter." His \$1.6-million chair is funded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the CIAR Spar Aerospace, Hydro-Québec, Valleydene, CAF and McGill.

Timing has also been a factor in McRCIM's success. "All governments are interested in collaborative research between industry and universities," says Levine. "And industry is very interested in robotics. McRCIM has been able to begin collaborative projects with companies in Quebec, Canada and the U.S. We're doing well."

McRCIM is also contributing to the development of a growing number of high-tech companies in the vicinity of Montreal whose technologies and products help Canada compete in the world of high-tech. Pierre Sicard, MEng'87, who did his thesis on robotics as applied to welding, works with Modular Vision Systems Inc. The 28-year-old engineer adapts laser-visioned robotic welders for companies such as GWS in Ontario, which makes metal water heaters, and for Aztec Inc. of California, where the highly precise welding is necessary in aeronautics. "Even the Japanese don't have such sophisticated vision systems," says Sicarc. "More Japanese



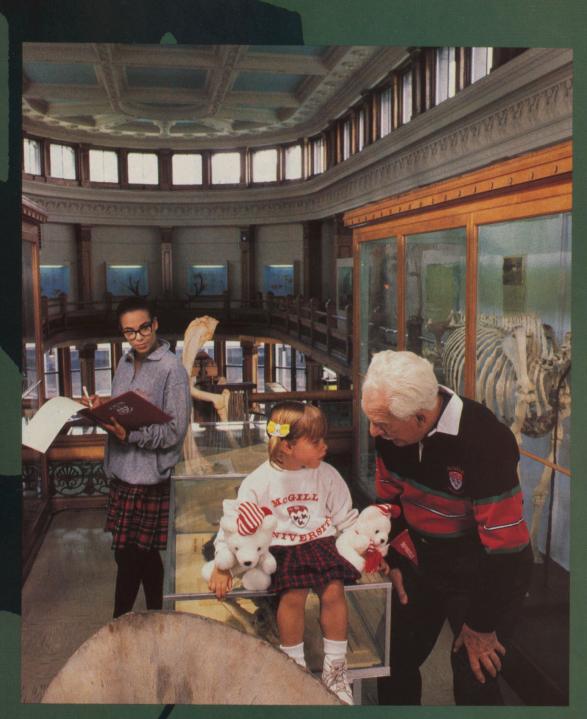
Graduate student Tony Topper demonstrates the Puma 560 robot with "active vision," which responds independently to external stimuli, unlike the Canadarm which needs a humar operator. This project is part of a research contract with the NASA jet propulsion lab.

companies have found us than North American.'

But there are some things that robots will likely never be able to do, such as philosophize about their existence. At the press conference held last May to announce the appointment of John Hollerbach, Hollerbach's video of his speedy and precise four-fingered hand showed the hand turning itself off. "But," asked NSERC president Arthur May, "can it turn itself on?"

Bronwyn Chester is a Montreal freelance journalist.

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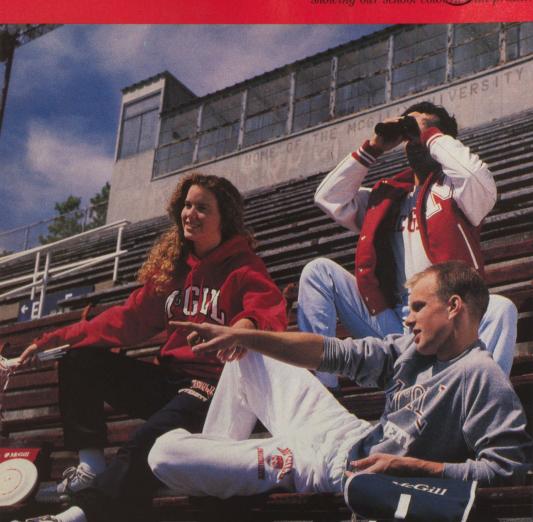
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A statue for James McGill?

by Stanley Frost Director, History of McGill Project

A television reporter called it the "Champs Elysée of Montreal." On 4 July it was filled from Cathcart St. to the campus with 100,000 enthusiasts of the Tenth Montreal International Jazz Festival.

I am talking, of course, of McGill College Avenue. Or is it now boulevard McGill College? By whichever name, it certainly has dual carriage-ways, a median planted charmingly with tree-shaded flower-beds, and on either side the glass palaces of the Banque Nationale de Paris, the Place Montreal Trust, and other corporate aristocrats. And on the southeast corner with Sherbrooke Street, opposite the Roddick Gates, still stands Strathcona Hall, which as the old McGill Students' Christian Movement building housed as unlikely a succession of student Christians as you could find in a pilgrimage from Dalhousie to UBC. It is now home of the Centre de commerce mondiale.

You will gather that McGill College Avenue has greatly changed in the last five years. It was first opened up in the 1850s to provide easier entrance to the College from Dorchester Avenue, for before then, access to the College was very difficult. The best approach was by way of a track on the east side of the future University Street, but when you turned onto McGill land, about where the Milton Gate now stands, you had to descend from your carriage and cross the little brook on foot by way of a rickety bridge which was always in need of repair. So the opening of McGill College Avenue was a great improvement. It quickly became a desirable address and was soon lined with wellbuilt family dwellings, inhabited by such respectable Montreal citizens as the Reverend John Bethune, Rector of Christ Church and formerly Principal of the College. The street lost its lower end when the Canadian Northern Railway emerged from the tunnel under the mountain and built its terminal there. Then the Canadian National completed its Central Station and Queen Elizabeth Hotel, but still left a great hole, which William Zeckendorf incorporated into the immense Place Ville Marie for the Royal Bank. McGill College remained a modest avenue leading to the Roddick Gates, given over to small businesses with apartments above, a



McGill College Ave. circa 1910

rooming house or two, and of course, after a while the inevitable vacant lots used for parking. Between Cathcart and Ste. Catherine it became the haunt of Montreal's the western half of the Roddick half-circle a similar sixty feet westward. But that would leave a large gap between the two halves; the present small opening provides just enough space for a campus-access control-booth. But this new grand boulevard should not come sweeping up to the University gates to end in a traffic kiosk.

My suggestion is that we use the new space to erect what is long overdue — a large bronze statue of James McGill. The year 1994 will mark the 250th anniversary of his birth; how better to celebrate the occasion than by raising a fitting memorial to our Founder? But which James McGill? The fur-trader in his canoe, bending to his paddle-stroke, his eyes strained towards the west? Or the prosperous merchant, pondering the benefaction he would make



McGill College Ave. 1989

street-artist colony, and for ten dollars you could get a pencil-portrait of yourself completed in as many minutes.

But the old order changeth and the last of the houses, boutiques, and parking lots, have gone. In their place are opulent office towers and dual carriage-ways.

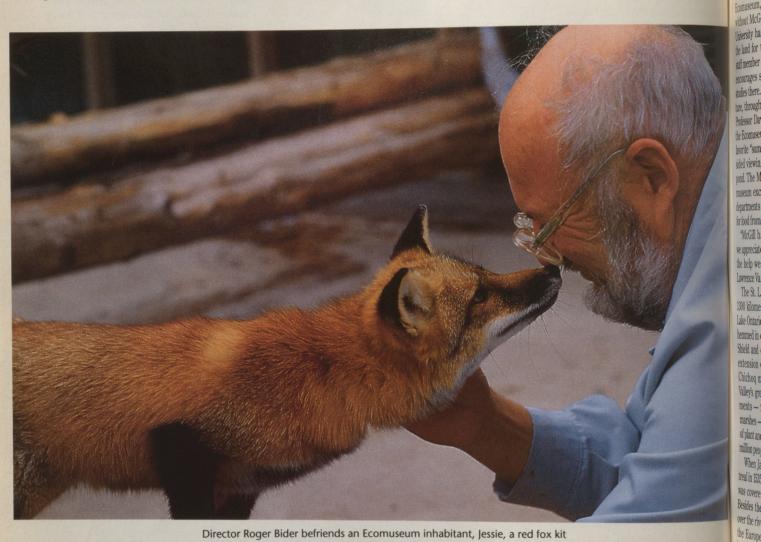
That leaves McGill with a problem. The old avenue used to lead directly to the Roddick Gates and so by way of Graduates' Walk to James McGill's tomb and to the Arts Building steps. But now that the western boundary of the avenue has been moved over by sixty feet, the gates are sadly out of centre and the new boulevard ends in an obvious mismatch.

The solution undoubtedly is to move

to advance education in his adopted country? Or the city magistrate, seated quill in hand at his desk, looking down the avenue to the city he administered so faithfully, and defended in 1812?

There will be many decisions to be made, and much planning to accomplish, and 1994 is not very far distant. But how fitting in these days of many changes that a memorial to a great English-speaking contributor to Montreal's early commerce and culture should look down the broad new boulevard and survey with pride the development of the city he served so well! "English-speaking," vous dîtes, is out of tune with the spirit of the times? Change that to "Scots-speaking."

ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY ECOMUSEUM: an oasis amidst the urban sprawl by Heather Kirkwood



Director Roger Bider befriends an Ecomuseum inhabitant, Jessie, a red fox kit

million years ago the tides rose and fell at what would become Montreal. In the fullness of geologic time, the Champlain Sea receded; the St. Lawrence River Valley was born.

Under a clear September sky, the valley's early morning silence is broken by birdsong. Outlined against the distant Laurentian Mountains, two black bears forage lazily on the grassy hillside and a great blue heron waits motionlessly beside a still pond. In the distance, the hum of highway defines a unique nature preserve.

This could be wilderness, but it isn't. This sheltered valley is located only twenty miles outside a major city - part of a unique conservation project on Montreal Island, in Ste. Anne de Bellevue,

A combination of regional zoo, botanical garden, aquarium, natural history museum and research centre, the new St. Lawrence Valley Ecomuseum, which is situated just east of the entrance to Macdonald College's Morgan Arboretum, off Highway 40, was created to awaken public awareness to the St. Lawrence Valley's ecological importance and the need to conserve its rapidly-dwindling resources. The Ecomuseum has been converted from a former landfill and dump site into an encapsulation of the St. Lawrence Valley region, with ponds, woods, marsh and meadows. Indoor and outdoor exhibits feature the Valley's animals, plants, history, and

The Ecomuseum's scope extends far beyond that of conventional zoos or botanical gardens. "Besides animals and plants, we talk about the Valley's resources and development," explains Ecomuseum Director, Roger Bider. "And our philosophy is different concentrating on public education and research leading to conservation of the St. Lawrence Valley.

"There's no equivalent in Canada for what we're doing here," he continues. "Our only real model in North America is Arizona's Sonora Desert Museum."

Bider, whose twenty-five-year teaching career at McGill has revolved around wildlife and the environment, is president of the St. Lawrence Valley Natural History Society, a non-profit organization founded in 1981, dedicated to preserving the Valley's irreplaceable natural resources. As Bider points out, few people realize that the Valley system contains representative species of

McGill News

Fall 1989

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over half the living organisms in eastern North America, including ten types of snakes and eight kinds of land turtles. The world's largest mammal, the 100-ton blue whale, grazes in the plankton-rich St. Lawrence river, while the half-ounce pygmy shrew grazes the leaf litter of the Valley forests.

Although the St. Lawrence Valley Natural History Society officially operates the Ecomuseum, the project couldn't exist without McGill's active involvement. The University has allowed the Society to use the land for the Ecomuseum site, lets a staff member work in the wildlife area, and encourages students to set up research studies there. Even the School of Architecture, through the assistance of Associate Professor David Covo, has contributed to the Ecomuseum's welfare, giving Bider his favorite "summer office" — a shady, opensided viewing platform beside the turtle pond. The Macdonald farm and the Ecomuseum exchange machinery and many departments of the College provide grain for food from experimental plots.

"McGill has been very supportive and we appreciate it," Bider states. "We need all the help we can get to conserve the St. Lawrence Valley. It's a marvellous place!"

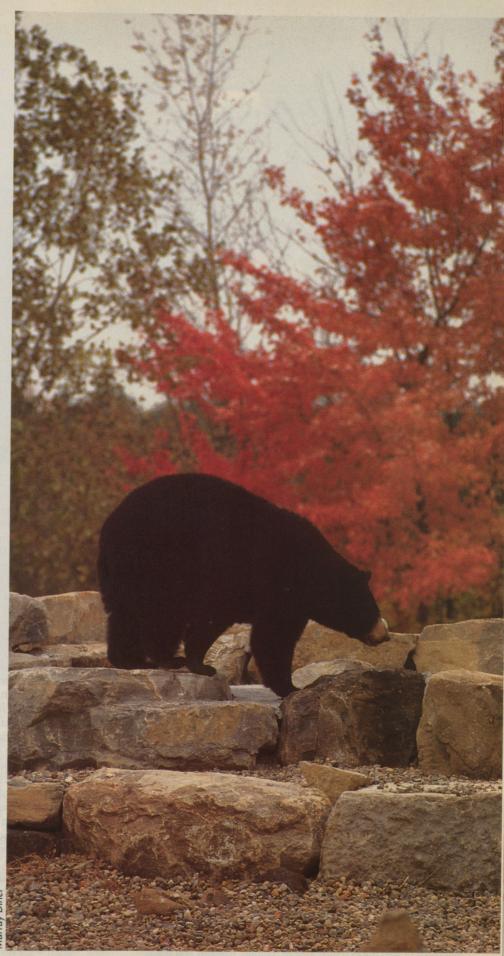
The St. Lawrence Valley — stretching 1300 kilometres from Anticosti Island to Lake Ontario — is defined by the lowlands hemmed in on the north by the Laurentian Shield and on the south by the northern extension of the Appalachians and the Chichoq mountains of the Gaspé. The Valley's great diversity of natural environments — from granite hills to saltwater marshes — supports an incredible variety of plant and animal life, as well as the eight million people who live in the region.

When Jacques Cartier sailed to Montreal in 1535, the entire St. Lawrence Valley was covered by almost unbroken woods. Besides the firs and spruces that spread over the river banks and surrounding hills, the Europeans found ash, maple, hockberry, elm, walnut, cherry and oak trees in the Valley lowlands.

For two centuries, the dense forest and hostility of the native Indians, plus royal disinterest from France slowed white settlement of the Valley. In the mid-18th century, New France's European population still numbered less than 70,000.

Farms and towns gradually spread across the land. And in the nineteenth century, when woodcutting changed from a household chore to a major industry, almost all the Valley's virgin timber was stripped. Today 90 percent of the region is used for agriculture or industry, and isolated woodland pockets are all that remain of the once vast forest.

The Valley's natural environment is shaped by the St. Lawrence, one of the world's great rivers. St. Lawrence Seaway



The Ecomuseum's ursine living quarters simulate the bear's varied natural habitat.

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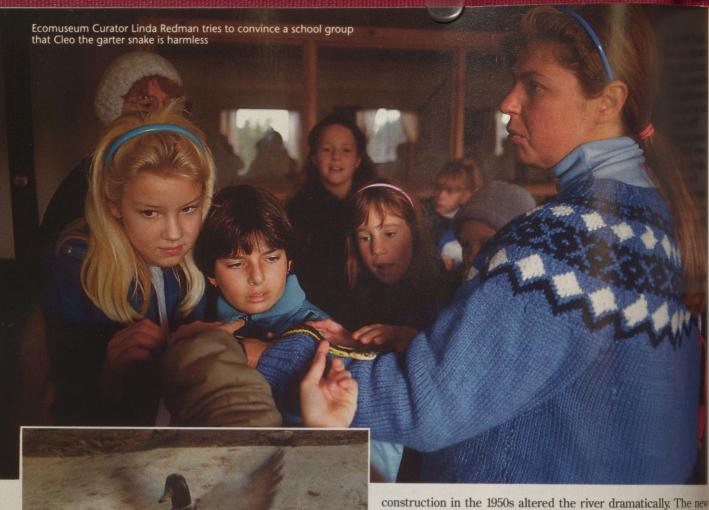
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swift-flowing St. Lawrence into a more placid stream, bordered by long stretches of marshland. The only remaining white water occurs off Ile Ste Hélène in Montreal and at the treacherous Lachine Rapids, where Samuel de Champlain once almost drowned learning to handle a canoe in the savage current.

Today, industrial and municipal pollution and short-term renewable-resources management will inevitably have an impact on the St. Lawrence Valley's future. Yet most Canadians are unaware of the Valley's precarious condition. So, to help sensitize the general public, six years ago the Natural History Society decided to build the Ecomuseum.

Bider initiated the project by persuading McGill's Agriculture Faculty to allow him to clean up the twenty-eight acres of unused

Bider initiated the project by persuading McGill's Agriculture Faculty to allow him to clean up the twenty-eight acres of unused and unusable land in exchange for developing wildlife facilities. The area was basically marshland, where a former river had laid down such a thick clay bottom that the Ecomuseum's 265'-well had to be sunk through fifty feet of clay before hitting bedrock. The surface was littered with rocks and glacial till, trucked there during the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway during the 1960s. Local residents had been using the vacant land as a dump for years, making the original clean-up job massive. Even today, on-site digging can turn up debris ranging from old thermos bottles to cement sidewalk blocks.

dams and intentional flooding of thousands of lowland acres, sacrificed in the name of continental commerce, transformed the

With modest government funding, Bider, along with a small staff and volunteers, is transforming the area into a microcosm of the St. Lawrence Valley. A five-acre marsh, filled with invertebrates and waterfowl and bordered by a floating Muskrat Marsh Walk, is now the focal point of the site. There are aviaries, pools and meadows, and the area is currently being reforested with clusters of eighty-three species of trees and shrubs identified by Ecomuseum staff as being indigenous to the Valley.

Although the Ecomuseum has been open to the public since

Hundreds of wild ducks – such as teals, pintails, mallards and blacks – descend on the Ecomuseum preserve every spring

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The Ecomuseum's two main priorities are public education and research. Last year Ecomuseum staff conducted guided tours for over 12,000 people, including 120 school groups, and attendance is already much higher this season.

For most visitors, the main attractions are the resident Valley animals. "We try to select animals whose adaptations to Valley life — cold and aquatic conditions — help make people conscious of the environment," Bider explains.

Two four-year-old black bears, "Bear" and "Suzy," were brought to the Ecomuseum in 1986 by the hunter who had killed their mother. Initially there was a third cub, a rare cinnamon-colored male, but he died of a bronchial infection during his second winter

weeks old. Hand-raised, Jessie often behaves more like a domestic pet than a wild animal, trotting up to sniff visitors' fingers or leaning blissfully against Bider, with her eyes half-shut, as he scratches her ears.

The Ecomuseum's animals are routinely used in research programs. Its resident squirrels, porcupine and deer test "deterrent" products (non-toxic products designed to protect plants like tulip bulbs from squirrel predation); the bears, turtles and snakes provide volunteer subjects for the study of hibernation; while the aviary birds are used for comparative behaviour studies during the breeding season.

Much of the Ecomuseum's current research relates to the winter ecology of the St. Lawrence Valley. Projects to explore the social behaviour of pond fish in relation to temperature and the overwintering problems of reptiles are typical of the scope of scientific inquiry here.

In keeping with this focus on aspects of the St. Lawrence Valley's natural history, research on animal behaviour and the



The Ecomuseum's racoon population willingly participates in a research project studying the effects of racoon predation on turtle eggs.

in captivity. Although full brother and sister, Bear and Suzy are being encouraged to mate to see if they might produce cinnamoncolored offspring.

The ursine living quarters are unique. Built on several different levels, with slopes of varying steepness "because bears like hills" according to Bider, the compound simulates the changing terrain over which bears normally wander. Spacious dens, a pool, grass, trees and boulders are to be enhanced by a man-made refinement wild bears would envy — a tree stump wired to pump out honey! While conventional zoos have been known to spend \$80,000 or more to build bear facilities, this "deluxe condo" created by Bider, cost only \$13,000. It is so comfortable and cost-effective that several members of the Canadian Association of Zoological Parks have shown interest in its design.

The Ecomuseum has welcomed animals found by the public or local SPCA. A wild turkey was picked up wandering through a suburban neighbourhood, while a magnificent great blue heron, with a wing broken by a gunshot wound, was rescued from a nearby field. Everybody's favourite, a young red fox, "Jessie," was discovered abandoned beside a highway when she was about three

setting up a Lake of Two Mountains' map turtle recovery program have been undertaken. Ecomuseum researchers, in cooperation with other groups, are currently working with the Canadian Wildlife Service to monitor heavy metals and pesticides in snapping turtle eggs and to develop an emergency bird treatment centre in case of an oil spill. Also, they are now compiling their second year's data for an atlas of Quebec reptiles and amphibians for the Quebec Department of Leisure, Fish and Game.

While the St. Lawrence Valley Ecomuseum's scientific contributions are impressive, perhaps its real purpose is best demonstrated by its visitors — ten-year-olds tentatively reaching out to touch a garter snake for the first time or a family group kneeling in the grass to watch an American toad shed his skin. For these people, the magic of discovering the natural world is the first step towards preserving our fragile and irreplaceable environment. •

Heather Kirkwood is a Montreal freelance journalist.

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PERSPECTIVE

This regular column is a forum for the exchange of ideas among raders.

Professor T. H. (Bill) Chan is Chairman of the Department of Chenistry. Chairman of the China Advisory Group of McGill International from 1983-35, he has set up academic exchange programs with China since 1980.

Donna R. Patrick, BA'83, MA'88, taught in China during the last year, and was in Beijing's Tiananmen square just before the shooting broke out.

After the massacre: we must not turn our backs on the Chinese universities

by T.H. (Bill) Chan

The last day of my visit to Beijing was May 16, 1989, less than three veeks before the tragic June 4 massacre in Tiananmen Square. I had just finshed giving a graduate course there. Tobid me farewell. a group of Chinese students took me sightseeing in the Yuen Ning Park. It was a beautiful afternoon, butthe minds of the students were clearly on the events taking place in Tiananmen Square. Three thousand of their fellow students were already on a hunger strike in the Square, and a major demonstration for democracy involving a million participants was planned for the next day. The students all told me that if they didnt participate in this demonstration, and as a consequence there were no freedom and democracy in China in this generation, they would have only themselves to blame, history would not excuse them from ther inaction. The students were hoping to avoid government crackdown by peaceful means of demonstration. No one or that afternoon could have foreseen tanks rolling down Tiananmen Square with soldiers firing machine guns, leading to thousands of

What went wrong? By all accounts, China had progressed tramendously on the path to a more open society in recent years. From the isolation of the cultural revolution era, China had emerged to become an active trading nation with many commercial ties to the rest of the world. Economically, agricultural output and consumer goods production had improved substantially since 1978. In spite of, or perhaps because of these gains, a political crisis has been looming in China for several years. The validty of commun-

ism as the ideological underpinning of the government has been eroded in the face of the success of individual free enterprise. Corruption among Party officials is prevalent because of the absence of an independent judicial system. Members of the old guard such as Deng Xiaoping can only justify their hold on power by denouncing any attempts at political reform

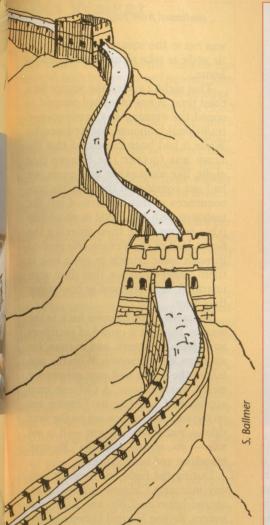


as "capitalistic liberalism." Another important factor is the demographic pressure. The birth rate in China, after a decline in the 1950s, rose sharply during the Cultural Revolution in the mid-1960s. As a consequence, the number of young people in the twenty to twenty-five age group has now reached a peak. In a prescient article published in Scientific American in 1984. the noted mathematical demographer Nathan Keyfitz, BSc'34, LLD'84, wrote: "Another disadvantage resulting from a high rate of population growth is the presence of many young people who need jobs... the more serious political threat comes from the educated... intellectuals have traditionally provided leadership for many political opposition movements.

The dilemma faced by the hardliners after the crackdown will be that if they want to maintain, as they profess, the open-door policy, the influence of the West and the demand for freedom and democracy by the young people will be increasingly strong. On the other hand, if they turn the clock back to the commune system and a centralized closed economy, the decline in economic activities will not generate sufficient rewarding jobs for the educated young people and will consequently heighten their discontent. The imposition of martial law is therefore no solution at all, and can only put the lid on continued on page 26...



Fall 1989



Evacuation from Beijing

by Donna R. Patrick

In many ways, I was very fortunate to have spent the past year in China, teaching at two universities different in both orientation and physical setting. For four months I was a "foreign expert" at a small teacher's university in the countryside (in Qufu, the birthplace of Confucius), working with ordinary Chinese students destined for teaching posts at high schools or colleges. For another four months, I was employed on a CIDAfunded project at Jiaotong University in the ancient capital of Xi'an, a city of two million. There I taught very ambitious PhD students chosen from across the country to study in Canada for one year, beginning in the fall.

The year's experiences — of both urban and rural life, and of Chinese language and food and education — were very rich. But these were all overwhelmed by the events of six weeks: those leading to my evacuation from Beijing on June 7.

The day after the death of Hu Yao Bang on April 15, I entered my classroom at Jiaotong University to find the students talking excitedly in Chinese about the first demonstrations in Beijing. This made me wonder about my own reaction to this news, which I had heard on the BBC that morning. Since I took

political freedom for granted, the fact that students were protesting did not strike me with much force. My students, however, knew the risks of such protest; they had probably also felt its inevitability, since it would serve both to commemorate the May 4th student demonstrations of sixty years earlier, and to voice growing discontent over government corruption, lack of freedom of speech, high inflation, and poor funding for education. The demonstrations were simply two weeks early.

Although foreign teachers at our university were told not to leave the campus to view downtown demonstrations, I did see some students marching around the campus and living quarters — innocuous-looking, with smiling faces, chanting slogans and carrying banners.

On May 8, I left Xi'an for southern China and Hong Kong: this was not long before the hunger strike began in Tiananmen Square. I returned to Beijing on May 28, after more than a week of martial law. In Hong Kong, there had been no difficulty in procuring a Chinese tourist visa, although the man at the Chinese National Airline counter showed some concern about my destination. Nor did I feel personally at risk: I was more concerned about getting a taxi to take me to Beijing Normal University, where friends of mine were working. The only sign of anything unusual on the road from the airport was a student roadblock set up to check for military personnel entering the city. But rather than being alarmed, I was actually reassured.

I visited Tiananmen Square three times during the week before June 3. The first time, I cycled down alone and found myself with thousands of others, staring at a carnival of tents, flags, banners, character posters, and a makeshift loudspeaker system. Beijing seemed friendlier and more open, and people everywhere were bright and smiling.

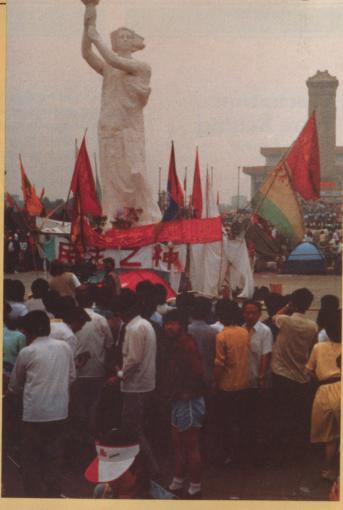
My second time in the square was on the afternoon of Saturday June 3, when I went to see the "Goddess of Democracy," a plaster statue of Lady Liberty that had been erected during the night. A friend and I were having coffee at the Beijing Hotel when a fellow teacher reported the rumour that the "Goddess" would be "dismantled" that day. We rushed over, even though we doubted that such a thing would be done during the day. It



Right: This plaster statue of the "Goddess of Democracy" was erected by the students in Tiananmen Square.

Page 24: A carnival of tents, flags, banners and posters surrounded the hunger striking students.

Page 25: Thousands of students made their way to Tiananmen Square on buses that were later rammed by army tanks.



... continued from page 24

the powder keg for a short while. When Deng, who is eighty-four years old, dies, another explosion is bound to come.

How should Canada, or for that matter, McGill react to the events in China? Quite rightly, we should indicate our outrage and condemn the Chinese government for its brutality and disregard for human rights. Equally important, we should take action that will nurture the development of democracy in China in the long term. McGill has carefully built up a network of academic exchanges with the leading educational institutions in China over the last decade. It is important to maintain these exchanges and people-to-people contacts, despite our abhorence of the present regime. In 1980, a McGill delegation headed by Principal Johnston was in China to sign an exchange agreement with Beijing University. In a private meeting with Canadian embassy officials, the question was raised as to how Canada could best assist China to become a modern, democratic nation. I argued that one effective way was to keep our door to China open and to help make the Chinese educational system strong. The Chinese people, as long as they have the opportunity to assess the relative merits of various political systems, will eventually

make the right choice themselves. The argument, I think, was valid then and is equally true now. The evolution in Taiwan, from an oppressive and corrupt Nationalist Party to a more or less democratic government, should give one hope that similar evolution may well happen in China in the not too distant future.

Of the McGill projects with Chinese universities supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the largest one is the management training project involving a consortium of Canadian universities headquartered at McGill, which trains senior management manpower for China. Another important project is the biotechnology exchange with Nankai University, where a new research institute on biotechnology is being established, with many of the scientists receiving training at McGill. Indications from China after the crackdown are that these universities would like to see the exchanges continued. I think McGill should respond positively. It is important for the professors and students in China to know that we have not turned our backs on them at a time when they face prosecution by their own government. In the long run, a well-educated China will have a greater chance of becoming modernized and democratic and making important contributions to the world.

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was hot in the square; we stayed a little while to take pictures, then headed home. Hork Quinn

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That night, I visited the square for a third time. A few of us had planned to spend the evening at a newly-opened traditional teahouse, located nearby. While it had been rumoured that the army was to take the Square that night, like most other foreigners, we had not considered the possible consequences of this scenario. I left the teahouse with my friend at about 9:30 p.m.; troops were then entering the Great Hall of the People. We pushed through some crowds to get a look at them, relieved to see that they were unarmed, but surprised at how young they were.

We pushed our bicycles back to the square, through a crowd of marchers and slogan-chanters, and curious bystanders like ourselves. With the sun fallen, the scene had now assumed a weird, surreal tone. A Chinese man approached, warning us: "Troops are on the east side, troops are on the west side — you should go now — it is not safe — you should go home." We took his advice and headed north.

During the night and through Sunday morning Chinese soldiers massacred between 2,000 and 3,000 protesters. Beijing Normal University, like other campuses, was in mourning on Sunday, June 4. Funeral music played over the student-run loudspeaker system; the staff at our guesthouse were crying. The Canadian teachers left late that afternoon for a nearby hotel, as other foreign students and teachers were preparing their own departures.

The Canadian evacuation was well executed, and we all left safely. But I consider myself fortunate for another reason. My students, while supportive of those in Beijing, feared the consequences of demonstrating openly with other Xi'an students. After years of study, the risk of losing the opportunity to go abroad in the fall was simply too great. Their decision not to participate in the demonstrations is now a source of relief to me: after befriending them, and working closely with them for over four months, I have been spared the uncertainty of not knowing whether they are all safe. These students, unlike others, are not on a wanted list.

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from page 25 Giles Walker

ne square; we by Mark Quinn ake pictures to

Giles Walker is a lot like the films he has Livisited the directed; both humorous and serious. John few of us has Smith, who co-directed the Masculine rening at a Mystique (1984) with Walker, described eahouse, log Walker as "totally insane." But Smith been running added, "He creates a controlled insanity. take the when he is making a film no one but Giles ost other look knows where things are heading; that is how he manages to produce those wonderful spontaneous occurrences in front of this scenario my friend a the camera."

Walker, forty-three, whose films are parwere then the tially responsible for saving the National the People Film Board (NFB) from being eternally crowds to classrooms and church basedamlied to erassion at McGill ments, failed engineering at McGill

surprised at his Two dozen or more of the novels written by his father, David Walker, are proudour bigodes by his latency, Dour bigodes by h hacrowddade Grace home, where he lives with his unters, and unsecond wife, a film editor, and their two children. Like his father, Giles was deshe had now a tined to be an artist, but he took a circuitone. A Chief tous route to his present role as a director urning us with the NFB. Walker's family left Scottroops are all land in 1946, shortly after he was born. He and his three younger brothers grew up in ld go home St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

In 1964, after spending a year studying ght and im French in France, Walker was accepted hinese sold into the Faculty of Engineering at McGill. 2,000 and 311 "I wasn't interested in film," said Walker. formal United "As a child I was always fascinated by was in more mechanical things, so I thought I would Funeral mill like engineering." He left Montreal in 1968 after four years at McGill. "I think I earned f at our gus some of the lowest marks in the history of Canadian engineering — I got a 16 percent in heat ernoon for all transfer."

His mood is serious, maybe even a little reparing bitter, when discussing his academic failure at McGill. "It bothers me to rememevacuation ber that while I was failing no one at all left and McGill stopped to ask me what was going rtunde for on," said Walker. "In one sense the years l spent at McGill were a waste of time. I could have been spending that period exploring the arts, which I have since had to work hard to learn more about.

But for Walker, McGill was not a complete loss. "I made a lot of friends and enjoyed some of the practical aspects of engineering, like surveying and drafting. I still use those skills at work now when we are making shooting diagrams.'

After McGill, although he did not have a degree, Walker was hired as a consultant to an engineering firm in London, Eng-



land. A year later Walker returned to the Maritimes to study psychology at the University of New Brunswick (UNB). It was here his interest in communications began to bud

After graduating from UNB, Walker was accepted into a communications program at Stanford University in California. In 1972, the same year he graduated from Stanford with a masters degree in film, Walker was hired to direct films at the NFB. "I didn't want to stay in the States because at the time, the NFB was producing some of the best documentaries in the world," said Walker.

Walker has spent seventeen years with the NFB and has seen his share of difficult times. In 1973, while he was making his first film, his wife died of leukemia. In 1984 the Applebaum-Hébert report recommended the NFB should be virtually dismantled. Ironically his, and one of the film Board's, biggest successes came about during this difficult period. "We had to do a lot of soul searching," said Walker. "Out of that crisis John Smith and I developed a film-making technique which involved a mixture of documentary and drama."

The first experiment produced The Masculine Mystique, a humorous look at the serious topic of how men relate to women in the post-feminist eighties. The film was made with non-professional actors (NFB employees primarily) and without a script, putting the emphasis on spontaneous rather than scripted dialogue. The film had limited critical and commercial success, but its novel docudrama approach attracted the attention of international film reviewers.

The most successful of his alternative dramas, 90 Days (1986), extended the stories of two of the characters of The Masculine Mystique - Blue and Alex. "It is the film of which I am most proud artistically. It was a success by any standard, critical or financial," said Walker. The film, which cost the film Board \$600,000 to make, was sold to forty countries and grossed \$1,000,000, a sum virtually unheard of at the NFB.

The next film, the third of what has been dubbed the "testosterone trilogy," titled The Last Straw (1987), was a disappointment for Walker. "Reading a review can be exhilarating or very painful; I didn't enjoy reading many of the reviews of The Last Straw," he said.

Although Walker claims Woody Allen and Milos Forman as his primary influences, both of whom he praises for their use of a sort of sly, low key comedy, he began to feel the tug away from humour. "After the trilogy I felt I should get back to making serious films. Comedy can be dangerous; you can get addicted to the quick positive response provided by laughter," said Walker.

This summer Walker is filming a feature in conjunction with the CBC which, in his own words, is "anything but humorous." Princes in Exile is about summer camps for children with cancer, based on the book of the same name by Mark Schreiber. Independent film producer John Dunning, who bought the film rights to the book, asked Walker to read Princes in Exile and consider directing the movie. Initially Walker was reluctant to do the film, because of his personal experience of losing a loved one to cancer. But after visiting Paul Newman's camp in Connecticut for kids with cancer he realized, "this was a story which must be told."

Walker, who at the time of the interview was shooting in St. Sauveur and St. Bruno, said of the film: "The film crew and I feel unified by the realization that we are doing something worthwhile." Princes in Exile is due for release in the fall of 1990.

Immersed in his present project, Walker finds little time to think of what he might be doing in the future. "I haven't got a script, but I would like to make a social satire along the lines of '90 Days," said Walker. "I am trying to interest a British film producer in a story about one of my New Brunswick boarding school teachers.'

Whatever happens, Walker seems satisfied with his achievements and optimistic about his future. "I like my job. I'm doing what I want - making feature films. I wouldn't mind taking one of my films to the Cannes Film Festival.".

Mark Quinn

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SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Directory launch 1990

by Gavin Ross, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society

McGill alumni: whereabouts unknown Finding a former classmate can be just like looking for the proverbial "needle in a haystack." But not any more. Soon an impressive directory of our alumni will be available to help you locate your old friends — no matter where they are.

The new McGill University Alumni Directory, scheduled for release in June 1990 will be the most up-to-date and complete reference ever compiled on more than 90,000 McGill University graduates worldwide. This comprehensive volume will include name, maiden name, address and phone number, academic data and business information, bound in a classic, library-quality edition.

All alumni with current addresses should have received or will shortly receive an Alumni Directory questionnaire in the mail. This is being sent to give every graduate the opportunity to be accurately listed in the new Directory.

Please be sure to complete and return your directory questionnaire as soon as possible. If you haven't received the form, please contact the Graduates' Society immediately. (If you prefer not to be listed in the Directory, please notify us in writing as soon as possible).

Once received, your information will be edited and processed by our publisher, Bernard C. Harris Publishing Company, Inc. Based in the U.S., the publisher handles mailings, follow-up research, and printing through operations in Ontario and Quebec. Harris is North America's leading specialist in alumni directories, having produced books for the most prestigious schools in Canada and the U.S.

The new McGill University Alumni Directory will soon make finding an old friend or a business contact as easy as opening a book. If you don't return your questionnaire there is a possibility you may be inadvertently omitted. So don't take a chance . . . watch for your questionnaire and remember to return it promptly.

Summer in the branches

There are no summer holidays for Branch volunteers! Organized by Eric Elvidge, BCom'74, the McGill Society of Toronto's annual golf tournament saw Kathy Brabant, DDS'87, win the ladies' low gross, while Ray Davis, BSc'48 who took the men's low gross (not for the first time!). Chancellor Jean de Grandpré was guest of honor at the annual meeting of the McGill Society of Ottawa, Vice-Principal John Armour addressed graduates in Waterloo, Ontario. and McGill News Editor Ann Vroom was a special guest in London, Ontario at a pool party hosted by Branch president Alex Murphy, BA'65 and his wife Jean, MLS'78. Graduates in Connecticut were entertained in the New Haven home of president Graeme Hammond, MD'52 and his wife Janet, BA'57. And yet another pool party for graduates in the Maryland/Washington /Northern Virginia area was hosted by Peter, BSc'70, MD'74 and Martha Bernad at their lovely home in Fairfax, Virginia.

A St. Jean Baptiste-Canada Day reception at Quebec House in London organized by Dr. Richard Jack, MD'62, attracted graduates from as far away as Yorkshire on an evening in June when London was paralyzed by a general transportation strike. Guest of honor was British Alcan Managing Director Doug Ritchie, BSc'62. MBA'66, who gave an amusing, nostalgic slide presentation entitled "Whatever happened to the Berkeley Hotel" (with apologies to Professor Derek Drummond). Probably the biggest McGill crowd of the summer appeared at the first-ever McGill Society of New Jersey picnic hosted by Mimi and John Summerskill, BA'46, at their magnificent vineyard and winery in Belle Mead, near Princeton. Organized by Mary Damianakis, BA'83, it attracted more than 100 graduates and their families from as far away as Long Island, N.Y. Guests of honour were Princeton University President Harold Shapiro, BCom'56, and his wife Vivian, BA'59. It was a brilliant day, many graduates brought their own picnics, children swam in the pool and Vice-Principal Michael Kiefer, Ann Cihelka and I can heartily recommend Lafollette Vineyard's "Seyval Blanc."

There is no doubt that during the pleasant spring, summer and fall months, the most effective and enjoyable McGill receptions, picnics, pool parties, are those hosted by graduates in their homes. We thank the Murphys, Bernads, Hammonds and Summerskills for inviting McGill into their attractive homes.

The Class of '89

Between the Convocation ceremonies of June 5th and those of June 6th, the Graduates' Society, in cooperation with the McGill Society of Montreal, hosted a gala reception for members of the class of '89, their parents, families and friends. More than 1,000 red and white balloons surrounded the area of the "Three Bares" on the lower campus green and more than 800 guests, headed by Principal and Mrs. David Johnston, faculty and staff, saluted members of the class of '89 and toasted their successful graduation. The Principal and Graduates' Society President Keith Ham, backed by the Gordon Foote quintet. led our newest graduates in the singing of "Hail Alma Mater," "James McGill," and "Put on your red and white sweater." It was the general consensus of the organizing committee that perhaps our students should be exposed to these traditional McGill songs a little earlier in their McGill lives and the Graduates' Society intends to emphasize this tradition in its future dealings with McGill students! Thanks and congratulations are due to the co-chairs of this first-ever event, Betsy Mitchell, BA'71, BCL'75, and Frank McMahon, BSc(Arch) '70, BArch'72, as well as to their excellent committee.

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Dr. Margaret Gillett (left) was guest speaker at a joint Alumnae Society/James McGill Society event in May. 1988-89 Alumnae President Joan (Allen) Cleather, BSc P&OT'58, (right) and Maysie MacSporran, BA'27, MA'30, were among the attendees.



On the occasion of her retirement this summer, longtime Graduates' Society branch secretary Phyllis Reeves dons her "McGill red" fedora, a gift from Martlet House

It was with sadness for the staff of the Graduates' Society and Martlet House and happiness for her that we bade farewell to Phyllis Reeves on July 31st. For the past six years Phyllis has acted as my corresponding secretary and secretary of the Branch Program. Prior to that she worked for Tom Thompson, Director of Alumni Relations and her overall career with McGill spans twentyeight years. Phyllis possessed a work ethic rarely seen in this day and age and it was a joy to work with her. We shall miss her greatly and wish her well in her retirement.

We were also saddened by the resignation of Ann Vroom. Ann has been editor of the News for the past four years. Not only has she produced excellent magazines, but she also found time to assist me in the administration of the Graduates' Society. Ann leaves us to become Director of Alumni Affairs at Concordia University. We at McGill wish her the very best.

John Summerskill, BA'46 (centre) and his wife Mimi, hosted over 100 McGill graduates for a summer picnic at their La Follette Vineyard and Winery in Belle Mead, New Jersey in July.



Committee members of the first annual

Montreal assembled under the red and white arches: front row, left to right, Gael (Eakin) Krasny, BA'61, Kathy Whirehurst, Debbie Yacoulis, Co-Chair Betsy Mitchell, BA'71, BCL'75, Ann (Longhurst) Vroom, BA'67, and Karen Diaz, BEd (PE)'82; back row, Gavin Wyllie, BCL'64, David Covo, BSc(Arch)'71, BArch'74, Gavin Ross, Mark Smiarth, BCom'82, DipPubAcc'83, Co-Chair Frank McMahon, BSc(Arch)'71, BArch'74, David Cohen, BA'52, and Michael Kiefer.

Guests of honour Dr. Harold T. Shapiro, BCom'56, President of **Princeton University** and his wife Vivian, BA'59, were given "proper McGill attire" at a McGill Society of New Jersey picnic at the Summerskill's vineyard.







Pat Pashley, BCom'25 (left), was made honorary President of the McGill Society of London at a pool-side party last June. His wife Irene (Allen) Pashley, BSC (Arts)'26, and out-going President Ross Harvey, DDS'72, share the special moment.

ALUMNOTES

THE PHILIP A. MORSE, DDS '38, has received the "Meritorious Service Award" from the New York State Academy of General Dentistry for the year 1989.

T H E SYBIL (COHEN) MEY-ERSBURG, BA'40, recently held an exhibition of her photography at the Campus, MD.

FRED LANDIS, BEng(Mech)'45, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has been named to the Board of Governors of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME).

GORDON JOHNSON, BCom'47, has been made a partner of Thorne Ernst & Whinney, Chartered Accountants.

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OWEN NESS, B.Sc (Agr) '52, has been appointed Vice-president, Personnel by Alcan Aluminium

SAMUEL SOLOMON, BSc'47, MSc'51, PhD'53, has won the McLaughlin Medal, awarded in recognition of important research of sustained excellence in any branch of medical science.

JOHN C. KEATING, BEng (Mech) '56, has been appointed General Secretary of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

THOMAS R. LAMONT, BCom'56, has joined the Bank of Butterfield in Bermuda to establish a marketing division.

DONALD D. MARSTON, BEng (Mech)'58, has been elected to the Board of Directors, UMA Group Ltd. He is also President of MARCON Inc., and UMARC Resources Inc.

MALCOM J. RUSS, BEng(EP)'59, has recently been appointed a Corporate Vice-President, Technology, and member of the Board of Directors of a newly-formed company, MEMC Electronic Materials, Inc.

JOHN D. TOLMIE, MD'59, has been named Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC.

'60 s

JACQUES E. DACCORD, BEng (Ci)'53, BA'61, has been elected as Chairman of the Saint James's

Club of Montreal for 1989-90. He is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ideal Metal Inc.

JUDITH (MACLEAN) RODGER, BA'61, has been appointed Chief Curator of the London Regional Art Gallery, Ont., effective December 31, 1989.

DOREEN KIMURA, BA'56, MA'57, PhD'62, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. She is now a Professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of Western Ontario, London, and is carrying out research on neural and hormonal influences on cognitive ability.

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CHRISTOPHER HYDE, BA'63, has been appointed Director of Advancement and Associate Vice-Rector of Institutional Relations at Concordia University.

ARILD S. NIELSSEN, B.Eng(Mecl)'63, has joined Canfor Corporation as Vice-resident, Pulp and Paper Manufacturing.

RUTH GETTER, BSc'64, is now emloyed as Senior Economist, Department of Lonomic Research, Toronto-Dominion Bank, Toronto.

ALLAN E. JENNER, BCom'65, has been appointed Vice-President, B.C. Regon, Corporate Services Division, Montreal Tust Co.

LLOYD F. DARLINGTON, BA'67, 1as been appointed Executive Vice-President, Operations, Bank of Montreal.

JIM LESLIE, MBA'67, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Corporate services, TransAlta Utilities.

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ALUMNOTES

ANIL C. RASTOGI, PhD'70, has been named WRA, BASS W President of the new Mead Cycolor (R) did a Fellow did.

is now a Professi T sychology at the look of London, and so ural and hornor RICHARD S. MORGAN, BEd(PE)'72, has been appointed a partner with The Caldwell Partners International, Ottawa.

R HYDE RENE JOYCE GILDEN, BA'71, BCL'75, LLB'76, has or of Advance been appointed Director, Legal Services, or of Institutes Canadian Pacific Limited, based in Montreal.

FREDIRICK WILLIAM HAIGIS, MBA'76, has SSEN, Blight been appointed President of G/R Advertising, orporation as he a New England marketing/communications Manufacturing

JULES LEWY, BA'72, BCL'75, LLB'76, has resumed his practice in Canada with Fraser & Beatty, after a three-and-a-half year term in the firm's Hong Kong office. He is now practising in the areas of tax and corporate law, from the North York office.

MARIE (HELFIELD) FINKELSTEIN, BCL'77, LLB'79, former law clerk for the Ontario Court of Appeal, has recently written a constitutional law book entitled Right to Counsel, which is being published by Butterworth.

WILLIAM ALAN WRIGHT, MA'79, has taken the position of Executive Director of the new

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Jan. 3-16, 1990. Join alumni from Yale and Duke and cruise aboard the Illiria with resident scientist and naturalist guides. Visit Buenos Aires, Ushuaia (Tierra del Fuego), and spend six days exploring the Antarctic Peninsula. This unique trip offers optional pre- and postcruise tours. Price: From \$4895 US plus airfare.

Tour 2-The Island World of Indonesia-A Voyage to the Java Sea

March 3-19, 1990. Hosted by Chancellor Jean de Grandpré and his wife Hélène, and co-sponsored by Harvard University, this exotic journey winds through the idyllic islands of Indonesia. Cruise aboard the exclusive liner Renaissance, which has accomodations for only 100 guests, and visit Bali, Komodo, Bau Bau, Butung, Palopol, Singapore, Hong Kong, and more. Price: From \$3795 US plus airfare.

Tour 3-Danube River Adventure Departing May 1-5, 1990. Thirteen days (downstream); fifteen days (upstream). Cruise aboard the M.V. Ukraina from Vienna, Austria, to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia; Budapest, Hungary; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Nikopol/Pleven, Bulgaria; Giurgiu/ Bucharest, Romania. Cruise the Black Sea aboard the M.S. Ayvazovskiy to Istanbul, Turkey, for a two-night stay. Both ships are exclusively chartered for these cruises Price: From \$4059 CAN.

Tour 4-Journey of the Czars Departing July, 1990. Fourteen days. Everything is included at one low price. The best way to visit the Russia few Westerners have seen.Moscow. Cruise aboard the exclusively chartered M.S. Alexander Pushkin river cruise ship, built specially for Volga cruising. Every cabin is outside for spectacular viewing. Cruise from Kazan to Ulyanovsk, Togliatti, Devushkin Island and Volgograd. Leningrad. Price: From \$3987 CAN.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL OR WRITE:

The Graduates' Society of McGill University 3605 Mountain St. Montreal, Que. H3G 2M1 (514) 398-3550

ALUMNOTES

Office of Instructional Development and Technology of Dalhousie University.

RAFFAELE PANICONI, BCOM'82, has been appointed Director, Transportation Budgets, Analysis & Control - IFS, C.P. Rail, Toronto.

CATHY MAVRIPLIS, BEng (Mech)'84, completed her PhD. in Aeronautics and Astronautics at M.I.T. in February, 1989 and plans to continue research at Princeton University as of 1 August 1989.

J. ARTHUR McINNIS, BCL'84, LLM'88, has joined the Faculty of Law at the University of Hong Kong.

FRANCOIS BOURASSA, BMus'85, son of Premier Robert Bourassa, has performed annually at the Montreal Jazz Festival and consolidated his reputation as one of Quebec's most promising jazz musicians. He will be teaching at McGill this fall.

DOUGLAS H. COLLIER, BEd(PE)'75, MA'85, has been awarded a John H. Edwards Fellowship for the academic year 1989-90, the highest distinction for a graduate student at Indiana University.

DINO CLARIZIO, BEng(Chem)'86, has received an LLB'89 from Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto.

JAMES D. MOFFATT, BA'86, has received his Juris Doctor from Tulane Law School in New Orleans.

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ALPHONSE O.DUFRESNE, BSc'13, MSc'13, Hon. DSc'51, in Quebec City on June 7, 1989.

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HAROLD L. ELLIS, MD'20, at New York City in April, 1989.

RENE (SCOTT) TAYLOR, BA'20, at Lachute, Que., on February 1, 1989.

HENRY BORDEN, C.M.G., Q.C., BA'21, at foronto, Ont., on May 5, 1989.

ALLAN JOHN BUCKLAND, BSA'21, in Cowinsville, Que., on May 16, 1989.

E.P. TAYLOR, CMG, BSc'22, at Lyford Cay, Bahamas on May 14, 1989.

CLARENCE R. KNEELAND, BA'23, at Monreal, Que., on June 22, 1989.

SIR GILBERT A. COOPER, KT, BCom'24, at Pembroke, Bermuda in early 1989.

WALTER CHARLES MUELLER, BCom'26, at Calgary, Alta., on June 2, 1989.

MARGARET (DOUGALL) MUNSON, BA'26, at Moylan, PA., on May 25, 1989.

UDGE WILLIAM MOSSMAN DUBRULE, 3A'27, at Prescott, Ont., in 1989.

EDWIN A. GARDNER, BArch'27, in December,

PEMBROKE N. MacDERMOT, MD'27, at Ste. Anne's, Que., on April 28, 1989.

CEDRIC H. BERESFORD HANDS, BCL'29, at Cascais, Portugal on October 15, 1988.

H E ERIC G. SHARVELLE, BSA'30, in Lafayette, IN., on January 23, 1989.

FREDERICK E. WELDON, BSc'29, MSc'30, at ecilve Brockville, Ont., on May 20, 1989.

RATHLEEN E. (DONOGHUE) McMAHON, BA'31, at Downsview, Ont., on June 10, 1989.

CECIL KRAKOWER, BSc(Arts)'28, MD'32, at Phoenix, Arizona on May 1, 1989.

e and realist JAMES L. RANKIN, BEng'33, at Ottawa, Ont., plan; on May 4, 1989.

MAURICE J. BOXER, BA'34, at Chomedey, making the Rique., on June 22, 1989.

ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, BEng'34 (Mec), at ecure, flexibl Dollard des Ormeaux, Que., on July 1, 1989.

tax planning D. GORDON AULD, BEng'35 (El), at Toronto, trategy adapt Ont., on May 19, 1989.

et segment nd economic JOHN B. HAEBERLIN JR., MD'35, at Scotts-formation per dale, AZ., on January 9, 1989.

MARGARET (GLEN) DUPORTE, BSc(Agr)'36, at Montreal, Que., on April 29, 1989.

FREDERICK CRESSEY, BCom'37, at Harriston, Ont., on May 30, 1989.

COUNTAINS OF MAY 30, 1989.

EDMUND W. GREIG, MSc'38, at Ottawa, Ont., on May 30, 1989.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, BCL'38, in Florida, in February 1989.

KATHERINE (MACDONALD) MORRISON, BSc'39, at Friday Harbour, WA., on March 29,

ETHEL MAE (KINZER) TRONRUD, BHS'39. at Richardson, TX., on April 29, 1989.

H E

MARY (COLLINS) BROADWAY, BA'41, at Kingston, Ont., on May

ALPHONSE VERDICCHIO, MD'41, at Mont-Laurier, Que., on May 17, 1989.

WILLIAM C. VINER, BEng'41 (Mec)., at Montreal, Que., on June 9, 1989.

HAROLD FINESTONE, BA'42, MA'43, at Montreal, Que., on May 9, 1989.

ALEXANDER W. LUCAS, L.MUS'44, at Smiths Falls, Ont., on January 12, 1989.

CLEMENT MONTGRAIN, MSc'(Agr)'44, at St. Lambert, Que., on May 20, 1989.

FRANCIS C. BORGNINO, MD'45, at Berkeley, CA., on May 18, 1989.

BANCROFT ST. J. HYLTON, BSc'45, MD'47, at Kingston, Jamaica, on October 15, 1986.

HAROLD C. SYLVIA, BEng'48 (CI), at Montreal, Que., June 27, 1989.

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, B.Eng'49 (El), at Toronto, Ont., in July, 1987.

H

EDWARD J.R. BOOTH, BSc(Agr)'51, at Storrs, CT., on April 19, 1988.

MICHAEL F. GILLIS, BSc(Agr)'51, at Dartmouth, N.S., on June 8, 1989.

RUTH (STEEVES) BRIGGS, BScPE'52, at Oakville, Ont., on June 8, 1989.

GORDON M. JOHNSTON, DDS'52, at Pointe Claire, Que., on May 1, 1989.

HYMAN PEARL, BSc'49, MD'53, at Granby, Que., on June 5, 1989.

CARLA K. A. COLTER, BA'55, at Edmonton, Alta., on February 17th, 1989.

PETER H.H. WRIGHT, B.Eng'56 (Mec), at Rothesay, N.B., on May 8, 1989.

REGINALD MacLACHLAN, B.Eng'57 (MI), at Ile Bizard, Que., on May 7, 1989.

ISOBEL (HARRISON) BRODIE-BROWN, BA '58, at Toronto, Ont., on May 19, 1989.

E

GEORGE P. GENEREUX, MD'60, at Saskatoon, Sask., on April 10, 1989.

ADELA H. (BAIRD) PATTISON, BCL'60, at Baldonnel, B.C., on May 31, 1989.

MORTON APPLE, BCL'61, at Montreal, Que., on June 24, 1989.

JACK M. TISHLER, BSc'57, MD'61, in Plymouth, England, on June 3, 1989.

MURRAY E. STONE, Dip. Psychiatry '63, at Thornhill, Ont., on January 7, 1989.

CAROL (MARCHANT) OELKERS, BSc'62, MSc'68, at Penfield, N.Y., on May 1, 1989.

JOHN Di SALVO, BSc'69, at Montreal, Que., on April 26, 1988.

H E IRENE LUBINSKY, PhD 72, at Winnipeg, Man., on April 22, 1989.

GARRY A.D. SCOTT, BA'74, at Waterloo, Ont., on September 5, 1987.

ELINOR LAURIE (KYTE) SENIOR, BA'52, PhD'76, at Montreal, Que., on June 23, 1989

DEBORAH (BERTLEY) GARNER, BA'80, at Pierrefonds, Que., on June 25, 1989.

CAMIL TREMBLAY, BCL'80, at Montreal, Que., on June 9, 1989.

TERRENCE LLOYD THOMPSON, BA'84, at Leduc, Alta., on February 20, 1988.

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IN MEMORIAM

E. P. Taylor 1901 – 1989

"The difference between Eddie Taylor and the rest of us," said the late Len Dewar, BSc'21, MSc'22, a number of years ago, "is that he got things done." And he went on to tell the story of the toaster.

For years the Delta Upsilon fraternity boys complained every morning that they could never get enough toast. They had one of those little toasters that only did one side at a time and burned your fingers while you were at it. Someone suggested that what was needed was a machine that toasted both sides at the same time and did several pieces at once. The next thing the D.U.'s knew, they were all winding wire around elements under Eddie's direction and, the first do-it-on-both-sides, multi-piece toaster was born. Eddie patented his invention and later sold it to either G. E. or Westinghouse.

That really is the story of E. P. Taylor's life — see something that needs to be done and do it: all the small breweries in Ontario which he combined into Canadian Breweries; all the small racetracks that he built into the magnificent Woodbine Racetrack. The story of his business career has been well covered in other media. What is not so well known is the outstanding work he did for McGill.

Edward Plunket Taylor was born in Ottawa on January 29th, 1901 and educated at Ashbury College. He graduated in mechanical engineering in 1922 from McGill and went to work with McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd. He married Winfred Thornton Duguid of Ottawa, and they had three children, Judith, BSc'50 (Mrs. John N. Mappin), the late M. Louise, BA'52 (Mrs. Alan Edwards), and Charles, who graduated from Queen's University.

Mr. Taylor had been active with the McGill Society of Ontario, as the McGill Society of Toronto was then known, and had served as president of that organization. When at the conclusion of the War Memorial Campaign in 1947, it was decided to develop an annual giving program at McGill, Mr. Eric A. Leslie, BSc'16, President of the Graduates' Society, recommended Mr. Taylor to launch the undertaking. With the late Principal Cyril James they met with Mr. Taylor and explained the program to him. He imme-



In the fall of 1979, E. P. Taylor was presented with an honorary "gold" membership in the McGill Society of Toronto: left to right, Lorne Gales, Principal David Johnston, E. P. Taylor, and Branch President Donald Stirling.

diately saw the financial potential for McGill and agreed to be the first chairman of what was to become known as the McGill Alma Mater Fund.

He explained that his business agenda was set for the next six months, but thereafter he would set aside enough time to visit every branch of the Graduates' Society during the following two years. He asked that the Board of the Society take steps to set up the organization and to keep him fully informed.

True to his word, he cleared his agenda and for eighteen months he devoted himself fully to selling the idea of annual giving to an often unreceptive, and frequently skeptical group of graduates. He was a super salesman who knew his subject thoroughly and had answers for the most difficult questions. He was a real leader who did not leave it up to the staff to do the selling.

In order to meet his own heavy business schedule and at the same time complete his undertaking to launch the Alma Mater Fund, he used his Grueman Amphibian Goose plane. He took with him several McGill and Graduates' Society personnel. He was a most exciting person to travel with — first up in the morning on the phone to his office, preparing for the AMF meetings, reviewing the flight plans, and off on the day's business. No matter what happened, and the unexpected often did, he never became impatient nor lost his sense of humour.

Graduates came out to neet the person that they had read about. Why was this impressive man giving so nuch of his time to his University? They went away satisfied with his sincerity, clarmed by his friendly personality, and sod on the AMF.

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E.P. Taylor launched the McGill Alma Mater Fund, the first university annual giving fund in Canada, in a manner that few could equal. He was the ideal volunteer leader.

Later Mr. Taylor was appointed to the University's Board of Governors. He served as the first chairman of the McGill Fund Council. With Mr. Taylor's generous and continuing support the late Dr. Sam Rabinovitch founded the NcGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre. For his outstanding service tohis University he received the first Avard of Merit granted by the Graduates' Society in 1957 and, in 1977 at the Fall Convocation, the University conferred on hin the honorary degree of LLD.

Mr. Taylor died at his hone at Lyford in the Bahamas on Sunday, Nay 14th, 1989. He was 88 years old.

Mr. Taylor's leadership and lifelong dedication to McGill sets in example for all of us to follow. What it las meant, and will continue to mean down through the years can never be calculated.

D. Lorne Gales, BA'32, BCL35, Former Executive Director of the McGill Graduates' Society. LANGSTAFF, THOMAS ALBERT KIDD

Born Kenptville, Ont., Sept. 29, 1908.
Matriulated from Kemptville High
School, and cane to McGill in 1928. Joined
C.OT.C. as lieutenant (attached).
Intermediate track manager in 1930,
aussenior track manager in 1931.
Also Intercollegiate Track Union Secretary in
1931. Eleced Scarlet Key Society for 1931.
Ticket manager for Players' Club 1930, and
Red ind White Revue 1932. Played
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BRADLEY, HELEN MARGARET

Born October 21, 1912, at Richmond, Ont. Left Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa, to go to Branksome Hall, Toronto, and then entered McGill in 1930. Danced in Red and White Revue, 1930–34. Hobby: Knitting. Favourite expression: "Now you're being difficult."

Did the University make a difference in your life?

Tom Lingstaff and Helen Bradley met at McGill as Conmerce undergraduates. After his graduation in 1932, Tom joined the investment firm of A.E. Ames & Co. Helen graduated two years later from the Class of '34, and they were married.

The Langstaffs were loyal and active participants in the McGillGraduates' Society. Living on Redpath Row in Montral, they walked down the hill to attend all the graduae functions, or past McGill's teaching hospitals to enjoy the numerous sports events held in the Percival Molsor Memorial Stadium. They continued their enjoyment of McGill meetings with the graduates living in and around London, when they were posted to England during and after World War II.

As noted in War Record: The McGill Chapter of Delta Upsilon,1939–45, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A.K. Langstaff completed his war service with H.Q. First Canadian Army in France as Assistant Director of Graves Legistration and Enquiries. He returned to Canadaearly in 1946, having been awarded the M.B.E. for his "butstanding efficiency" in this appointment.

Tom Langstaff was a member of the Class of Commerce '32 Conmittee, which raised one of the first 25th Reunion gifts for McGill, in 1957, under the chairmanship of Max Bell. When Tom Langstaff died in 1970, he had lequeathed an additional sum of \$10,000 to the library of the Faculty of Management.

Helen Bradley Langstaff continued her volunteer activities with her Alma Mater in Toronto. Indeed, much of her life centred around her love for McGill. Her many interests included work with the Toronto Committee of the McGill Development Program in the seventies.

When she died in 1986 she had bequeathed \$1,630,000 "to McGill University for the purposes of its Alma Mater Fund." This is the largest amount of money ever bequeathed for this Fund.

The names of these faithful supporters have been incorporated into the history of our University. Tom and Helen Langstaff proudly and happily served McGill throughout their lives and remembered their Alma Mater in their Wills. We now honour them for their loyalty and for the thoughtfulness of their bequests.

If you would like information about Bequests and Planned Giving to McGill, or if your Class would be interested in starting a Class Bequest Program, please contact:

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McGill cryptic crossword no. 6

by Alan Richardson

The three winners of McGill record selections for cryptic crossword no. 5 were: Janice Carolin, BA'70, MLS'72, Toronto, Ont., Emily Harrington, BN'60, Tucson, AZ, and Linda LaRoche, BMus'67, Greenfield Park, Que. The winners for puzzle no. 6 will be selected randomly from all correct answers received by 1 November, 1989. And by the way, you were all right about the Aswan Dam - we checked, it's in Egypt, not India. We stand corrected.

Across

- Go around rubbish consumed (6)
- Colours for spirits (6)
- 10. You, to you, so look out for it (6,3)
- 11. A bit chilly (or a bit crabby?) (5)
- **12.** A somebody once, but not now (3-4)
- 13. Suggest (a double life?) (7)
- 14. Hairy experience, but not really everlasting (9,4)
- 17. They're enough to floor the smartest professor (7,6)
- 22. Quebec centre with a bit up front (7)
- 23. Complained, or maybe stocked with shellfish (7)
- 25. It will, in short, be material (5)
- 26. Like many a plant, always inexperienced (9)
- 27. The little goddess's own combination to repudiate (6)
- 28. Says a short country neighbour (6)

Down

- He should know all about steering (7)
- Dreaded words to the slow examtaker (5,2)
- Article me for a composition (5)
- Beggar's stance for a gift (7)
- Mail pod for the successful student (7) 6.
- Pigpen Levesque for a hydrocarbon (7)
- Cross places for those without propriety? (8,5)
- An observer of the race (6-7)

- 16. We enclose nothing oh calamity! (3)
- **17.** Ate well, but not minus the second letter (7)
- 20. Kingdom dweller something to
- 21. They tend to finish things off (7)

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15. Creature of the muskeg (3)

18. They're opinionated, these judges (7)

Thank

I.A.U. C

the Year

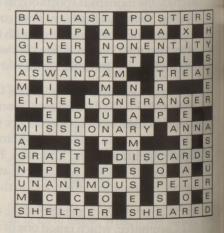
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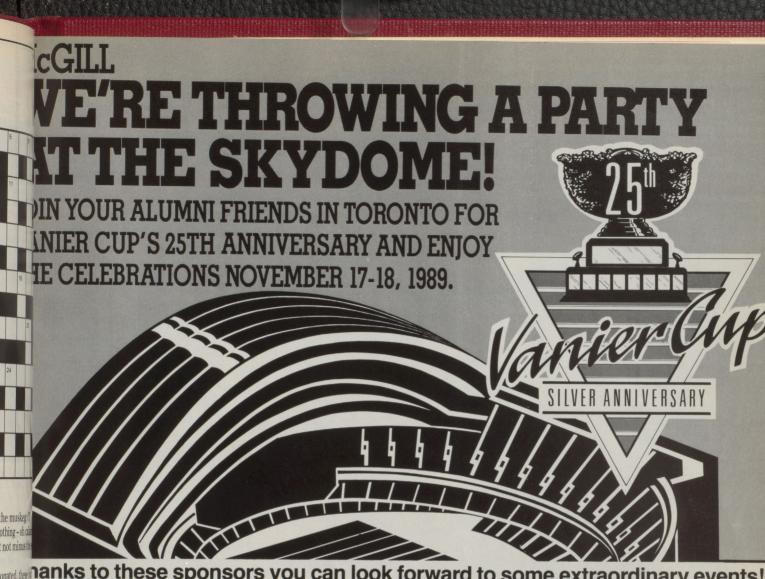
19. Brought down, or just went into hiding (4,3)

study (7)

24. Groat language (5)

McGill cryptic crossword no. 5





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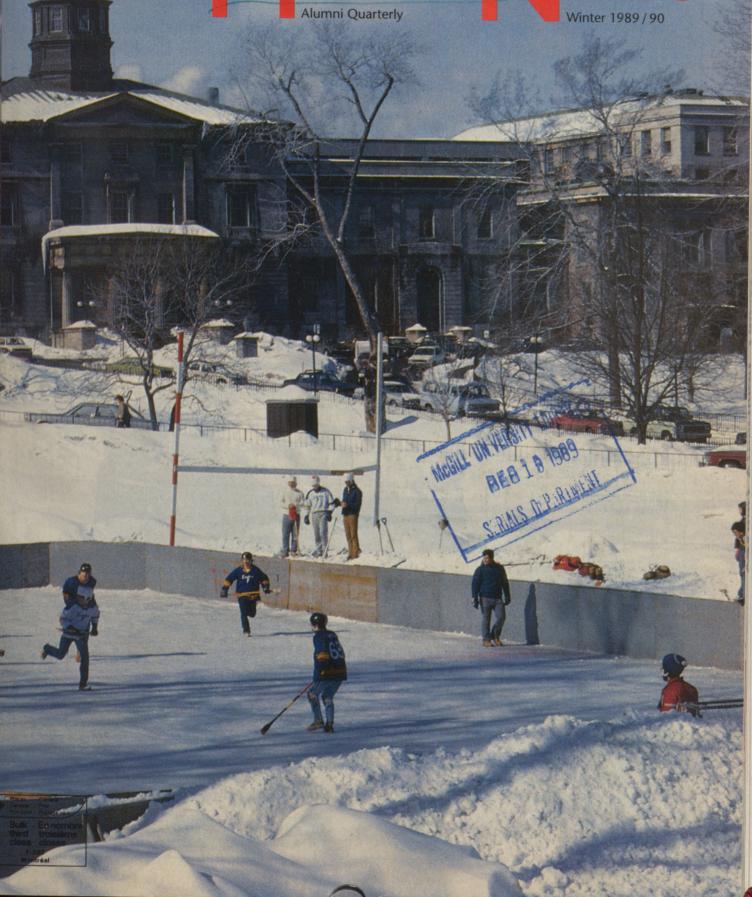
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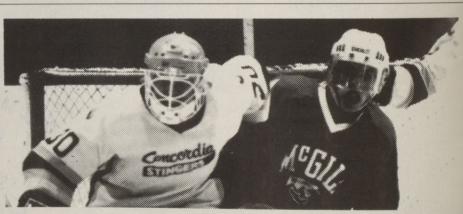
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Facing up to AIDS

9

Last June, 12,000 delegates gathered in Montreal for the fifth International AIDS Conference — an often tumultuous meeting which showed the leading role being played by McGill researchers in the battle against the pandemic.

by Heather Kirkwood

Sex, frogs and conservation

12

Sexual reproduction is wasteful compared with the asexual ways of dandelions. To find out why natural selection didn't give up on this extravagant process long ago, a McGill biologist went to the rain forest in search of tree frogs — whose blood may hold the secret.

by Bronwyn Chester

Breaking the mould

16

McGill has had its share of nonconformists. Muriel Duckworth and Kate McGarrigle, two remarkable women who graduated 40 years apart, tell how McGill changed their lives.

by Jim Boothroyd

The Neuro — medicine and science à l'avant-garde

19

Montreal's Neurological Hospital and Institute brings together scientists, doctors and teachers on the leading edge in treating diseases of the brain.

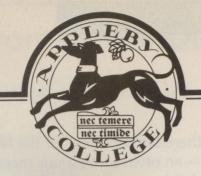
by Debbie Mercier

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Cover: A crisp winter's day on the McGill campus, caught by Montreal photographer George Zimbel.



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Dinner omission

As a graduate of R.V.C. I spent a most enjoyable week-end at Reunion'89 and would like to congratulate all those who helped to make it so.

At the same time it was unfortunate that at the Principal's dinner no reference was made to the changing role of McGill in a French environment during the last 25 years. Some specific mention of the important part that our Alma Mater has played, and continues to play, in the community would have been a welcome addition for those of us who have remained in Quebec and been involved in the evolution of the province. Perhaps this omission was particularly noticeable in view of the timing of the provincial elections which took place on the Monday after the dinner.

Margaret R.Cathcart, R.V.C.'39, MEd'73 Montreal, Quebec.

Dating games

The old illustration of McGill College Avenue, (NEWS, Fall'89, p. 19), is very interesting. However it is not, as stated in the caption, circa 1910—unless the term circa has a broader meaning than I know. The illustration actually dates from 1877 and was published in the *Canadian Illustrated News* in the December 29th issue of that year. It was reprinted on page 272 of the second volume of DeVolpi and Winkworth's "Montreal—A Pictorial Record."

Fred F. Angus BEng '59 Montreal, Quebec

Article ignores Cont. Ed.

When I read the article entitled "McGill's window on the sea" (NEWS, Summer '89) I was very disappointed indeed that no mention whatsoever was made of the Centre for Continuing Education's role in setting up the marine ecology course in the summer of '88 at the Huntsman Marine Science Centre. The director of [Continuing Education's] General Studies Department, Dr. Edward Burnett, and his staff put a lot of time and effort into preparing, promoting and assuring the success of the course of our involvement.

Professor Pamela D. Stewart Director Centre for Continuing Education McGill University

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

The Challenge of Excellence

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cGill has been making headlines recently—at least in the province of Quebec. After 10 years of speeches that meitwasum emphasized McGill's national and interdinner north national achievements, as well as its nging men special role in Quebec, Principal David L. nent during Johnston took a different tack in a hardhitting speech to the Canadian Club of hat our Alma Montreal.

Johnston outlined three major problems facing McGill: unrealistic tuition fees; an accumulated deficit that at the end of last year amounted to \$54 million; and an unfair system of provincial funding that created and now exacerbates the deficit.

s particularly Referring to a study published by the provincial Ministry of Higher Education a year ago, he used government figures to show that McGill suffers from a \$16 million annual shortfall. Because the ministry's data also indicate that the situation has existed since at least 1981-82, Johnston claimed that the accumulated deficit amounts to almost \$150 million.

Johnston said that although the government has acknowledged that four Quebec everitisma institutions of higher learning are funded a 1910-um below the average for Quebec universier meaning ties, the ministry's 1989 spring budget proactually dated vided only 50 per cent of the funding din the Commerce required to redress the problem. Accordn the Decembing to the ministry's own data, McGill con-It was report tinues to be underfunded by \$8 million wolume of the annually — the hardest hit of the four. ontreal-AM Johnston called on the government to take special measures to eliminate the accumulated deficit of all four institutions: Concordia, Bishop's, the Université de Montréal's École des hautes études commerciales, and McGill

With respect to tuition fees, he compared McGill's \$570 per annum to the Canadian average of \$1550. Johnston added: "When tuition fees in Quebec were frozen in the late 1960s, McGill fees were higher than those in other Quebec universities and, on average, they remain so. The difference between what our students pay in frozen tuition fees and what others pay at most

other Quebec universities amounts to an annual contribution of over \$1.4 million. This is a gift by McGill students to the government since we do not keep the tuition fees we collect. They are deducted from our grant."

ohnston then asked four questions related to the problems he had outlined. Two of those questions, concerning McGill's particular situation, provoked immediate reaction from politicians and

Noting that McGill was experiencing one-half to two-thirds of the total underfunding, Johnston asked: "Would this relative underfunding have continued for even one year, let alone nine years, let alone 18 years, if the situation were reversed and McGill relatively overfunded, with a number of francophone universities relatively underfunded?"

Claude Ryan, Minister of Education, responded immediately by rejecting the implications of Johnston's questions, although he did agree that francophone universities are being funded at a higher rate. Mr. Ryan admitted that McGill has fallen behind by about \$16 million per year, which constitutes 70 per cent of the relative underfunding, but he insisted that because of the different backgrounds and different stages of development of each university, it is impossible for the provincial government to follow blindly the same funding formula for all.

Johnston's other thorny question concerned the possibility that McGill might be a victim of its own success in commanding the loyalty and financial support of its friends. He explained that although McGill may be seen as rich, it has spent decades raising funds through private donations, grants and bequests to build endowments to be used for research and other specified scholarly activities. Such funding is not intended as a substitute for the income needed for basic operating costs. Because income from unrestricted endowments has been spent on managing the accumulated deficit, McGill's capital

endowments have not been allowed to grow. Meanwhile, revenue from government grants and tuition fees has declined.

Citing administrative costs of only 6.1 per cent of the operating budget, in contrast to the Quebec average of 9.7 per cent, or the Canadian average of 8.2 per cent, Johnston praised McGill's faculty, staff and students for their achievements in the face of severe financial restrictions. "Our research is demonstrably the best in the country since we rank number one in Canada in terms of external research grants per professor from the major funding agencies. We graduate the highest number of students with PhDs or master's per professor... [In the last decade] our enrolment has increased by 24 per cent and our external peer-reviewed research has tripled — thereby, of course, incurring additional hidden costs in overhead, physical plant, libraries and so on."

ore recently, McGill made the news again. This time, it was lauded for winning "the lion's share of research grants" among Quebec institutions, when the federal government announced the winners of its contest for the new "centres of excellence" network. McGill research teams will participate in nine of the 14 centres to be established across the country and McGill will serve as the administrative base for three and one-half of them (the "half" being a facility shared with industry)

Reacting to the news of these awards, Principal Johnston said that aside from being "a recognition of excellence," the awards will encourage the faculty and students. "We simply need all the signals we can possibly lay our hands on in this country to emphasize the importance of Canadian researchers functioning at the highest level of quality in the world.

During its long history, the university has earned an international reputation as a centre of excellence. Despite recent difficulties, it is encouraging to get the same recognition from some of the folks at home.

JOAN CLEATHER

ations of McGILL NEWS

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MARTLETS

Islamic studies flowering at McGill

by Andrew Morgan

Professor Issa Boullata is putting the final touches on his latest book, a survey of contemporary Arab thought, of which 10,000 hardback and 10,000 paper back copies will appear in the first edition—an impressive print-run for an academic work in what, until recently, has been a relatively obscure field.

"I think Westerners are beginning to understand the Moslem faith," Professor Boullata says. As assistant director of the McGill Institute of Islamic Studies, he has first-hand knowledge of the heightened interest in his subject. The institute, now situated in Morrice Hall, the former Presbyterian College, has grown



Professor Issa Boullata, assistant director of the McGill Institute of Islamic Studies

to be one of the largest in the Western world, with 40 full-time students and a library containing nearly 100,000 titles.

It was Wilfred Cantwell-Smith, a Canadian scholar, who founded the Institute in 1951 on the principle that Islam should be studied in the presence of Moslems. It was a radical idea at a time when Islamic literature belonged to the study of Orientalism, which Western academics discussed exclusively among themselves. As Boullata says, "Westerners were seeing in Islam what they wanted to

see, but Smith was able to see that reality was not what the West thought."

Thirty years later, Boullata acknowledges there are residual feelings of hostility between the cultures, which he attributes to such historical factors as the Crusades and Zionism. He is convinced, however, that the institute is helping to overcome the animosity born of ignorance. He points out the growing number of undergraduates taking introductory courses in Islamic history and language and the extraordinary composition of classes, which include roughly equal numbers of men and women, Moslems and non-Moslems.

Professor Boullata's background reflects the international character and distinguished work of the institute. He is a prolific author with more than 40 publications to his name, including studies of famous Islamic poets and translations from Arabic to English and vice versa. Adnan Haydar, who teaches Arabic literature at the University of Massachusetts, describes Boullata's work as seminal and praises his study of the Iraqi poet Sayyab as "one of the best books in the field."

But Boullata believes his most significant contribution has been his analysis of the recent change in form and content of contemporary Arabic poetry, reflecting the "nahda," or renaissance, of Arab literature. Classical conventions of metre and rhyme have given way to free verse and poets have dwelt increasingly on the ideas and sentiments of the individual. Boullata believes this change is the result of the recent quest within Arab society for authenticity. "It could not have taken place earlier," he maintains. "Arab society was not ready — now, it is."

Boullata was born in 1929, in Jerusalem, and grew up in a Christian Arab family in the midst of the strife of the final years of the British Mandate in Palestine. He attended high school in Jerusalem and became a teacher of Arabic language and literature.

In 1967, Boullata was teaching at St. George's School in the Old City of Jerusalem, when Israel annexed the area during the Six-Day War. Arab citizens of the Old City were obliged to become citizens of Israel, and to carry identity cards. Boullata says the Israeli occupation affected his work. "As a teacher, I was not allowed to say what I wanted.... It was the same thing for publishing," he says. He remained in Jerusalem for less than a year before moving to the United States, where, he recalls, "For the first time, I began to breathe free air." He taught at

Hartford Seminary in Connecticut until he was hired as a professor at McGill.

Boullata has never returned to the place of his birth. He intends to one day—"As soon as there is an independent Palestinan state." But, for now, he is not even certain the Israelis would grant him the visa.

He says Western commentators usually associate fundamentalism with the Arab world but the pervasive influence of fundamentalist Jewish groups is often overlooked. He agrees that any solution in the Middle East must recognize the existence of Israel, but adds that Israel must live within its borders.

Nonetheless, he is heartened by what he perceives as a new awareness within Israeli society. "Many in Israel see that the intransigence of ultra-Zionists like Shamir cannot continue if there is to be peace in the region." Furthermore, he is convinced that a resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will have immediate and beneficial repercussions throughout the region.

To illustrate his view of the situation, he uses the analogy of a rock thrown into a lake. The rock disturbs the water, causing rippling. He pauses and, then, adds, "What we see now are the ripples."

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Chamber orchestra celebrates 50

by Maureen Argon

In the world of classical music, 50 years is not a long time. But, in Montreal, it was just 50 years ago that the first regular professional performances of classical music took place. And that was about the time that Alexander Brott founded the McGill Chamber Orchestra and Montreal gained one of its richest artistic institutions.

It was a glittering musical evening in early September when a near-capacity audience filled the large hall of the Place des Arts to celebrate Brott's achievements and the 50th anniversary of the Chamber Orchestra. The "glitterati" included patron Mila Mulroney as well as the Lieutenant Governor, Gilles Lamontagne, and Quebec's Minister of Culture, Lise Bacon, but it was Brott's soloists who stole the show: flautist Jean-Pierre Rampal, harpist Marisa Robles, guitarist Alexandre Lagoya, violinists Corey Cerovsek and Franco Gulli, double-bass Gary Karr and cellist Denis Brott, the conductor's son.

The orchestra, which has performed with Yehudi Menuhin and Rostropovich,

McGill News

RTLETS



The McGill Chamber Orchestra with its founder and conductor **Alexander Brott**

is no longer formally associated with the is view of the university, but its history is entwined in ogy of a rock it. In 1929, Alexander Brott, age 14, was a disturbs the member of the Montreal Orchestra under pauses and the direction of its founder, Douglas ware the right Clarke, and in that year he won a scholarship to study at McGill's Faculty of Music.

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On graduating in 1935, Brott continued r orche his studies in violin, composition and conducting at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. When he returned to Montreal in 1939, he was disappointed by the neglect of chamber music, so he planned to orm his own ensemble, bringing to the city and its musicians the rich musical atnosphere he had experienced that the first of in New York.

He explans, "I was fortunate to study ances of classic with a number of outstanding people at Juilliard, and especially to study chamber music group performance, smaller ra and Montre ensembles and so on. When I came back here, I realized it had a tremendous influence on me. I felt we haven't got that here, so why not establish it?"

So, in 1939, the McGill String Quartet was founded, and a short time later the McGill Chamber Music Society. Five years later, these early initiatives led to the formation of the McGill Chamber Orchestra.

Today some of Montreal's finest musicians play n the Orchestra, which has grown to 16 members: five first violins, four second violins, three violas, two cellos, one double bass and a harpsichord. The ensemble draws most of its repertoire from the baroque and classical periods, with the occasional inclusion of modern and contemporary works, and the 50th Anniversary Gala included one of Brott's own compositions, a work entitled "Ritual."

Over the years the McGill Chamber Orchestra has gained an international reputation, touring in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and making numerous recordings with RCA, London and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation record labels. And each year it has commissioned a work from a Canadian composer.

The McGill Cham-

ber Orchestra would not be where it is today on the considerable talents of Alexander Brott alone. His wife of 46 years, Lotte, a cellist and founding member, looks after the day-to-day management of the Orchestra as well as arranging concerts and promotions.

This year, their son, Boris - an internationally known musician - becomes the associate conductor. Alexander will not say when he will retire but he will tell you who should succeed him. "I think Boris should take over. His early exposure has been very wonderful.'

Swimmers splash but starve for cash

by Gavin Drummond

Shafts of late-afternoon light cut the warm air of the Sir Arthur Currie poola pool full of swimmers. Swimmers with broad shoulders, narrow hips and sleek, almost elongated bodies, as if hours in the water had smoothed them down. As they plunge into the pool the cavernous interior echoes with the hollow, crashing noise of bodies hitting the water.

Five years ago, the scene of a varsity swim team in training was in danger of becoming a thing of the past. Because of lack of interest, the McGill swim team, as recently as 1972 a national champion, appeared destined for relegation to permanent club status. But no longer; thanks to a devoted coach and a dedicated group

Torrential rain and the tail-end of Hurricane Hugo could not spoil the fun at Invitation '89, as McGill's triennial Open House in September once again proved a crowd pleaser. For three days, wide-eyed schoolchildren, curious adults and inveterate McGillians wandered the campus enjoying the exhibits and special events. There was earthquake-proof concrete in Engineering, a perfume analysis display in Chemistry and a wandering goat which may have escaped from the petting zoo.

On Saturday afternoon, the founder of Toronto's City-TV and Much Music, Moses Znaimer, BA'63, debated news values with CBC television's political chief Elly Alboim, BA'68. The enfant terrible of tabloid television told Alboim that presenting news with a rock music soundtrack and focusing on "people rather than subjects" provided a more authentic slice of life than the CBC's more "formal" broadcasts. Alboim told Znaimer that City-TV was guilty of trivializing important issues and depriving viewers of "what they need to know.

That evening, as the temperature plummeted, more than 700 fans filled a tent to hear Kate and Anna McGarrigle sing about fishing, and love ("over and over") and the sun shining on the water. Their enchanting mix of French and English folk music. Gospel and rock had the crowd clapping for two or three encores before it dispersed for the warmth of waiting cars or the Metro.



A well-worn running shoe has been bronzed for posterity as a new McGill trophy. Donated by Principal David Johnston, an environmentalist who will recycle almost anything, the trophy will now be offered yearly to the faculty with the best participation in Montreal's annual Terry Fox Run. This year's event took place in September at Beaver Lake, atop Mount Royal. Shown accepting the trophy on behalf of the Faculty of Medicine, are Marie-France Demierre, MD'91, and Navin Prinja, MD'90.

A record 167 runners from the McGill community participated in the event, raising over \$1600 in pledges.

MARTLETS

Newly appointed Vice-Principal (Planning & Computer Services) François Tavenas says that resolving the provincial financing problem is his "most pressing concern," but he will spend equal time on planning and information management. He aims to further develop the cyclical review process and to encourage all faculties and departments to contribute to future admissions policy.

Announcing the appointment of Dr. Tavenas, Principal David Johnston said, "His track record demonstrates impressive intellectual rigour, imagination and vision, and personal energy." He added that during Tavenas' term as Dean of Science and Engineering at Laval University, he showed "significant leadership in areas of particular relevance to McGill: internal planning, external institutional relationships and computing."

Dr. Tavenas was born in France, where he studied engineering before moving to Canada and becoming a Canadian citizen in 1971. He has distinguished himself in the field of soil mechanics and acted as a consultant for Hydro-Québec, the Quebec Ministry of Transport and the James Bay hydro-electric energy project.

He says, "McGill is a dynamic system which has done remarkably well despite severe budgetary constraints. There is not much complacency here." Dr. Tavenas, who is married with three children, praises the leadership of David Johnston, but says he does not share the Principal's love of running. Rather, he prefers to swim, play tennis, travel or read about international politic—"anything but running."

McGill research teams have been selected by international peer review to participate in a new Canadian Network of Centres of Excellence. Funded by the federal government, the \$240 million program is intended to promote excellence in Canadian scientific research through integrating research communities in industry, universities and government.

The 14 new centres were chosen from among 158 proposals submitted from research groups across the country. McGill researchers will participate in the projects of nine of the new centres. The campus will serve as the administrative location for three centres: the Respiratory Health Network; the Institute for Telecommunications Research; and the Centre for Studies on Neural Regeneration and Functional Recovery.

Reacting to the announcement, Principal David Johnston said he was extremely proud of the work done by McGill faculty. He added that the involvement of all Quebec universities in the program was indicative of the quality of research in the province. He emphasized that in the past Canada was known for its natural resources, but that it is now learning to use its human resources.



A McGill swimmer in training — twice a day, five days a week and once on Saturday

of athletes, swimming has made a comeback — such a sudden comeback that McGill's sports administration is at a loss to keep up with the team.

Five years ago, neither the women nor the men appeared in the national rankings, but after last year's Canadian Interscholastic Athletic Union championships, they were ranked third and ninth respectively. The women were particularly successful as they broke six McGill records, won the Quebec Cup and, for the second time in the past three seasons, won the Martlet Trophy for best team at McGill. This year, both teams are hoping to finish in the top five in Canada.

"It's just starting to be fun," says Coach François Laurin. "We are getting some of the best athletes in the country to come to McGill - now we have to make sure they reach their potential." At present, three-quarters of the swimmers are recruits, mostly from Western Canada. These include Andrea Nugent, who came to McGill last January after winning a bronze medal at the Seoul Olympics in the 50m freestyle. As a top athlete, she receives \$650 a month from the Canadian government, and it is this support, coupled with her interest in languages, which led her to reject numerous American scholarship offers in favour of McGill.

Laurin has not squandered this talent. The men's captain, Chris Lambert, says his coach is above all open-minded and imaginative and the swimmers respond well to this. "Some coaches tend to get a little set in their ways," says Lambert, "but not François. He keeps up-to-date with the latest developments, especially what's happening in the Eastern Bloc

countries. He's always willing to try something new, something to break up the monotony." Either way it adds up to hard work. Both the men and the women train together — twice a day, five days a week, and once on Saturday. Each morning they meet in the weight room at 6:30; each afternoon they meet at the track for dry-land training before hitting the pool.

The muscles might be tight but the atmosphere is loose. In fact it's a bit like a family gathering. According to France Morin, a native of Montreal and a veteran of three seasons, it was never planned that way, but that was how it worked out. "We do everything together," he says. "We train, we compete, we hang out, we party — I don't think it's quite the same with any other team on campus."

This Christmas, as they have done for the past three, some of the team will even be spending their holidays together at the Mission Bay Aquatic Training Center in Boca Raton, Florida. Women's captain Alexa Bagnell, who is going for the third time, says, "It's something we really look forward to, not only because it's an amazing training facility, but because we get a chance to do nothing but swim for two weeks side-by-side with teams from all over the world. But it's not exactly a vacation; every year I come back exhausted."

It's admirable that these students choose to spend their vacation training, but even more so when you consider that they do it without any financial assistance. Of all the underfunded teams on campus, the swim team appears to have the best case for a budget increase. At McGill, varsity teams are classified by levels, and "level one" teams are given money for trips,

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meal money, and a full-time coach. Along with hockey, football, men's and women's basketball, and men's soccer, swimming is designated as a "level one" sport. This year, the Athletics Department is spending \$27,514 on swimming compared to \$65,000 on football (which includes \$20,000 from alumni donations), \$58,000 on hockey, and \$30,000 on women's basketball. The latter sports have higher overhead costs and they bring in revenue, so it may be understandable that Athletics chooses to spend more money where there is an immediate financial return.

But this may not be as fair as it seems, since \$10,000 of the \$27,514 given the swim team comes from the Quebec Federation of Swimming, which offers each Quebec university an annual subnd once on Sall sidy to pay part of the salary of the swim coach. Moreover the swim team is actually two teams — the men's and the women's - and Laurin must coach both. Last year, the teams had two coaches, but this year they failed to get financial support for the salary of the assistant coach, former Olympian Benoit Clément.

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Laurin remains willing to give the administration the benefit of the doubt: They didn't expect us to come that far that fast, so we're behind in organization." But that is not the case, according to Athletic Director Bob Dubeau. He says that budget increases are not based on team performance but, nevertheless, the swim team received the largest percenting together age increase of any team on campus about nine per cent. The problem is simple, he says. "The university is strapped for funds and so is the Province. We'd is, as they like to give them the money, but we can't."

The swim team's best hopes for escapg their ing the squeeze may lie with Richard n Bay Aqual Pound, chairman of a new fund-raising Raton, Florid organization called the Friends of McGill agnell, whose Swimming and vice-president of the International Olympic Committee. Pound, ard to, not on who swam for McGill before going on to raining represent Canada at the Rome Olympics a chance in 1960, says, "The best we can hope for weeks is some kind of plan for raising the funds over the money needed to operate the team at a subsisation; every tence level."

For the time being, the swim team is a first-rate team being financed in a second-rate fashion. But they are thriving. Says team member Robin Ruggiero, "You should see us at meets; we go crazy in the stands. We have horns, whistles, all kinds of noisemakers. It really helps to know your team is behind you when you're on the block. I bet a lot of the other swimmers wish they went to McGill."

Business network links grads of all ages

by Mark Quinn

Changing a business career or launching a new enterprise can be challenging, but also unsettling. In Montreal, at least, McGill graduates can now get the advice they need through a new service called the McGill Business Network.

Drawing on a register of over 200 senior alumni with experience and expertise ranging from accounting to utilities, the network arranges consultations for young alumni considering career changes in various business fields.

Organized by volunteers from the Faculty of Management and the McGill Society of Montreal, as a pilot project, the bilingual network has been operating since January. Only a handful of graduates have used the program but organizers are confident it will succeed, and they hope to expand it to include other cities and other McGill faculties.

"Success is measured by the quality, not the quantity, of the service provided," says Michael Conway, BCom'79, one of the founders of the network. "Not all alumni go through career changes; we don't expect to help 500 people this year."

The network is already earning kudos from its users. "It is an excellent program," says Robert Treich, BCom'85. "The people I was referred to gave me good advice that helped me know what an employer is looking for."

The organizers modelled the project on a similar business network run at Princeton University, but unlike Princeton's, McGill's is not a job placement program. Conway says: "In view of budgetary constraints, we chose to offer a career advisory service. A job placement network would require a full-time staff."

The service would never have been possible without the help of dozens of people who put in many hours of work since the concept was first introduced in 1986. Network organizers say the support of Dean Wallace Crowston, and the willingness of the faculty to fund the network, made the Management faculty a natural place to start. No one knows how much the network will cost, but Michael Kennedy, the faculty's placement officer, who is running the scheme, says, "The program is run by volunteers; we're not spending a lot of money.

McGill's new Dean of Admissions says he will work to improve co-operation between his office and academic faculties and plan admissions policies according to the future needs of the university.

Professor Abbott Conway, a respected member of the Board of Governors, says that he will not supervise the daily management, but act as "a lightning rod" for discussion. Dean Conway says Admissions officers are committed to forging closer ties with CEGEPs (junior colleges in Quebec) to encourage francophone students to come to McGill. The percentage of students with French as their first language has slipped in the last three years from a high of 26.9 per cent to 23 per cent (These figures include Continuing Education where more than one in three students are Frenchspeaking.). He encourages closer links with branches of the Graduates' Society but believes the success of McGill depends on guarding its high academic standards.

The congenial professor brings to the job are talents. He is an accomplished old-time fiddler who regularly plays for his students at Christmas, and his favourite summer pastime is ringing English church bells. His current research dwells on the political, artistic and social ethos of Britain in the years after the death of Alfred the Great (A.D. 901), a subject which, he says, casts light on the "Carolingian" character of power-sharing at McGill.



Gender Ideology and the Biology of Sex Differences are matters that ought to be considered when interpreting science, according to Dr. Ruth Hubbard, feminist and

professor of biology at Harvard University . Speaking at McGill's first Muriel V. Roscoe Annual Lecture, in October, Hubbard entertained her audience with her provocative views about women's biology and health,

and the sociology of science.

She noted that she "has tried to document the ways in which the questions and answers in science are shaped by the sex, race, and class of scientists and by the society within which they operate.

The lecture is named in honor of Dr. Roscoe, former Chairman of McGill's Botany Department and, for over twenty years, Warden of the Royal Victoria College. Cosponsored by the Alumnae Society and the university's Centre for Research and Teaching on Women, the lecture will feature speakers on topics of interest to women

PROFILE

Ruth Wisse

by Goldie Morgentaler

"Can you imagine a major university without a single course in Jewish history, or Jewish philosophy or Hebrew studies?" asks Ruth Wisse, professor of Yiddish literature at McGill. She is describing the state of the McGill curriculum when she first began to agitate for a Jewish studies program in the late 1960s. "It's an absurdity when you come to think of it, that at a university potentially so cosmopolitan and with such a large number of Jewish students, there should have been no courses on Jewish subjects in the curriculum."

Wisse, who holds the Montreal Jewish Community Chair in Jewish Studies, was instrumental, along with Professor Harry Bracken of the Philosophy department, in founding Jewish Studies, which this year marks its 20th anniversary. Born in Romania, Wisse came to Montreal as a small child. She earned her BA at McGill, then left for New York to get a master's degree in Yiddish literature at Columbia University. Obliged to return to Montreal for personal reasons, she received her doctorate from the McGill English department, which then hired her to teach English literature. But she always hoped to be able to teach Yiddish literature as part of a general introduction of Jewish Studies to the university.

To this end, she joined forces with Bracken, who had been working independently toward a similar goal. Bracken, who is not Jewish, had developed an interest in Jewish studies through his work on seventeenth and eighteenth century philosophers. He too had noticed that substantial numbers of his students could speak Yiddish or Hebrew, and he was perplexed that McGill was "throwing this cultural resource down the drain."

Bracken recalls that in the beginning there were problems. "McGill had not in the past been a very generous place for Jews." There was resistance from some members of the faculty, arguments over whether or not Jewish Studies should be a separate department or part of another faculty, and heated debates over whether or not Yiddish was a real language. In fact, Yiddish was the language of the majority of Central and East European Jews until the Second World War. It is different from Hebrew, which in the diaspora was solely the language of religious study.



After two years of intense lobbying, they got the approval of the administration and the faculty, and the first Jewish Studies appointments were made in 1968 under the auspices of the English and Philosophy departments.

Jewish Studies has since expanded into an independent program housed in its own building on Peel Street. With a teaching staff of seven full-time professors, an average enrolment of 400 students a year and courses on Biblical and Talmudic writing, Jewish philosophy and history, as well as Hebrew and Yiddish language and literature, the Jewish Studies program at McGill is one of the largest of its type in North America. Similar programs at other universities are often part of another department.

Wisse's presence on the faculty has meant that McGill has become one of the major venues for the study of Yiddish and Yiddish literature in America. Her abilities have won her the recognition of her peers. In 1986 she won the H. Noel Fieldhouse Award for Distinguished Teaching. "She is an absolutely spectacular lecturer," says Bracken, "who can get you inside a piece of literature in a way in which very few teachers can."

She is also a scholar of international renown, who has written extensively on Yiddish literature and is the author of several books, including "The Shlemiel as Modern Hero" and "A Little Love in Big Manhattan." Her articles have appeared in both scholarly and non-academic journals and she is a frequent lecturer on Jewish subjects. She has won countless awards and distinctions, including one, most recently, from the American journal *Moment* for bringing Yiddish studies into the mainstream of Western literary scholarship and criticism.

Yet her original intention after completing her BA had been to specialize in English literature. A meeting with the Yiddish poet Abraham Sutzkever changed her mind. On hearing of her plans for advanced study in English, Sutzkever asked why she did not consider specializing in Yiddish literature. She still retains an unpleasant memory of her dismissive answer to him.

"That moment always remained with me as a kind of unwitting testamony to my own disrespectful attitude towards my own tradition. I knew there was a very rich Yiddish literature. It wasn't as if I thought that Yiddish was a bereft tradition. But because I had never seen any aspect of Jewish culture reflected at the university, I didn't have the imagination to see that it might be."

She is dismayed to have encountered this same dismissive attitude toward their own culture among many Jews and believes that it reflects the uneasy selfperception of a minority existing within a distinctly different and dominant culture.

Nevertheless, she is optimistic about the future of Yiddish studies at McGill Montreal offers the advantage for students of Yiddish of an active Yiddish speaking community in the city. In addition, anyone working on the Jewish component in Canadian history has to have a working knowledge of Yiddish since many of the documents are in that language. "It is a fascinating culture," says Wisse, "which intersects with a great many other cultures at very important points."

A number of years ago, she became senior editor of the Library of Yiddish Classics. She is currently at work on the introduction to the second book of the series, which is devoted to the work of the Yiddish classical author I. L. Peretz. She has written a separate critical volume on Peretz which will be appearing within the year.

In addition to her scholarly work, Wisse has written extensively on politics. She writes a monthly column on current affairs for The Montreal Gazette and is a frequent contributor to the American journal Commentary. But she considers her academic and political interests to be separate spheres, noting that she does not write her column in The Gazette as a specialist in Yiddish literature, but rather as an ordinary citizen. Nor does she think that academics in general are any more qualified to comment on the world around them than any other citizen. "In a democracy, you have to educate yourself as a voter outside your area of expertise. If you don't speak out, someone else will speak for you."

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Facing up to AIDS:



McGill spearheads research into the epidemic

by Heather Kirkwood

tersects with a gr ast June, Montreal played host to one of the most tumulyears ago, sk tuous and eventful meetings in recent history. The fifth the Lina International AIDS Conference attracted 12,000 delegates and currenty and 1300 journalists from industrialized and developing nations and the second it broke new ground by focusing equally on the biomedical and levoled bible social aspects of one of the world's most pressing health hazards. author The conference produced no dramatic scientific breakthroughs, but there were encouraging results in several areas, such as the be appeared development of a vaccine to prevent people getting AIDS, and it revealed the leading role played by McGill researchers in ner scholaring addressing the problem of AIDS.

ensively on poli Most scientists believe AIDS, an acronym for acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which attacks the body's immune system. HIV is carried in the blood and body fluids of infected people. It is spread through sexual intercourse, contaminated political hypodermic needles, transfusion of infected blood or from mother to infant during pregnancy.

in in The Ga The disease has reached pandemic proportions. Originally confined mainly to homosexuals and intravenous drug users, HIV/AIDS now afflicts all population groups. The World Health Organization expects over 1.1 million AIDS cases by the end of 1991, and one European study reports that, worldwide, probably one new person is infected with the HIV virus every minute. In Canada, as of November, 3125 AIDS cases had been recorded, with nearly 2000 deaths to date.

Like cancer, AIDS is a complex disease, so it is doubtful that

investigators will ever discover one simple cure. People with AIDS may develop many different symptoms, so they could end up in any one of a number of hospital departments.

"AIDS permeates the whole health-care system," says Royal Victoria Hospital immunologist, Dr. Norbert Gilmore. A McGill representative and leading Canadian authority on HIV/AIDS, Gilmore headed Health and Welfare Canada's National Advisory Committee on AIDS until last February. He says McGill has been heavily involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS since the early 1980s and the university has attracted more money for its HIV/AIDS scientists than any other Canadian institution. "We're working in all areas - fundamental research, clinical care, epidemiology, immunology, pediatrics, dentistry and social issues," Gilmore says

Gilmore and other McGill representatives - Drs. Margaret Duckett, Steven Grover, Margaret Somerville, Chris Tsoukas, and Mark Wainberg - had much to do with the success of the Montreal conference, which was sponsored by the Canadian Government and the World Health Organization in association with the International AIDS Society. The McGill team helped organize the event, as well as contributing papers and chairing discussions.

One group of McGill researchers, led by the epidemiologist Steven Grover, received considerable media attention for its study predicting that Canadian taxpayers could have saved \$1.7-\$13.7 million in hospital costs during the next decade if health authorities had screened potential immigrants to Canada

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for HIV infection in 1988. They argued that the long-term cost of screening would be significantly less than not screening, because the expense of caring for immigrants who develop HIV/AIDS would be greatly decreased.

Many submissions to the conference dwelt on the failure of education campaigns in dispelling irrational fears about people



Doctors Chris Tsoukas and Julian Falutz with research assistant, Gretty Deutsch, at the Montreal General Hospital

with HIV/AIDS. Many people shun infected individuals; HIV-positive individuals frequently face discrimination at work and, worse still, alienation from family and friends. The situation has become so acute that the Conference allotted almost half its timetable to the "social challenge" of AIDS.

McGill's interdisciplinary Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, which deals with medical concerns, has gained prominence in the study of the ethical, legal and social issues raised by AIDS. The Centre submitted 17 abstracts to the Conference and had all

17 accepted — an amazing record considering that organizers received 5500 presentation summaries from around the globe.

One of the abstracts dealt with confidentiality. In theory, physicians and governments are entitled to collect medical information but they may not divulge that information without the individual's consent, except in extenuating circumstances. This rule, however, is seldom strictly enforced in the medical system because doctors, nurses and hospital staff often discuss patients in order to provide better care.

To protect people with HIV/AIDS from damaging breaches of confidentiality, McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law researchers, led by Professor

Patrick Glenn, proposed a new idea at the Conference. They suggested that, instead of treating all medical information equally as is done now, it should be classified on a graduated sensitivity scale. According to the proposal, people for whom confidentiality is often critical would be placed at the top level, with information provided strictly on a "need to know" basis.

As well, the McGill Centre has helped Communications Canada design an innovative, confidential medical information system that was unveiled at the Conference. Sexual Education and Counselling by Sound (SECSI) allows people to assess their risk of contracting AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases by calling a special telephone number linked to a computer.

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Centre staff are attacking the ethical, legal and social problems of HIV/AIDS from all angles. Director Margaret Somerville's own work ranges from public speaking and supervising research to counselling individuals who have learned they have AIDS, and advising government leaders, such as French President Mitterrand, on HIV/AIDS issues.

The demand for this sort of expertise is such that the Centre can't keep up with requests for conference speakers, refusing four of every five received. "There must have been an incredible need for this type of place," Somerville says. "And I think it's important that we're university-based, with McGill's tradition and authority behind us. People in trouble are reassured when they feel that an institution they perceive as important cares about them. Also, we're seen as politically neutral, so all groups come to us."

The new emphasis on social issues raised by HIV/AIDS attracted activists as well as researchers to the Montreal conference. Demonstrators like U.S. prostitute Carol Leigh, the "Scarlet Harlot," frequently disrupted sessions, protesting everything from the lack of AIDS funding to the use of placebos in clinical trials of new drugs. Several leading medical researchers criticized the "circus-like" atmosphere of the Montreal conference and threatened to boycott future gatherings unless biomedical and social concerns were covered separately. But most Conference participants preferred the new integrated format.

"It would be a tragedy if we moved backward instead of forward," Somerville says. "Science can't be conducted in a vacuum. Scientists must be acutely aware of the importance of ethical, legal and social issues to their own work. However, on the other side, people must realize that, while they may have an essential perspective, it must not be presented in such a way



AIDS researchers: (seated) Andrew Orkin, Margaret Somerville and Anne Duffie; (standing) Mark Wainberg, Norbert Gilmore and Chris Tsoukas

that it would inhibit scientific progress."

Certainly scientists at McGill seem to thrive on the interdisciplinary approach of the university. Chris Tsoukas, director of Montreal General Hospital's HIV/AIDS Research Clinic, says: "Almost all the HIV/AIDS research in Canada is centred around McGill."

helped Com ential metro. To date, every Canadian nference & HIV/AIDS clinical trial llows people has been conducted by either Tsoukas or Gilmore, linked to a com while Jewish General ethical, legal Hospital retrovirologist ngles, Director Mark Wainberg is considpublic speakered the leading basic viduals who scientist in the country. ernment | McGill epidemiologists /ADS issue Robert Remis and Cathetise is such that rine Hankins are very ence speaker active in the field of public ave been an immeducation, and immunol-3. "Andling" ogist Julian Falutz, who ills tradition works with Tsoukas at the ured when the Research Clinic, is Canant cares about da's only expert on the groups come in nutritional aspects of ised by HTV/ATIDS.

McGill's teaching hospith, the Sand tals have been hit hardest rything from the by the HIV/AIDS explotrials of new min sion. Since 1985, the nume "circustle" ber of HIV/AIDS cases to boyout the has doubled every year, with no end in sight. Tsoukas and Falutz see between 50 and 100 pacan't be condi Montreal General's Clinic.

Tsoukas says the Clinic has evaluated over 1000 people since it opened in 1982.

At the momen

At the moment, McGill's work on HIV/AIDS is being conducted presented as at many different facilities. The University, however, is setting up

an HIV/AIDS Centre that will be based at the Montreal Chest Hospital. "We need a home base," Gilmore insists. "We co-operate extensively, but the Centre will provide a focus for both research and patient care."

The Centre's primary goal will be giving people with HIV/AIDS the best possible care without hospitalizing them. Gilmore says that, in the last two years, Royal Victoria Hospital staff have managed to cut the average stay of people with AIDS by 30 per cent. He adds, "We hope to use this experience at the Centre because nobody wants to be in the hospital if given a choice; people are much happier, and more comfortable, at home."

McGill HIV/AIDS programs are financed in a variety of ways. Clini-



tients every week at the Some criticized the "circus like" atmosphere of the Montreal conference but most participants preferred the new integrated format

cians' salaries are paid by Medicare, and some staff members hold faculty appointments, but most funding comes from individual research grants. Most recently, the Canadian Foundation for AIDS Research awarded \$24,500 to two McGill researchers. Dr. Anne Duffie, of McGill's Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, received \$14,500 for a joint study with York University on improving palliative care for AIDS patients, and Royal Victoria Hospital hematologist Dr. Pierre Laneuville got \$10,000 for his work into HIV's structure and function.

And the Canadian government is slowly committing more resources to the problem. Gilmore, who resigned from Health

and Welfare Canada's National Advisory Committee on AIDS last February owing to "technical issues and a breakdown of communications with some government members,' still believes the experience was worthwhile. "I think my comments then had an impact," he explains. "The government is doing something about AIDS now. They're going to produce a National AIDS Plan."



A button worn by many AIDS activists at the Montreal conference

AIDS is a devastating disease. But doctors are confident it will eventually be beaten. "Overcoming AIDS will probably involve a long journey of small steps," Gilmore says. "We must focus on prevention, care and protection of those infected. HIV/AIDS is steadily mounting, but eventually we'll gain control.'

"I have this vision," he says. "I want to take AIDS back into society, like any other disease. It will take a lot of time, education and effort, but, most of all, we've got to eliminate the stigma of AIDS.'



I like the look of frogs, and their outlook, and especially the way they get together in wet places on warm nights and sing about sex —Archie Carr in "The Windward Road"

SEX, FROGS AND CONSERVATION

by Bronwyn Chester

ark Chandler had just finished supper and was preparing for his "night patrol." It was 8 o'clock and the late November sky was already black. As he and Apolinario, his Peruvian guide, set off, they heard a dull, low roar. "It was like the sound of a distant rock concert or car rally. We knew it was far away

and we knew it was loud," said Chandler, a 25-year-old MSc student. "My heart started to race."

Using only the light of headlamps, they followed the roar, pushing through the tangled brush and breaking off branches to mark the route back to camp. When they reached the pond, one kilometre away, the noise of the frogs was so deafening that they had to shout to be heard, although they were standing together.

"It was the most amazing thing," said Chandler a year later, sitting in a quiet office in the Stewart Biology Building. "All your senses were assaulted. There were frogs everywhere — in the water, on the ground, in trees; some mating, some calling, and some just

gathering energy for the next call."

Quickly, using their bare hands, Chandler and Apolinario began catching the lone male frogs, easily distinguished from the females by their smaller size and "Louis Armstrong" cheeks. By 2 a.m., Chandler and his guide had filled six plastic bags with 100 squirming frogs of ten species. "They were easy

to catch," says the lanky Chandler. "It was their big night so they took their chances."

It was also Chandler's big night. For a month he had waited for the rains to deliver the frogs so that he could start work. For his Master's degree in biology, Chandler is studying the chro-

mosomal activity of male frogs during meiosis in relation to the number of parasites they carry. Meiosis for those who don't recall their high school biology, is a process whereby the X-shaped chromosomes in the egg- and sperm-producing cells duplicate, then exchange some of their genetic material (DNA), in a procedure called crossing over, and separate. The offspring end up with the same number of chromosomes as the parent cell.

But, what could this process, normal to all sexually reproducing organisms, such as frogs, grasshoppers

and humans, have to do with parasites? Graham Bell, professor of biology and Chandler's thesis supervisor, says, "It's an odd thing to do — look at chromosomes and parasites — but if we discover a correlation between crossing over and the number of species of parasites that would be big news."

Big news in understanding the evolution of sexual reproduction. "It was only pointed out 15 years ago how sex is a



Mark Chandler outside his hut at Cuzco Amazonico, Peru. Above: *Hyla Leucophyllata*

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complicated and wasteful process in which half of highly successful genetic material is thrown away," says Bell. "By evolutionary theory we should have been asexual.'

Asexual creatures, like the dandelion, have only to duplicate their chromosomes exactly and in the same number, when

they reproduce. The mother and her daughters have the same genetic composition and each can reproduce independently.

But rain forest frogs are lusty and wasteful with their chromosomes. Most require an aquatic habitat in which to lay their eggs and have them fertilized. The male frogs exalt the rains with an oratorio of chirps, peeps, grunts, or trills — each species having its own call. This is the high point of their year. Anxious for the equally expectant females to seek them to fertilize their eggs, the males come down from their tree tops and sing out their location, size and species at some

side of a rain-filled ditch or pond. (Most frogs prefer temporary wet sites because there are few tadpole predators, such as fish and insects.)

For the frog collector, this annual rite of spring (in the southern hemisphere) means easy location and catching of frogs. Before the rains, Chandler was averaging only five frogs per day; afterward, he averaged 20. But what was of most interest to Chandler, as a biologist, was the state of the male frogs' chromosomes during rainy season, the annual mating season.

Bell and other evolutionary biologists suspect that sexual reproduction has been selected in the majority of was their wa animal species because it protects against diseases and parasites that are a month held forever adapting in order to attack

host organisms. "Sexual reproduction may be an adaptation to disease," says Bell. "The organism breaks up its ancestors" tivity of an adaptations in order to deal with new and improved diseases.

sin relation This way the disease never knows the genetics of its opponent."

Until Chandler came along, however, the theory had never been tested. As far as Bell knows, Chandler's work on frogs is the first to have looked for empirical evidence of the theory. Back at McGill since last April, Chandler is examining under microscope some 800 frogs to see if those with more parasites show more parasites asites show more crossing over activity in their characterists. ity in their chromosomes than frogs with fewer parasites. Last summer, he looked for the same relationship in three species of Quebec grasshoppers.

Regardless of the outcome of his research, Chandler the naturalist considers his time in the rain research in the most biologically rich parts of the world counts as much as the results. At least as much as the results. At least one-half of the world's plant and greatest reservoir of genetic diversity. animal species live in the rain forest, making it the single

Chandler revelled in the abundance of wildlife. On his night walks, anteaters, armadillos and monkeys would freeze in the light of his headlamp. Walking through the swamp, he became familiar with the glowing eyes of spiders, frogs and small crocodiles, but only the ants scared Chandler. Even boots

weren't protection against the biting hordes which travel in armies, overcoming all obstacles.

Nevertheless, Chandler was most impressed by the frogs. He describes Dendrobates — the genus which provides the lethal ingredient in poison darts is the most colourful, but it is reproduction which grabs him most.

"There's an amazing diversity of reproductive behavior," he says. "Leptodactylus, for instance, deposits her eggs before the rains come in a burrow dug by the male and lined with mucus from his skin. The tadpoles hatch into the mucus and by the time the rains come, they have a headstart on other tadpoles.

"Eleutherodactylus, on the other hand, doesn't go through the tadpole stage at all. The female simply deposits her eggs in a moist place and a month later, little frogs emerge."

Then there are the "satellite males." These are males who don't call, perhaps because their voices aren't yet developed enough to attract a female, so they sit beside a calling frog until a female arrives. Chandler says, "Luckor a wrestle - determines who the happy father will be."

Chandler's experience in the rain forest has strengthened his will to help in conserving it. He was first drawn to Peru because of the possibilities of working in conservation. In 1987, after graduating in wildlife biology from the University of Guelph, Chandler worked on a project studying the populations of sea turtles who die as unwanted obstruc-

Hyla Parviceps, one of many small tree frogs

Ololygon Garbei

tions in fishermen's nets, a project of the Lima-based organization, ECCO (Ecology and Conservation).

Through ECCO, he learned of Cuzco Amazonico, in the

southeast of the country, and visited the 10,000 hectare reserve on the Madre de Dios River, (a tributary of the Amazon), to help set up a naturalist's program. Cuzco was privately founded 10 years ago to stimulate economic development in the area through tourism. Local guides show the reserve to the tourists - mainly French and Italian during their two-day visit. There are other rain forest reserves which cater to other groups.

The guides, says Chandler, many of them Indian, of Inca descent, are very knowledgeable about their rain forest, its animals and the many uses of its

flora. While giving a tour, for instance, they will cut into the bark of a particular tree to show how the tree's diarrhea-curing syrup is extracted. They will also point out the tree whose roots are used to weave clothing.

"But they won't know, for instance, the number of species of birds of the region," says Chandler, who was the reserve's first



Osteocephalus Taurinus, a large tree frog

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Graham Bel

visor, says,



Hyla Leucophyllata, which appears in different colours

Hyla Granosa



naturalist. "The local and international biological value of the forest and its precariousness is less well understood," he says.

The owner of Cuzco was very supportive of the naturalist's program and provided Chandler's room and board during his 1988-89 stay so that he could continue to oversee the program while doing his research. That involved English-to-Spanish translation of information, teaching the methods of taking inventory of the forest's flora and fauna, and making recommendations for management of the rain forest.

But change happens slowly. For centuries, the rain forest had always been there, supplying its people with ample food, shelter, medicine, clothing and fuel. There was no need to "manage" what had been and always would be there. Chandler finds it hard to change that attitude. Last year, on his third visit to the reserve, he felt for the first time a glimmer of hope that a few of his recommendations might be acted upon.

"Two weeks before I was leaving one of the guides told me that the lodge was going to begin two garbage dumps, one for organic waste, which would be composted, and one for inorganic matter that would be carried off by boat to the nearest village," says Chandler. Until then all garbage had stayed on the ground wherever it fell.

Nonetheless, Chandler credits Peru for the effort it has made to conserve part of the rain forest. "This is a country with incredible health and political problems, yet they're doing things for the environment." While Chandler was there, the government agreed not to put a tunnel through the mountains in Huascaran Park, which would have disturbed the area's ecology.

While he believes that foreigners can help, he cautions, "There are a lot of people interested in helping save the rain forest but you have to put in time. The local biologists are wary of gringos who come, do their research and leave, never to be heard of again. They don't like biological tourists."

No biological tourist himself, Chandler sends copies of all his results and reports to ECCO and Cuzco Amazonico, and corresponds regularly with an ECCO biologist.

At Cuzco he tried to involve local guides and biologists in his work as much as possible. One Peruvian biologist assisted him with the dissections "so she got some practical experience." His favorite co-worker was a nine-year-old neighbour who would help Chandler catch frogs on his morning walk. "His eyes were a metre lower than mine so he could catch more frogs than I could."

But as much as Chandler loves Peru — both its natural and human culture — he believes he is limited in what he can do. "I'm a foreigner and I always will be. Peruvians are in the best position to save their forest. But what they need is money to document their natural history, teach their children the ecology of the forest, and establish ecotourist lodges for their own people and for foreigners. The influential Peruvians and foreigners can do a lot to save at least part of the forest. And using the forest for tourism is a way for a poor country like Peru to earn hard currency while not losing its rain forest."

Photos by Mark Chandler

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Phyllomedusa Palliata

Hyla Koechlini, named after José Koechlin, the conservationist who owned the lodge where Chandler lived





Dendrobates Pictus, which produces the lethal ingredient for poison darts

Ololygon Epacrorhina



like biological Ecology: McGill goes d reports to T on location

Neither frogs nor tropical biology is new to McGill. Since 1955, McGill has operated the Belairs Tropical Research Institute in Barbados, where there has been considerable concern about the coral reef surrounding the island. Like the rain forest, the coral reefs are an integral part of the ecology of many organisms. As the reefs deteriorate because of pollution, many organisms lose their home, their source of food, or their breeding grounds, and the reefs become less effective in protecting the beaches from erosion. This is a particularly serious problem in the West Indies, where tourism is the backbone of many economies.

Biology professor John Lewis was Belairs' first director. "I built the place and stayed there for 16 years," he says, and points out that Belairs has contributed to natural conservation in Barbados by being able to prove that pollution has had specific effects. "You have to be able to show the impact before you get any action."

Now directed by a Barbadian, Dr. Wayne Hunte, the institute is frequently called upon to advise the government of Barbados on matters such as fisheries, beach maintenance and water treatment. When the country was building its sewage system, it was the institute that advised where the outlets should be located.

"I think Belairs is doing a lot," says Professor Emeritus of

Biology Joan Marsden. "It's one of the few labs in the Caribbean where we do wet field research. Divers actually study the reef. We act as a centre of expertise on the island. Now we've been employed to do the same in Grenada."

Every second year, about 12 undergraduate students take a course in Applied Tropical Ecology, taught by Associate Professor Donald Kramer, at Belairs. According to Lewis, it's an extremely popular course. About six other Canadian universities use the institute and Belairs also attracts international students. A group from Germany are expected in December.

McGill has had biology students studying in other areas as well. PhD candidates Lauren Chapman and her husband, Colin Chapman, have studied fish and monkeys respectively in the rain forest of Costa Rica. Kramer, whose specialty is tropical fish, says that McGill's department of biology has long been concerned about the future of the rain forest. "There was a great deal of concern in the '70s, long before everyone else got on the band-wagon."

Assistant Professor David Green, McGill's "frogman" since 1986, was recently in New Zealand, where he discovered that a species of Leiopelma has a female-specific chromosome that exists on its own, not in a pair as all other chromosomes do. The absence of the chromosome makes a male, male. Green, who is curator of herpetology (amphibians) at the Redpath Museum is now studying the chromosome to find the DNA on it which is female-specific.

Breaking the mould:

two women and how McGill made them different

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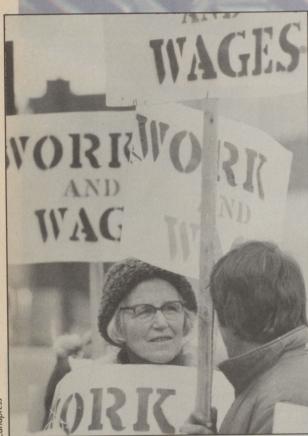
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Muriel Duckworth demonstrating in Halifax, 1978



Kate McGarrigle performing at McGill, September 1989

by Jim Boothroyd

niversities can be fertile ground for nonconformists and McGill has had its share of people who have challenged the status quo. Muriel Duckworth, BA'29, and Kate McGarrigle, BSc'69, are two remarkable women whose experiences at McGill shed some light on the way the university shapes people who choose to be different.

Muriel (Ball) Duckworth's entry in the 1929 McGill annual gives no hint of a political firebrand in the making. The woman who became a founder and president of the Voice of Women (VOW) and one of Canada's leading peace activists is described as "a good sport" whose pet aversion was smoke and favourite pastime "eating at Cordner's."

This is the woman who worked with poor immigrant teenage girls in Manhattan's Hell's Kitchen a year after graduating and became a pacifist prior to World War II. She raised three children while campaigning for the Home and School (PTA) Movement and promoting adult education, but it was the VOW which most captured her imagination. The organization sprang up at the

height of the Cold War and Duckworth helped found the first Nova Scotia branch, which, within weeks, successfully contested the dumping of nuclear waste off the coast of Yarmouth.

In 1967, she was elected national president and, during her term, "The Voices" gained prominence speaking out against the Vietnam War and Canada's involvement in the manufacture of chemical weapons. In 1982, she chaired a delegation of Canadians presenting a peace petition of 125,000 signatures to Ambassador Gérard Pelletier at the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. She holds honorary Doctorates from eight universities and is a member of the Order of Canada.

Kate McGarrigle, who graduated 40 years after Duckworth, took a job as a systems analyst on leaving McGill but quit after a few weeks to become a musician. She and her sister, Anna, a graduate of the École de Beaux Arts de Montréal, had not previously written their own songs, but it took just a year "hanging around night clubs" in New York before they had a contract. Maria Muldaur recorded Kate McGarrigle's "The Work Song"

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and Linda Rondstadt did Anna's "Heart Like a Wheel" and both received such good reviews that, soon after, the McGarrigles signed a contract with Warner Brothers.

Since 1976, McGarrigle and her sister have recorded five albums in French and English that draw on such different traditions as Renaissance Chansons and Stephen Foster ballads, gospel and Cajun music, French Canadian folk songs and blues and rock-and-roll. They have toured the world, been on television specials in the U.S. and Canada, and been the subject of a National Film Board production. Both McGarrigle and her sister have children, so they have taken time out for family life; nevertheless, their last album, "Love Over and Over" (1982), was hailed as a "triumphant return" by the New York Times and the Village Voice chose "Dancer with Bruised Knees" as one of the 100 best albums of the 1970s. McGarrigle is now recording a new album and working on the score for a Broadway musical.

Duckworth makes no effort to hide her indignation about injustice, but she is above all a warm woman with a lively mind and as she talks she is liable to grab your arm to make a point or ask you what you think. She listens carefully and couches her replies in a self-deprecating way: beginning with something like "It always seemed to me ... " or erupting with laughter over something she has said.

She says her McGill years were "an intense time of growing up." Duckworth was raised in the Eastern Townships. Her mother, a devout Methodist, ran a guest house and campaigned for the Women's Christian Temperance Union. When Muriel was nine, her father gave up farming to be a grocer.

She did well in school and was encouraged by an aunt and uncle to go to university. At McGill, she majored in French and English literature with a smattering of political science, economics and history. During her last year, she carried a full course load as well as doing a teaching diploma, at Montreal

Duckworth did well in her courses, but an abiding feeling of inadequacy haunted her throughout her university career. "I felt inadequate when I was compared to people who were articulate, and the feeling came from inside me; it didn't come from others," she says. This is the woman who, during lunch with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, forced him to admit that cruise

missile tests over Canada had nothing to do with the country's obligation to NATO, but rather were being done at the request of the United States.

The focus of her McGill life was the Student Christian Movement (SCM) where she attended Bible study groups and discussions that shook her traditional view of the world. "I went to university believing every word in the Bible but, in SCM study sessions, we were encouraged to examine non-Biblical records of the Gospel and the life of Christ and to think through the teachings of Christ and what it meant

to us personally." She said it was at times "agonizing," because she had never questioned anything before.

The SCM was a most formative experience because it encouraged individuals to think for themselves," Duckworth says. "This built up my confidence and caused me to change my views on a lot of the things that I had been raised to believe were unchangeable. And it had a lot to do with my becoming a Quaker, in 1975, because I was attracted to their faith in each person's inner light.'

The SCM was a window on the world. Duckworth recalls that many Jewish students attended its open discussions at a time when anti-semitism permeated campus life. She became involved in European Student Relief, which raised money for poor students and, at football games, sold red and white wool "golly-

wog" pins that she had knit-

ted for the cause. As well,

she was active in the McGill

Womens' Student Society

and fought an unsuccessful

campaign to oppose the for-

mation of sororities, which

she believed would divide

But Duckworth says, "I

don't want to credit myself

with too much insight at

McGill. It took me a long

time to grow up after uni-

versity and I guess I am

still doing it." She seldom

spoke out publicly at McGill,

though she remembers

feeling incensed about

certain issues - an anti-

semitic article in The Daily

and an attack by fascists on

a public housing complex

in Austria She vows it was

women on campus.



treal, 1946

Muriel Duckworth with two of her children, Eleanor and John, in Mon-

not until she protested at a crowded meeting in Halifax in 1975 that she overcame her

fear of public speaking. Duckworth left university with strong convictions and a sceptical view of conventional wisdom. She and her husband Jack - whom she married a week after graduating - were pacifists during the Second World War. Duckworth admits to having harboured doubts: "I was not entirely clear about fighting the war — I was just 30 and I hadn't thought it through before that." Nevertheless, the Duckworths saved their glass, newspapers and aluminum foil, but refused to do war work or

'knit socks for soldiers."

Few people show such courage of conviction while making room for self-doubt. She says, characteristically, "I feel more sure now than ever that violence is not the way. Everything happening now seems to confirm that. To this day, she pays part of her taxes to a peace education charity, Conscience Canada, rather than contribute to the defence budget, which she calls "the taxes of war."

The sitting room of Kate McGarrigle's apartment in Westmount is dominated

by a grand piano with books spilling off the stool onto the floor. Nineteenth century English cartoons hang on the walls and you are liable to spot a carpet-covered electric guitar leaning in a corner. In what might be a dining room, a word processor takes up most of the table and there is a Wolf Cub's cap hanging on the back of a chair.

McGarrigle says McGill allowed her to escape the cloistered world of her Catholic schooling and to mix with bright people during a time of upheaval in her life. She grew up in St-Sauveur



Peter Weldon, who now teaches physiology at McGill, playing guitar with Kate McGarrigle when they were part of the Mountain City Four, 1963

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des-Monts, in the Laurentians, the daughter of an Irish-Canadian father and a half-French Canadian mother. McGarrigle recalls, "We were probably the only English Canadian Catholic family in St-Sauveur, so at school we were considered Protes-

tants but the guy across the street used to call my father 'maudit juif'."

At 15, her family moved to Montreal, where she and her sister fell in with members of the McGill Folk Society. At the time, McGarrigle was in her last year at the Catholic high school in the Town of Mount Royal. She says the school was divided in four, with Anglophone girls and boys in separate rooms upstairs and Francophone girls and boys separated downstairs.

She responded to the divided and censorious

atmosphere by staying at home some days to listen to music and practise playing the guitar, and her mother used to have to tell her not to have a low opinion of herself because she had little in common with her classmates - a feeling that persisted into her McGill years. Nevertheless, McGarrigle reckons it was this sense of not belonging which pushed her into taking up music.

At high school, she had little respect for her teachers: "a particularly stupid order of nuns who, for instance, thought Julius Caesar's 'Et tu, Brute' was French." Her teachers hoped she would go to Marianopolis, a Catholic girls' college, but Kate had her mind set on going to McGill, which was viewed as Protestant.

And she didn't regret the move. "My first day at McGill, I had

Africans in my classes with facial scars from tribal markings - this was so exotic. I think I was overwhelmed by seeing people who came from all these other tribes," she says.

At school she had done well in mathematics; so, with her father's encouragement, McGarrigle signed up for engineering. She says, "I didn't really want to be an engineer because engineers at McGill were into piano bashing and the Plumbers Pot there were few cultural benefits."

McGarrigle was an outsider in Engineering. When, as a joke, the male students banded together to elect as their representatives the six



Muriel Duckworth marching for peace, New York, 1982

lone women students, McGarrigle was the only one not to be elected. "They just thought I was odd," she says, "because I dressed like a beatnik in jeans, rubber boots and big sweaters. and grew my hair long - I was way off the mark."

But, outside class, she found like-minded people. "Anna used to come over with her friends to visit me in mechanical drawing class so, when six of them came in with huge hats with feathers and bobbles and decorations dangling off them, I would quit class early and hang out with them and drink coffee somewhere."

She went on all the marches and had friends in the Young Communist League and Students for a Democratic Society. "They were the people who interested me, although I wasn't politically motivated," she says.

According to McGarrigle, she was not politically involved be-

cause as a child she crossed too many boundaries: being Anglophone and Catholic in a French community. Nowadays, she continues to think for herself; she fears the demands of feminism may undermine the family and she believes the oil shortages and inflation of the 1970s were a ploy used by the Nixon administration to quell student unrest in American universities.

McGarrigle did two years of engineering before changing to sciences. It was the year her father died. It was a difficult time because she was carrying six courses, including organic chemistry and quantum mechanics, and her mother had to move back to St-Sauveur to look after the family house. But McGarrigle reckons she would not have left Engineering or have taken up music seriously if her father had survived.

"He had that kind of lace-curtain Irish propriety in which it was unheard of to go on stage, especially as singers.

She says, "My mother always asks why I wasted my money going to McGill, but it was a broadening experience. It gave me the confidence to thumb my nose at people and write songs regardless of what they might think .'

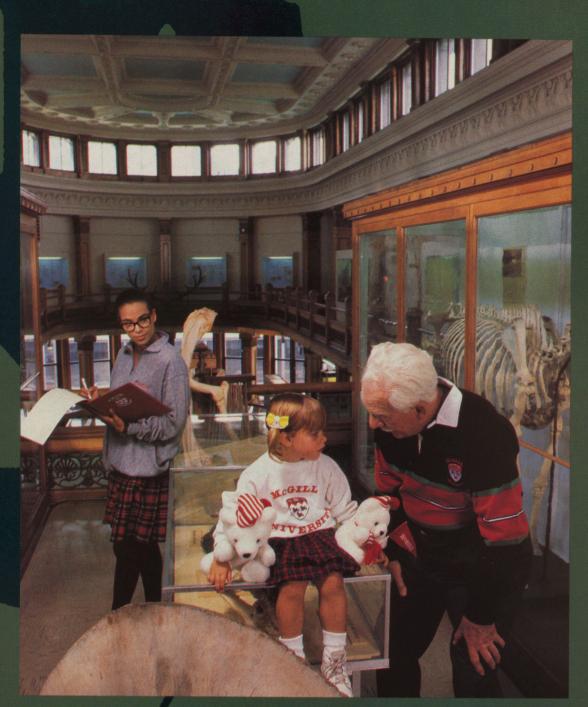
She says her lyrics are quite narrative, whereas her sister Anna has a more visual approach. "When I say that the sun is coming out casting a shadow, I want to know that it's casting a shadow in the right place. I once wrote a song called "NaCl", which tells of a love affair between a sodium atom and chlorine atom.'

They graduated 40 years apart, but both Duckworth and McGarrigle say the time at McGill opened their eyes to the world and gave them an opportunity to evaluate their attitudes, holding on to what appeared sound and discarding the rest. For both women, McGill provided a stimulating community during an unsettled time in their personal lives.

Neither had a clear idea of what they wanted to do on leaving university, but both were certain that they preferred McGill to the outside world: for Duckworth, a parochial life in the Eastern Townships; for McGarrigle, working nine-to-five in Montreal. Both recall feeling insecure at university and both remember getting at least as much out of clubs and friends on campus as they did from their formal studies. They were intensely formative years. McGarrigle agrees with Duckworth that McGill marked the beginning, more than the end, of her education. "It took a while to grow up after university - I only wish I had been older when I did it... George Bernard Shaw was right when he said, Youth is a wonderful thing. What a crime to waste it on children.'

Kate and Anna McGarrigle in Montreal, 1986

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front page

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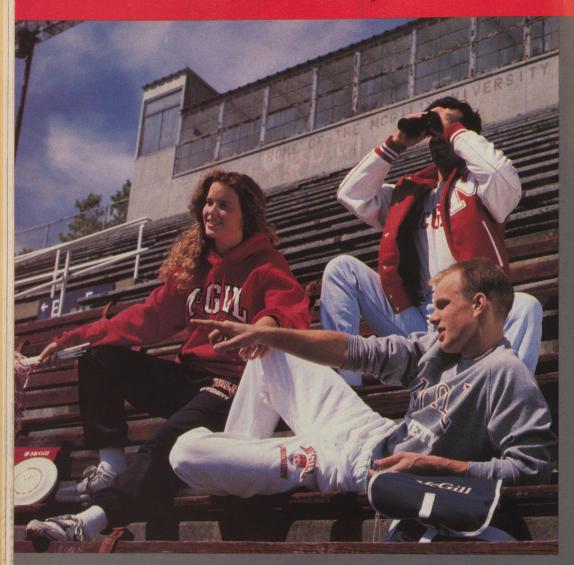
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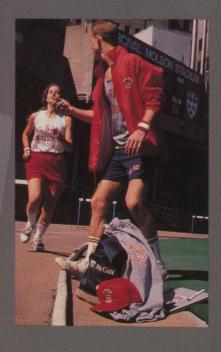
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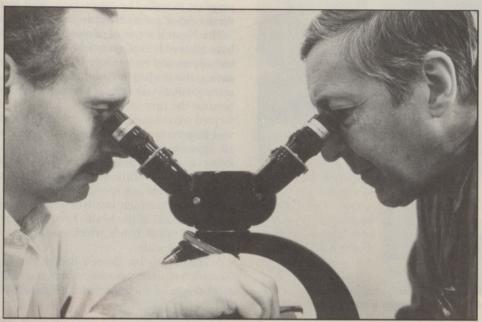
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The Neuro medicine and science in the avant-garde



Teamwork: MNI pathologist Yvon Robitaille (left) and chief of neurosurgery, Gilles Bertrand, examining a specimen under microscope

by Debbie Mercier

photos by Stephen Homer

ive years ago, Associate Professor Michael Hallett suffered brain damage which slurred his speech and removed his ability to write. Doctors in Oxford, England, where he was teaching at the time, could not explain the disorder, which,

fortunately, disappeared two months later. But, after arriving to teach in Montreal, the problem recurred and Hallett was treated at the Montreal Neurological Institute. There, doctors found a small lesion in the brain and operated to excise it. Almost a year has passed since the surgery and Hallett is teaching three philoso-

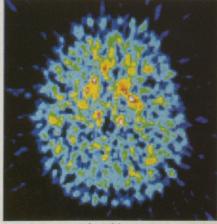
phy courses this term. He vows, "I have nothing but positive things to say about the Institute" — a view held by many, not

just the growing ranks of healed patients.

The two factors that distinguish the Montreal Neurological Hospital and Institute (also known as the "Neuro" or "MNI") from similar institutions are its committed peo-

ple — staff, students, patients and volunteers — and unique organization.

Both Dr. Donald Baxter, director of the institute, and Joy Shannon, directorgeneral of the 135bed hospital, talk about the "Neuro team," composed of researchers, clinicians, nurses, students, specialists and support staff, who work together in an effective, multi-disciplinary organization



Brain images produced by positron emission tomography: (left) a normal brain and (right) a brain showing Parkinson's disease



Cutting edge: An MNI technician, prepares a section of rat brain for the electron microscope

with three missions — teaching, research and clinical care. Dr. Baxter explains that eight multi-disciplinary, disease-oriented teams have been formed to study and treat certain complex diseases of the brain and central nervous system.

The epilepsy group is the best known of the Neuro teams. The founder of the Neuro, Dr. Wilder Penfield, and his colleague, Dr. William Cone, were pioneers in investigative neurosurgery, as well as the diagnosis and treatment of epilepsy. Today, more operations on focal epilepsy are performed at the Neuro than anywhere in the world. In addition, the neuromuscular group is studying Duchenne muscular dystrophy — the most common and severe form of neuromuscular disease. Another group is studying Tay-Sachs and Batten disease — both genetic diseases that result in a neurological degeneration in some of the offspring of carriers, ending in death.

Dr. Ronald Pokrupa, who completed his training as a research fellow before becoming a surgeon at the Neuro in 1984, observes, "It takes a specialized institution to be able to perform the complex functions of a hospital and coordinate and develop new research programs, and the Neuro achieves this."

Wilder Penfield, director of the Neuro until 1960, envisaged the benefits of scientists and clinicians working side-by-side to focus their efforts on neurological diseases. His dream became reality in 1934, when the Rockefeller Foundation provided a large donation, matched by funds from local governments and private donors. Dr. Brenda Milner, who came to the MNI nearly 40 years ago and distinguished herself as a pioneer in the study of memory and the field of neuropsychology, agrees that the Neuro is an exceptional place. "One of the things that is really special is the coexistence, within one building, of an academic institution (with basic scientists) in a teaching hospital of a university. In other centres, large physical distances often separate the basic scientists from the clinicians, and this contributes to an encapsulated, ivory-tower isolation. Here, we have a type of

organic growth — you couldn't take out some elements without disturbing the whole."

The traditions of lively scientific and clinical interaction and collaboration instituted during Penfield's reign continue through weekly rounds, research meetings, neuroscience seminars and "seizure conferences." Milner explains that the "seizure conference" is a meeting of neurologists, neurosurgeons and neuropsychologists, who review unusual or difficult epilepsy cases to decide on treatment. "These interactions create a fertile and stimulating environment for solving and treating complex neurological problems, and constitute an integral part of the teaching program as well. The connections with members of McGill University departments are also mutually enriching," says Milner.

The Neuro's sense of purpose and multidisciplinary approach have allowed it to adapt quickly to dramatic advances in medical techniques and technology. Pokrupa observes that the Neuro is among the leading institutions in adopting improvements that make medical tasks easier and more precise. In 1973, the Neuro became the first institution in Canada to obtain a CAT (computerized axial tomography) machine, which, in its time, was a vast improvement over previous, much slower, diagnostic tools. He says improved stereotaxic techniques at the Neuro, which formerly used X-rays, now use CAT and MRI scans, enabling physicians to define coordinates with precision, making it possible to treat any spot in the brain. One form of treatment is radiosurgery, which involves sending a radioactive beam to localized areas of the brain. Even this technique is far superior to the old cobalt bomb, which caused loss of hair and radiation burns to the scalp.

According to Dr. Roméo Ethier, director of radiology, the Neuro's magnetic resonance imaging machine (MRI) was the most powerful such machine in Canada when it was purchased in 1984.

Even today, there are only 12 such machines across all of Canada. MRI provides a detailed image of the structure of the brain — able to localize lesions with much more accuracy than previous technology. The MRI scan that Hallett underwent at the Neuro in 1985 successfully identified the source of his problem, which had originally been missed by the CAT scan and spinal tap performed in Oxford two years earlier. The new technology enabled his surgeon to diagnose and treat his problem with more confidence.

The "nerve centre" of much of this exciting medical technology is found in the Webster Pavilion of the Neuro, which was made possible by the foresight of former director William Feindel and the generosity of Colin Webster and his family. The Imaging Centre, which includes magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy, and positron emission tomography (PET), is unique in Canada; no other centre has grouped such sophisticated technology in the same area. Dr. Antoine Hakim, coordinator of the neuro-imaging group, says these powerful tools will contribute to our understanding of disease processes and virtually eliminate the need for exploratory surgery. They also provide useful methods for testing therapies in live patients. "The type of research we are now able to conduct with imaging techniques was previously achieved through biopsies and autopsies," says Hakim. "Magnetic resonance spectroscopy is a type of chemical signature of the brain which, when combined with MRI, allows us to select patients for specific therapies better than we have ever been able to do — before irreversible structural damage occurs. We can, for example, locate a tumor, look at its chemical characteristics, administer a chemotherapeutic agent and see how the tumor responds, all within hours."

A major component of the neuro-imaging group is the basic and clinical research being conducted with the PET scanner and cyclotron. Dr. Albert Gjedde, chief of the positron imaging lab, explains that PET involves tagging a substance with a radioactive compound (produced on-site in the Neuro's "baby

cyclotron"), in order to obtain a functional map of its use in the brain. According to Gjedde, "We are now able to analyze how a drug reaches its target, what targets it reaches, and how it exerts its function." In addition, the precise amount of the drug necessary to accomplish a certain function can also be calculated with PET. Prior to this technology, the method of evaluating the required amount was often imprecise.

Gjedde is enthusiastic about the use of PET in the development in recent months of a drug which has had promising results in treating Parkinson's disease. He hopes that future research findings will enable physicians to diagnose a patient before the clinical stage of the disease and to prescribe a therapeutic agent to retard its onset. The cerebrovascular group is also using PET, to distinguish between parts of the brain that are irreversibly damaged after stroke and those which are retrievable. Some additional PET projects include studies on Alzheimer's, schizophrenia and other debilitating neurological illnesses. The ultimate goal of current research using PET is to better understand the diseases and to find effective methods of treatment which will be able to restore brain function.

Hakim elaborates on the power and practical applications of neuroimaging: "We are now able to superimpose information obtained from PET, MRI and angiography, resulting in a three-dimensional analysis of the chemistry, structure and blood supply in the brain. The implications of these techniques for neurosurgery and other disciplines are significant. For example, a surgeon can now plan an operation, knowing exactly where the problem is and how to approach it with the least damage to normal parts of the brain or surrounding blood vessels. In the case of radiotherapy, the therapist would know where to aim the beam, affecting as little of the brain as possible."

Hakim emphasizes that neuro-imaging techniques are so complex, they require, as do most Neuro endeavours, a team effort. The specialists in neuro-imaging with their expertise in the methodology, the chemists who label the compound, the

contribution. They are generally young (average age of 25) and suffer from recurrent epileptic seizures that, although not life threatening. interfere with their social and professional lives. They are extremely cooperative and altruistic about participating in the psychological tests which will contribute both to their own treatment and to a better understanding of the disease.

Many willing and devoted volunteers also serve, in different capacities, both in research and clinical care functions of the Neuro's operation. Some volunteers serve in normal control groups in research projects, and they are invaluable contributors to research which



Alain Beaudet, MNI neuroscientist, looking into an electron microscope

is directed towards understanding diseased versus normal states. In addition, a large group of volunteers (called the "Friends of the Neuro") serves the needs of patients and their

families by running the Café Neuro. A group of students organizes holidays and patients and volunteers have given the Neuro strong roots in the community.

The challenge for the Neuro, as the 21st century approaches, is to maintain its reputation as a world-class institution for teaching, research and clinical care. The price of progress in a complex, rapidly evolving field with expensive technology and skilled personnel is high. And, according to Ethier, support from government is sorely lacking. Only 12 MRIs exist in all of Canada. yet, in the San Francisco area alone, there are 60. The scarcity of machines here results in a 14month wait for an MRI scan at the Neuro — a severely limiting factor in diagnosis and treatment.

The Neuro is still an extraordinary place. Hallett is one of

many "friends of the Neuro" who can attest to its success and who owes a debt of gratitude for Penfield's vision and foresight in creating it. Its hybrid environment, with clinicians and scientists working side-by-side, is one that works. And, no doubt, it will continue to break new ground in neuroscience and patient care. The commitment and the focused effort of the "Neuro team," with the help of its patients and volunteers, have put the Neuro at the top of its field.



MNI neurosurgeon using a microscope to remove a lesion from the brain

physiologists who interpret the data, and the physicians who actually treat the patients collaborate in the unravelling of neurological problems.

The Neuro team would not be as effective as it is without the commitment and support of its patients and volunteers from the community. Dr. Gabriel Leonard, clinical neuropsychologist, and Dr. Brenda Milner both point out that the epileptic patients who participate in neuropsychology studies make an important

OLD McGILL

The Tale of a Frog, a Porpoise and a Swan

by Stanley Frost Director, History of McGill Project

"Time like an ever-rolling stream..." Contrary to what one would expect, that quotation often appears more appropriate on a university campus than elsewhere. Those who look at our institution from outside think of it as a leisurely, timeless place; we who spend our lives here know that its affairs rush along at breakneck speed.

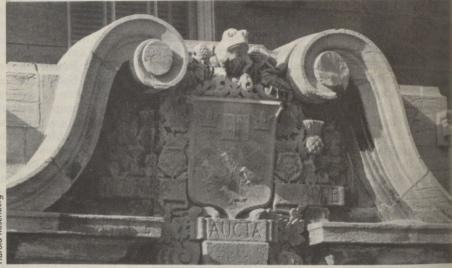
Generations of students come and go with great rapidity. One no sooner learns a few names in a freshman class than the whole bunch graduates, and shortly returns as affluent lawyers, renowned physicians or powerful tycoons. Even professors, who in our student days were ageless and immutable, are now becoming assistants one day, full professors the next and emeriti the week after.

But at least the buildings stay in place. Well, no, apparently not. Graduates who return to renew memories of the old place find that a favorite view has quite disappeared; a familiar lecture room has become four nondescript offices; what was a solid wall is now the entrance to a whole new building.

As a result there are about the university incongruous plaques, cunning carvings, strange devices, left stranded in awkward places, today apparently meaningless but once full of significance. Take, for example, the entrance doorway to the James Administration building. It is a fine substantial stone doorway, worthily surmounted by the university's arms carved splendidly in stone. What could be more appropriate? This is the administrative hub of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. In the hall is the splendid bust of Principal F. Cyril James himself. Beyond is a wall bearing in bas-relief, the symbols of the 12 faculties of McGill. On the fifth floor, Principal David Lloyd Johnston has his offices and on the sixth floor, the Board of Governors holds its monthly meetings. Such a building deserves a splendid entrance, crowned with the university arms. But why then are those same armorial bearings further surmounted by a frog?

To those who remember the old doorway in its first incarnation, the answer is simple. The doorway used to lead into a long broad corridor, running the length of the building, with lecture rooms and laboratories on either side. For this James Administration Building was erected in 1922 to be the Biology Building. In those days, biology and the frog had much to do with each other, and the architect amused himself by giving a whimsical hint as to the business of his new building. Since 1965, when the building was rehabilitated and assigned to its new use, a great deal of learned thought has gone into finding an appropriate connection between the

Confido.' That was James McGill's personal armorial motto. (McGill's own motto, 'Grandescunt Aucta Labore,' was chosen by that benevolent workaholic, Sir William Dawson: 'Growth increases by work.') Below James McGill's piety, on either side of a charming stone baywindow, are two medallions, one displaying a porpoise wrapped around an anchor and the other a majestic swan. The porpoise and anchor was the printing-device of the most famous of the early publishing houses, the Aldine Press, founded in Venice in the 15th century by Aldo



Stone carving over entrance to James Administration Building

frog and university administration. So far no plausible theory has emerged.

Or take the southern aspect of the old Redpath Library. No place on campus has generated more nostalgia than the Reading Room of the first Redpath Library—its great oak ceiling, marble fireplaces, walls lined with books, the long tables and shaded lights. Its windows and carved woodwork are full of imagery and mythological allusion. But the university grew too large, and in 1952 a new, much more functional Redpath Library had to be erected to the south and, when the university grew still further, another even larger, McLennan Library was built in 1969, further south again.

But the carvings and strange devices of the original Redpath Reading Room were not confined to the interior of the building; they adorned the outside also. So on the south wall, not wholly covered by the 1952 extension, and still visible from McTavish Street, is a gable end, encasing what appears to be a flaming sun containing a book bearing the words 'In Domino Manuzio; the other is the device of a famous modern publisher, Longman and Company. That firm was very prominent in 19th century educational publishing.

The part of the new Redpath Library which nearly obscures the south wall of the old library now houses a very busy and important department, the University Printing Office. Just across the road from it are the new offices of the McGill-Queen's University Press, and next door the grand new University Bookstore is in the last stages of building. It is expected to open for business in April 1990. The porpoise and anchor, and the lordly swan, high on the wall above McTavish Street, have thus acquired a new appropriateness. They remind us that our electronic copysetting and publishing, which are so essential to a modern university, stand in a direct line with 19th century linotype compositors, with Aldo Manuzio and with Johann Gutenberg himself.

But we still cannot connect university administration and the frog.

McGill News 22

by Gretta Char On Septembe provincial gov

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On September 25, Quebec elected a new provincial government. It greatly resembles the last. But no one in the province of the came expects more of the same for the next ne Press, in four years.

oth century It was the strangest of campaigns. For Premier Robert Bourassa, it never happened. From the beginning, he was beset by troubles. Finding a home for a shipment of roving PCBs proved difficult and was without any redeeming photo opportunity. The toxic waste problem was followed by another environmental hazard — the discovery of high levels of lead in the drinking water of some 6,000 people living in St-Jean, south of Montreal. For a government campaign billed from the outset as giving priority to the environment, this was not a propitious beginning.

> When strikes by public sector employees broke out - the very situation Bourassa had tried to avoid by calling the election early, before the unions could mobilize - it seemed time for him to act tough. If he were being prevented from campaigning, he could at least be seen to be governing, especially as nurses and hospital workers were out on illegal strikes and Quebecers have traditionally had no sympathy at all for disruptions in health care.

> But, lo and behold, the polls showed that most people thought the nurses had a good case. The premier turned on a dime, proving once again the flexibility of his administrative convictions. The nurses got a sweetened contract and, what with marathon talks and negotiated truces with other workers, the dreaded confrontation was diffused into controlled confusion before election day. Quebecers returned Bourassa with 50 per cent of the popular vote and 98 seats.

> Jacques Parizeau, the leader of the Parti Quebecois opposition, had a hard time making news of his own, but perhaps this helped him. In a normal campaign, his unequivocal position in favour of independence might have become an election issue. As it was, it never made a ripple. Support for the idea of some form of sovereignty has been pretty stable of late at around 40 per cent. And that was the



The Equality Party's elected members

amount of the popular vote accorded the PQ on election day. It got them 29 seats.

The great surprise of the election campaign was not the discovery that Quebecers thought more of their nurses than of their politicians, nor that a good many of then liked the idea of sovereignty as long as they didn't have to think about it. Nether of these revelations showed up in the polling booths. What did change the results was the revolt of the English, the 125,000 Englishspeaking Quebecers who said "no" to Bourassa. In Montreal's West Island ridings - tralitionally the safest Liberal seats in the piovince, anglophones deserted the Liberils in droves to go over to the fledgling Equality Party.

The Equalty Party and its country cousin, the Unity Party, were born out of the frustration felt by English Quebec when the Boırassa government passed what is known as Bill 178. The unpopular bill continues the ban on the use of languages other than French on outdoor signs, despite a Supreme Court ruling that such a pioscription contravenes the Quebec and Canadian charters of rights.

It is interesting to note that, at the time these protes: movements were taking shape, members of English Quebec's establishmert were keeping their distance. The nev crusaders were looked on by the so-called leadership as mavericks, but they hung in there. Their continued existence was evidence of the political vacuum into which English-speaking Quebec felt ithad been pushed. Equality ran 19 candidates on the island of Montreal, Unity 13 off-island. When it came time to vote, anglophones of all backgrounds cast lallots in their favour.

The ridings of Westmount, NDG, D'Arcy McGe and Jacques-Cartier are now represented, not by the potential cabinet ministers they used to elect, but by neophytes who have nothing in common but a commitment to stand up for anglophore rights. It is a thin platform on which to base effective political action. A message has certainly been

sent, but only now are people beginning to consider the messengers. And it is not yet clear, even to those entrusted with the job, just how that message will be delivered.

The Equality Party has no program to speak of and it supports across-the-board bilingualism, something many Quebecers may favour in principle, but which is a political impossibility in the foreseeable future. Of the four elected members, two do not speak French - a real disadvantage in a National Assembly not equipped with simultaneous translation. The entire contingent is an unknown quantity.

English-speaking Quebecers have split right down the middle on this one. They were faced with a choice of staying in the mainstream, even if they no longer believed they were being allowed a place in it, or marginalizing their vote to show they could no longer be taken for granted. About half of them, along with members of Quebec's myriad ethnic minorities, stayed with the Liberals.

The very fact they did have a choice, unattractive as both alternatives might have appeared to many of them, has been salutary in itself. Today, the meaning and effects of such significant disaffection are being taken very seriously by the spokesmen and opinion makers of French Quebec.

Even if the protest movement itself comes to nothing in the end, the very fact that so many anglophones took their chances with the democratic system, rather than relying on the good will of others to do their pleading for them, has changed the dynamics of Quebec politics. The grievances that have pushed Englishspeaking Quebecers to this radical separation are no longer being brushed aside as a passing aberration.

What a "nothing" election campaign has produced is a renewed mandate for Robert Bourassa, the consolidation of the independence vote by Jacques Parizeau, and an anglophone gang of four who now speak for English Quebec but not necessarily with it. To be continued....

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Of Hosts and Turks and Toasts

by Gavin Ross Executive Director of the Graduates' Society

Wanted: Holiday Hosts

During the December holiday season, the Graduates' Society has made arrangements to allow foreign students and their families to join with graduates, faculty and staff in the seasonal celebrations. Last year, no fewer than 200 students were entertained by about 150 families.

Again this year, the "Holiday Hosts Program," run in conjunction with the McGill's Chaplaincy Service, the Association of International Students and the Multi-Cultural Students' Society, provides a grand opportunity for families in the Montreal area to meet and share a part of their holiday with bright young people from throughout the world. So, if your family would like to know more about playing host, please call Philippe Brodeur at the Graduates' Society: (514) 398-5000.

Alumni Travel: 1990

Our tours continue to be extremely popular and the trips to Antarctica and Indonesia are already sold out. Our May cruise on the Danube is well on the way to being fully booked but we hope to fix a second departure date if numbers permit. We have arranged another Journey of the Czars, and we are offering an exciting trip

to Egypt and a luxurious cruise to Turkey via the Greek islands. As well, we have high hopes for the the London Fantasy trip, which includes visits to Wimbledon and the Ascot races, and I am sure our third tour of Ireland, in September, will attract as congenial a crowd as on previous occasions. For further information, see the advertisement in this issue or call Maria Colonna at (514) 398-3550.

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Attention Overseas Grads

McGill continues to attract students from more than 120 countries outside Canada and the United States, but before coming here, many of these students are eager to know more about McGill, life in Montreal and such vital details as what clothes to bring. It would be nice to extend a friendly

At the President's Reception, seven members of the engineering class of '64 toast their first quarter century as graduates: from the left, Andrew Ronish, Kenneth Kivenko, William L.G. Kwan, Steve Nador, Douglas H. Moon, Alfred Goldspiel, John A. Howard.

Six members of the MD'64 class gather to meet Viceprincipal Michael Kiefer at the President's Reception. from the left, M.A. Blajchman, Allan MacKenzie, Michael Barza, Sandra (Zelnicker) Samuels, Alberto DeLeon, Robert H. Fisher and Michael Kiefer



Charles "Bud" Corkin, BA'64, brought baby Jake to the President's Reception.



Keith Ham, BA'54, President of the Graduate's Society, presents a 25-year pin at the President's Reception to Allan MacKenzie, MD'64, while his wife Mabel MacKenzie, MLS'77, looks on.

photos by Harold Rosenberg

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

hand, so we are asking graduates living ds As we outside North America to let us know if the London they are willing to be put in touch with svisits they are willing to be put in touch with these overseas students. Please send us a note at 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal, din Septem Quebec, H3G 2M1.

Changing of the Guard

pers of the arter century n, Kenneth Douglas H.

Allan MacKa Samuels, All

In the last issue of the NEWS we announced the retirement, after 25 years of service, of Branch secretary Phyllis Reeves. We miss outlied the phyllis greatly but extend a warm well-intries using come to Chris Greenaway, her replaced tests but him ment, who has wasted no time in getting estudies to know the executives of our nearly 70 McGI. It is branches outside the Montreal area. As it is as which well, we are glad to have Anna Galatinic to entail filling in for Jo-Anne Daviau, who is taking

time off to study education, and we welcome Ariane Jones, MA'89 and BA (Hons) '83 (York University), who is doing Anna's former job.

To the Rescue — a Vote of Thanks

When Ann Vroom took over as director of Alumni Affairs at Concordia University, she left some pretty big shoes to fill (metaphorically rather than literally) at the McGILL NEWS. As as we go to press, we are on the verge of appointing a new editor, who in turn will appoint an assistant.

But come rain or shine, snow or sleet the NEWS must appear on a quarterly basis so, when Ann left, we immediately called upon Joan Cleather, BSc'58, Dip(P&OT)'54, who was vacationing in Cape Breton at the time. A past president of the Alumnae Society and long-time McGill volunteer, Joan is also a professional editor and, when we called her, was working on a book. Nevertheless she put her other work aside to take over as editor during the transition. As well, Jim Boothroyd, who graduated in history from Simon Fraser University and journalism from the City University of London, has been hired as assistant editor. Joan and Jim have worked very hard and we extend our deepest thanks for just "being there."

REUNION '90 SEPT. 13th — 16th, 1990 For class years ending in '0' or '5' Plan now to come home to McGill



At the Principal's Dinner, nine engineers of the class of '39 (and an Arts intruder) gather to drink a toast: from the left, W.G. Donnelly (BA'39), Jack F. Ross, Jim Ogilvie, James N. Grassby, M. Pat Reilly (furthest to back), Henry H. Rugg, J.Stuart Johnston, Gordon Storey, J.W.Cameron.



Leacock Luncheon Master of Ceremonies, Donald MacSween, BA'56, BCL'61, recounts the tale of his last trip on Via Rail .

RVC alumnae renew old friendships at the Chancellor's Dinner: rom the left, Muriel H. Duckworth, B.A.'29, Grace Kelland, 3A'29, and Paulette Buchanan, B.A.'29.

Graduate Society Award winners: from the left, Charles McCrae, BCom'50, Award of Merit; Maria Battaglia, BCL'89, Student Award (for exceptional leadership); The Honorable Dudley G. Butterfield, BCom'34, Distinguished Service Award; Alexa Bagnell, science student due to graduate in 1990, Student Award; Harold Corrigan, BCom'50, Distinguished Service Award; Regina Slatkin, BA'29, Distinguished Service Award; Hélène de Grandpré, Honorary Life Membership; Frances Earle Duncan, BA'39, Distinguished Service Award.



FONTANUS Fount of delight

by David Lank

It is hard to conceive of a true university education without a library. For many alumni, the McGill Library system represented the three "R's" - reading, research, and on long drowsy afternoons, relaxation. The more than two million volumes, the miles of book shelves, and the tons of periodicals have added to the special alchemy of learning that has over the generations transferred the legacy of the past into completed term papers and successful exams. The full extent of the library system, however, was appreciated only by a few.

For these alumni, McGill's newest publication, Fontanus, will be a revelation. Under the guidance of the past Director of Libraries, Dr. Hans Möller, an elegant journal has been created to describe in both text and illustration the astonishing treasures that are scattered throughout the McGill libraries, museums and archives.

Although all of the collections are excellent, some rank with the finest of their kind in the world. The Blacker-Wood Library of Natural History and Botany, for instance, ranks with any in North America and, along with the Field Museum in Chicago and the British Museum, is considered one of the great repositories of rare books, manuscripts and, especially, original drawings and paintings. The collection of Islamic manuscripts is one of the finest outside the Near-East. The Osler Library is one of the best repositories of medical literature anywhere. The Mossman Collection houses an extensive selection of the first editions of those books which can be considered pivotal in the history of ideas. The Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, including the Lande Collection, has outstanding holdings of Canadiana. There are other equally rich collections on subjects ranging from economics to children's literature to architectural archives.

To say that the books, manuscripts and ephemera form part of "McGill's" library system implies a certain possessiveness that is in fact quite misleading. Legally, they do; but intellectually, they are the property of a far wider constituency that is linked together by electronic networks and inter-library loans. In fact, in a typical year it is not unusual for McGill to lend to other university libraries twice as much material as it borrows. Professor Möller draws an analogy: "We are like an sent to other locations. Microfilm or photocopy are the usual McGill methods of sharing information, but this generosity is not cheap. According to convention, the exchange of photocopies between university libraries is free of charge. There may be some budgetary doubt about it being "more blessed to give than to



Arabic calligraphy and the "Herbal of Al-Ghâfiqî," (Fontanus, vol II, p.47)

intellectual wholesaler for other institutions. In effect we keep the inventory for whole collections that are not available elsewhere in the province, or in Canada for that matter." Obviously, many of the rare books and manuscripts are too fragile or too valuable to be physically

receive," as McGill's largesse consumes more than \$60,000 annually of the library budget in this deficit balance of photocopies alone. Dr. Eric Ormsby, Director of Libraries, accepts this exchange as being one of the prime functions of a great university library.

largely unkno outside a nar users. Fontanu broaden the mand for — th libraries, muse Möller, as a y Library of Cop new journal fo well-researche about the imi in that 400-ye volumes have since I came dream of cre here," Möller The first vol modest forma appeared in issues are sch The article free of acader

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cquisition f edicated to ically relate programs. Fo no problem;

EVIEW

ations Min Despite the world-class quality, the ISUal McG. McGill library has until now remained tion, but largely unknown and unappreciated ording to outside a narrow circle of traditional otocopies users. Fontanus was specifically created is free of to broaden the exposure of — and the deudgetary in mand for — the resources of the McGill essed to planties, museums and archives.

Möller, as a young librarian at the Royal Library of Copenhagen, helped create a new journal for the purpose of printing well-researched and illustrated articles about the immensely rich collections in that 400-year-old library. To date, 35 volumes have been published. "Ever since I came to McGill, I have had the dream of creating something similar here," Möller explained.

The first volume of Fontanus, in a more modest format, came out in 1988 and was enthusiastically received. The second appeared in summer 1989, and future ssues are scheduled on a yearly basis.

The articles, which are refreshingly free of academic pedantry, convey a sense of excitement about the intellectual and aesthetic treasures hidden in the library. Unadorned bibliographical entries in standard library catalogues accurately describe the physical and technical characteristics of a book, but other than what might be implied by the title they totally fail in transmitting even the vaguest idea of what the book is all about. Fontanus on the other hand, discusses the significance of whole collections. The descriptions deal with the "souls" of books rather than their mere physical aspects. It is this holistic view that whets the appetite of any interested researcher.

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Many of the individual treasures have been highlighted; many more have only been identified — their contents remain untapped. On the shelves lie the literary equivalents of extensive ore bodies not vet measured. Fontanus lists entire collections which are crying out for a patron to fund the most preliminary cataloguing. This invitation for help is not totally selfserving, but rather it is in the spirit of wanting to share the wealth with other institutions and with scholars by providing the basic research tools.

Even though the libraries of other institutions form the primary market for Fontanus, there is, of course, another potential fall-out. The McGill library's acquisition funds are overwhelmingly annually dedicated to the purchase of books specicit balant fically related to the existing academic programs. For rare books, the budget is no problem; there is basically no budget.

Without exception, the various collections are the direct result of the interest, foresight and generosity of individual donors. Blackader, Lauterman, McLennan, Redpath, Molson, and Birks are but a few of the benefactors who have made significant contributions to the McGill library collections.

The role of the patron cannot be overstated. Recent auction sales in New York and London have pushed the cost of rare books to levels that would not have been believed possible even a few short years ago. One book could easily wipe out more than a year's allocation for the entire library; Audubon's double elephant folio - a copy of which was purchased for McGill by a group of Montrealers in 1861 — recently sold for a shade under \$4 million (U.S.).

Through purchase or donation McGill has, in a legalistic world, proof of "ownership." But the overwhelming role of the university is that of a "custodian," not an "owner." What McGill really "owns" is the responsibility to protect items of value, beauty and significance for the use, enjoyment and education of those countless students, researchers and collectors as yet unborn.

Back in the 1830s, William E. Channing. the great American Unitarian theologian, observed that "Invention and effort have been expended on matter, much more than on mind. Lofty piles have been reared; the earth has groaned under pyramids and palaces. The thought of building up a nobler order of intellect and character has hardly crossed the minds of the most adventurous statesmen." The intellectual statesmen of McGill have taken up Channing's challenge.

In ancient Rome, the Festival of Fontanalia was held to honour the spirits of springs, streams and fountains. Heraclitus of Ephesus said in the 6th century B.C. that "You cannot step twice into the same river; for fresh waters are ever flowing in upon you." So it is with Fontanus. With the spring of information waiting to be tapped, Möller is enthusiastic." Authors now come forward with plenty of articles on a variety of subjects. It now seems that Fontanus is firmly established and will go on for a hundred years or more!"

David Lank is a "Friend of the McGill Library" with special interest in natural history. He also serves as a member of the executive committee of the McGill Associates.

ALUMNI TRAVEL 1990

Danube Adventure

Departs May 1 for 15 days. Two nights in Istanbul, then cruise through the Black Sea and up the Danube - via Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia to Vienna Tour leader: McGill prof. Alex Fodor From \$4159, double occ, from Montreal

London Fantasy

June 21-June 29 Eight nights in the deluxe Park Lane Hotel Wimbledon, Royal Ascot, an evening of theatre and a day-trip around the stately homes and gardens of Kent. A reception with McGill graduates in the UK and a few surprises! Tour leader: David Cohen, BA'52 Price available shortly.

Journey of the Czars Departs August 23 for 14 days Join graduates from Dartmouth College to visit Moscow and cruise the Volga from Kazan to Volgograd, finishing in historic Leningrad. Tour leader: a McGill professor TBA From \$3789, double occ, from Boston.

Turkey and the Greek Islands Depart August 29th for 13 days Visit Athens then cruise for seven nights on the luxury yacht Renaissance I through the islands of the the Aegean before landing in fascinating Istanbul From \$4549 per person, double occ, from Montreal

Wings over the Nile

Departs September 24th for 14 days Explore Cairo and Alexandria before cruising the Nile from Luxor to Aswan An Egyptologist will accompany you to tell you about the sights, that include the great Temple of Ramses II. Sightseeing included in the price. From \$4780 per person, double occ, from Montreal.

Ireland and the Kinsale Gourmet **Food Festival**

September 29th - October 13th Three nights in Dublin, five in Kinsale, Co. Cork and a leisurely tour of West Cork and Kerry staying in Mizen Head and the luxurious Park Hotel in Kenmare, winding up in a medieval banquet at Bunratty Castle Tour leader: Gavin Ross Price available shortly

For information contact:

The McGill Graduates' Society 3605 Mountain St Montreal, PQ H3G 2M1 (514) 398-3550

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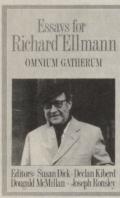
Essays for Richard Ellmann: Omnium Gatherum

Edited by Susan Dick, Declan Kiberd, Dougald McMillan, Joseph Ronsley McGill-Queen's University Press, 1989 496 pp, \$32.95.

Review by David Heinimann, MA'87, Montreal writer.

There are few scholars who matter, or care about mattering, outside the academy. Popular intellectual activity seems to them a contradiction in terms. Fortunately, we have Noam Chomsky, David Suzuki and a few others to redeem the life of the intellect for the interested everyman. Richard Ellmann also belongs to that group.

Essays for Richard Ellmann is a collection of writings that is known in the trade as a "festschrift" - a celebration and a cause for celebration. The intent of such a collection is to honour someone and, because of the esteem that person elicits, the pieces are usually of high standard. Ellman, an American professor of English who died in 1987, was an internationally respected scholar best known for his monumental and popular biographies of James Joyce and Oscar Wilde. He was also one of the defining critical spirits of modern literature.



The articles on Ellman and modernism make up the largest section. The writings on Ellmann tell us about his admirable style and ability: "Juggling between fiction and reality, Richard Ellmann could transform even predictable schmaltz into sophisticated entertainment." We are also told of his humour: Young Scholar: "Why are professors such cantankerous bowsies?" Ellmann: "Because the stakes they play for are so low." Appropriately, Ellmann has the last word with the two interviews that close the section on his career. On Modernism, there are essays about the concept itself, and also about writers among them Poe, James, Woolf, Eliot,

Pound, Lawrence, and Stevens - in whom Ellmann had an interest. An essay on Northrop Frye, arguably literature's greatest critic, is also included, which signifies the importance of the critical

intelligence for the period.

The essays in the parts on Yeats, Joyce, Beckett, and Wilde range from particularities such as the function of a Vermeer painting in Joyce's Ulysses to generalities such as a consideration of the style of criticism used by Wilde. A peculiarity I found in all the essays, though, was how little reference was made to the work of Ellmann itself; the majority of essays (even those in the section devoted to him) do not even mention it. As critics and scholars are necessarily disputatious, perhaps the good taste that is a consequence of commemoration dictated discretion. Broad-minded and affable critic that he is revealed to have been, Ellmann would have tolerated, even appreciated, an assessment of his work in the studies he cultivated. Service to the academic community requires it.

The editors of this festschrift, including Joseph Ronsley of McGill's Department of English, who is a former student of Ellmann's, have pulled off a major coup for McGill-Queen's University Press. Ellmann's prestige equals the brilliance and humanity he inspired in the contributors, who would all delight with Ellmann in the Joycean wordplay of the title "Omnium Gatherum": "gather, although declined here in Latin, comes from an Old English word. The effect is something like, "Gather 'em up, everybody!"

The Neutron Picasso by Michael Carin, BA'72 Deneau, 1989 102 pages, \$21.95.

Review by Anne Cimon, Montreal freelance writer.

In this slim, well-crafted volume, Montreal writer Michael Carin explores the question of what it is in human nature that has led mankind to the possibility of global annihilation. The book is set in a fictional future, structured around a series of codices, transcripts, and papers that give it a pseudo-scientific air.

The focus of the novel is the evolution of a society of 44 men and women who go underground in Alaska to escape the anticipated nuclear disaster on earth. The new society's founders, a famous biologist, Rostak, and a billionaire named Owen, decide to leave all previous



records of knowledge behind, including all art and literature, in order to assure a "contamination-free future." This despite the arguments of another member, the "long-haired pharmacist" Mendenius, whose descendants eventually form a society of their own on a secluded island.

Carin's vision of the future is not utopian but rather more cynical, for the society that resurfaces on earth eight hundred centuries after the fall of the bomb is only a more intensified version of the one we are living in today. The cult of science over the humanities, the upholding of reason over emotion, create another society of "machinates" - one that has survived perhaps, but at a great cost to the human spirit. Through the papers of Peter Mendenius, we are exposed to the "natural man" who even tually subverts, through a well-planned coup, the dehumanizing world of the first millenium A.B. (After Bomb).

One of the most original aspects of Carin's novel is the use of three wellknown art pieces: Picasso's Ma Jolie, Jackson Pollock's Convergences, Henry Moore's Three Piece Reclining Figure (all of which are reproduced for the reader to reinforce the illusion of scientific data) and a play: Beckett's Waiting for Godot. These works are discovered during archeological digs that provoke highlycharged debates in the community as proofs of the "forepeople's" spiritual illness that led to the nuclear disaster.

Skillfully, Carin has juxtaposed a future that brings into relief our present and stimulates the reader to reflect on what is the value of morality in art. Touches of humour are created by this juxtaposition that lighten an otherwise serious, close to didactic, book. Expressions such as "Good day," and "a different kettle of fish" and "hair-splitting" have become in this future world, "Good Solar" and "a different kettle of radium" and "hair-fissioning." French is a language that has vanished, and the media are still highly influential

Manhattan Pos Women in th and fill powerf eally clones, th male ideals of a Carin's book tylish, sophis nation, one tha much to ponde

PROSPERO' w Constance Macmillan, 19 256 pages, \$19 Review by Bro

Montreal freel

The story o free hers ather, this Shakespear

Prospero us for his daug The troub book, is that treats the ch sion and real he says, and, plot to marry ter, Nan, will his other dau

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ow she want and, but was lapters. Wit little more c aughter ther reater justic

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McGill News

hrough such publications as The New Manhattan Post.

Women in this society are equal to men and fill powerful positions, but they are eally clones, their characters moulded by nale ideals of aggression and dominance.

Carin's book (his second novel) is a stylish, sophisticated work of the imagination, one that leaves the reader with nuch to ponder about humanity's future.

PROSPERO'S DAUGHTER

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e living in toda ver the human son over emoti of "machinates" d perhaps, but n spirit Thro

by Constance Beresford-Howe vledge behin Macmillan, 1988 ature, inorm 256 pages, \$19.95 cloth, \$5.95 paperback.

free future." Review by Bronwyn Chester, BSW '81. of another m armacist Me Montreal freelance writer.



Mendenius The story of a young woman's struggle to free herself from her famous novelist hroughand father, this book takes its title from Shakespeare's The Tempest, in which B. (Mer Prospero uses magic to find a husband toriginal of for his daughter.

The trouble with "Pa," the father in this Picassill book, is that he treats real people as he Converging treats the characters in his novels. "Illusion and reality are interchangeable, he says, and, for a while, it looks as if his plot to marry off his slow-witted daughter, Nan, will work. In fact, he even draws his other daughter, Polly, into the plot against her will. But there is no happy ending to Pa's script. At the last moment he multar Beresford Howards

Beresford-Howe tells an interesting story. Unfortunately, what could have been a rich study of daughter-father separaer torder tion is muddied by infinite detail on meals, costumes, and chit-chat.

This is one of those books where you have the feeling that the author knew how she wanted the book to begin and end, but was less solid on the in-between chapters. With fewer characters and a little more depth to the central fatherdaughter theme, she could have done greater justice to an important theme in the lives of women and men.

LE FRANÇAIS À McGILL

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Daytime Courses - Special Intensive French, January 15 to March 16, 9 weeks, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday to Friday, 225 hours, fee \$980.00. Apply in person with full payment by certified cheque, money order, or visa/mastercard.

45-hour courses starting the week of January 8.

Evening Courses* - 12 weeks 6-8 or 8-10 p.m. twice a week, 6-10 p.m. once a week Noon Courses* - 15 weeks, 12-1:30 p.m., twice a week Afternoon Courses* - 12 weeks, 4-6 p.m., twice a week Saturday Courses* - 12 weeks, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

* Fees: \$198.00

*Classification Tests - Nov. 30 or Dec. 12 at 7 p.m. Apply in person before test date from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., with \$7 cash.

Information: Languages & Translation Dept., Redpath Library Bldg., 398-6160. For a copy of the announcement, please call 398-3725.



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ALUMNOTES

THE EARLY

OTTO KLINEBERG, BA'19, MD'25, HonDSc'69, was honored in his 90th

S year at a reception on May 4, 1989, at The City University of New York, for his distinguished career as a teacher and pioneer researcher.

MARY COUGHLIN, DipSW'25, was recently honoured at age 92 by the City of Westmount

for her long record of community service and many creative initiatives for seniors.

REV. C.H. DAWES, BA'27, MA'30, has completed a third book, "Still Carrying On: Memoirs of a United Church Minister in Retirement." It is available from West Wind Press in Edmonton

ESTHER W. KERRY, DipSW'30, BA'34, MA'39, celebrated her 101st birthday on May 26th,

1989 and maintains a keen interest in the McGill School of Social Work.

VIOLET B. ARCHER, LMus'34, BMus'36, composer, educator and member of the Order of Canada, was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws by the University of Calgary on June 9, 1989.

RUSSELL B. MERRIFIELD, BA'38, BCL'41, has written "From Country Trust to National Trust." The book traces the development of a small lending cooperative to the financial institution known today as the National Trust Company, and is available from the company,

FRANCES EARLE DUNCAN, BA'39, received a Distinguished Service Award from the Graduates' Society this fall and attended the convocation of her grand-daughter, GAYLE ANNE DUNCAN, BSc'89, who is a fifth-generation Duncan to graduate from McGill

H E S

A. JEAN DE GRANDPRE, BCL'43, HonLLD'81, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of

Montreal Trust.

DOUGLAS G. LOCHHEAD, BA'43, BLS'51, appointed Professor Emeritus of Canadian Studies at Mount Allison University in May, has recently published two volumes of verse. The first is "Upper Cape Poems," published by Goose Lane Editions, Fredericton; the second, "Dykelands," illustrated with photographs, is published by McGill-Queen's Press.

HELEN K. MUSSALLEM, BN'47, has received an Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws, from McMaster University.

FRANK B. COMMON, Jr., QC, LLD, BCL'48, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sun Alliance Insurance Company.

R.E. D'ARCY, BSc'48, has been appointed Vice-President of the Specialty Chemicals Group, Hercules Canada Inc.

SYLVIA OSTRY, BA'48, MA'50, PhD'54, LLD'72 most recently the Prime Minister's Personal Representative for the Economic Summit, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Power Financial Corporation.

GORDON PFEIFFER, BCom'48, has retired as Vice-President, Public Affairs, Chrysler Canada Ltd., and moved to Adelaide, Australia.

WILLIAM TETLEY, BA'48, was recently a guest in Moscow of the Soviet Government and spoke at an International Law of the Sea Conference.

SAMUEL GHOURALAL, MD'49, was awarded The Chaconia Gold Medal for pioneering neurosurgery in Trinidad and Tobago in the

CLARENCE E. GOURLAY, BSc(PE)'49, is affiliated with the Alberta Retired Teachers' Association.

HARRY LEAVITT, BSc'49, has been appointed Vice-President, National Accounts, at Atlas Copco Canada Inc.

A. PATRICK WICKHAM, BCL'49, has been elected President of the Board of St. Mary's Hospital Center, Montreal.

H E LUCILLE (VAUGHAN) CUEVAS, BLS'50, retired this year as Librarian at PSBGM, Montreal.

GEOFFREY G. McKENZIE, BCom'52, has been appointed to the Board of Governors of ORTECH International (formerly the Ontario Research Foundation)

HERBERT O. SPINDLER, BCom'52, has become an associate as tax counsel to the law firm Clarkson, Tétrault,

JACQUES E. DACCORD, BEng'53, has been elected Chairman of The St. James's Club of Montreal for the 1989-90 year. He has also been elected to the Board of Directors of Fonorola Inc.

ELCA (KAPLANSKY) LONDON, MPS'53, has been appointed to the presidency of the Professional Art Dealers Association of Canada.

JOHN McADAM, BSc'53, was chosen "Developer of the Year" by the Prospectors & Developers Association and also received a citation from the Minister of Mines for his part in the development of the mineral resources of Quebec.

S.G. DENIS SMITH, BA'53, Professor of Political Science, University of Western Ontario, has been awarded the J.W. Dafoe Foundation Book Prize for 1988 for "Diplomacy of Fear: Canada and the Cold War, 1941-1948.'

LEONARD G. DELICAET, BEng(Mec)'54, has been appointed President of the Canadian Association of Management Consultants for the 1989-90 year.

MOREL BACHYNSKI, PhD'55, was chosen as one of three finalists in the entrepreneurship category of the Canada Awards for Business Excellence.

ROBERT T. STEWART, BCom'55, has been elected to the Board of Directors of BC Gas Inc.

Most Rev. REGINALD HOLLIS, BD'56, has been elected Archbishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada in the Anglican Church.

JOHN S. AUSTON, BSc'57, MSc(Appl)'59, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Mining of BP Canada Inc., and President and Chief

Executive Officer of BP Canada's subsidiary Hope Brook Gold Inc.

ROBERT J. McCLURE, BEng'57, has been named a Fellow of ASM International, the advanced materials society.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, BEng (Mi)'57, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Montreal Trust.

DOUGLAS G. BROCK, BSc'58, has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors of Wilfrid Laurier Unive sity. He also serves as President of the McGil Society of the Grand River Valley,

MARCIA (CROMBIE) HOLLIS, BA'58, has written her third book, "God Meets Us Where We Are," published by Zondervan, October

GEORGE SEADEN, BEng'58, Director of the National Research Council's Institute for Research in Construction, has been appointed President of the CIB (Conseil International du Bâtiment pour la Recherche, l'Etude et la Documentation).

EDWARD J. BARAKETT, BCom'59, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Federal Industries Consumer Group

JACQUES R. BRODEUR, BEng'59, has been appointed Vice-President, Energy of La Società d'Ingénierie Cartier Limitée.

HAMISH M. SMITH, BCom'59, has been appointed Chairman of the Life group of the Confederation Life & Healthgroup Financial

RONALD S. TANAKA, BEng'59, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Design & Construction, of Canadian Pacific Hotels Corporation.

H S ments Limited.

MICHAEL A. MEIGHEN QC, BA'60, has been a pointed Chairman Canadian General Inves

DR. N. BLAIR WHITTEMORE, MD'60, has been appointed Director of Professiona Services at the Montreal General Hospital.

THOMAS E. KIERANS, BA'61, has been appointed President of the C.D. Howe Institute for a two-year term.

SUSAN GRISWOLD BLANDY, BLS'62, has had two books published and is the recipient of N.Y. State Chancellor's Award for Excel lence in Librarianship, 1989.

ARTHUR E. COLLIN, PhD'62, has been appointed Vice-President of PRECARN Associates Inc.

P. ADRIEN DESAUTELS, BCom'62, has been appointed Vice-President, Finance, of TAL Investment Counsel Ltd.

RICHARD W. POUND, BCom'62, BCL'67, 8 partner in the law firm of Stikeman Elliott, has been appointed to the Montreal Advisory Board of the Royal Trust Company.

JACK WEARING, BEng (Chem) '62, has been appointed Director, Research and Business Development, of Monsanto Canada Inc., work ing with the Monsanto family of companies Monsanto, Fisher, Searle, Nutra-Sweet.

and meal progra om are men Church, Montre

COLIN A. GRAV the legal firm G malified to p Conseil Juridique there specializing

WILLIAM E. JON

Dean of Scie

LUCIA KOWALI

and internationa WINSTON PUR the Stewart Hall director of the g MAURICE J. (

> poointed Senio of the newly f Group of Merril DAVID O'BRIE Chairman of th Resources Limi

appointed a M by the Governo GEORGE P. BI een appointe f Epidemiolog iversity.

DOROTHY G

RONALD E. C elected to the niversity. ELAINE SHI

appointed Di

for the United Herzliah High DALE F. EI appointed R fessor of Ant at Dartmouth

DANIEL KLA om the Uni Clinical Skills Board of Medi

BASIL (BILL) as been elec f Manageme rtified as a onsultant). ENRY C.F. K

as been appoi eneral Couns ompany of Ar PAUL CRE inted Assis

lank in Washir R. MARILYN een appointer lace Centre, edicated to se development

HILIPPE LE ternational (een reappoint

McGill News

ALUMNOTES

william E. JONES, PhD'63 has been appointed Dean of Science at St. Mary's University, CLURE, BEW Halifax.

of ASM DUCIA KOWALUK, MSW'63, runs a drop-in und meal program for homeless men (many of PSON, Bland whom are mentally ill) at St. James United ident and Church, Montreal.

eal Trust. COLIN A. GRAVENOR, Jr., BA'64, BCL'67, of BROCK, By he legal firm Gravenor Keenan, has become executive [qualified to practise law in France as a Ors of William Conseil Juridique" and has opened a law firm tes as heir here specializing in real estate investments and River Vale and international transportation law.

MBIE) HOUR VINSTON PURDY, BMus'64, who sang with book, Gol he Stewart Hall Singers in 1982, is now choral hed by Zonder lirector of the group.

AAURICE J. COLSON, MBA'65, has been pointed Senior Vice-President and Director roll County of the newly formed Equity Transaction

Struction is roup of Merrill Lynch Canada Inc.

CIRCLE (Inc.) AVID O'BRIEN, BCL'65, has been elected a Recherole Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sceptre Resources Limited.

AKET, RODOROTHY GREEN WILLS, MSW'66, was dent and Comppointed a Member of the Order of Canada Industries Compy the Governor General in June 1989.

ODEUR EMISEORGE P. BROWMAN, BSc'67, MD'71, has resident Elegaleen appointed Chairman of the Department er Limite f Epidemiology & Biostatistics at McMaster MITH, Bloom Jniversity.

nan of the lik ONALD E. CAPE, PhD'67, has recently been fe & Healthanlected to the Board of Trustees of Princeton Jniversity.

NAMA BEN'LAINE SHIZGAL COHEN, BA'67, has been with the United Talmud Torah Elementary and Lerglish High Schools Martine 1 Ierzliah High Schools, Montreal.

DALE F. EICKELMAN, MA'67, has been ppointed Ralph and Richard Lazarus Pro-essor of Anthropology and Human Relations MICHAEL QC, BA'60, pointed t Dartmouth College.

)ANIEL KLASS, MD'67, is on leave of absence rom the University of Manitoba to develop a Director of Board of Medical Examiners.

BASIL (BILL) P. KONONETZ, BEng(El)'67, RANS Has been elected a member of the Institute of the Management Consultants and has been ertified as a CMC (Certified Management LD BLAND Consultant).

bished and HENRY C.F. KUGLER, BA'67, BCL'70, LLB'72, ncellors in as been appointed Senior Vice-President and Seneral Counsel of the Prudential Insurance LLIN, PhD Company of America.

President I. PAUL CREVIER, BCL'68, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of The World Bank in Washington, D.C.

Siden, Fin R. MARILYN DUMARESQ, BScN'68, has een appointed Executive Director of Surrey Place Centre, a non-profit community agency in dedicated to service, research and education firm of an developmental and related disabilities.

HILIPPE LETTE, BCL'68, member of the nternational Committee of the Paris bar, has Regular Seen reappointed as "Conseiller du Commerce Resemb Extérieur" for a period of three years. ARUN S. MUJUMDAR, MEng'68, PhD'71, has been elected Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and has been named Editor of Drying Technology, an international

GUY PAQUET, MBA'68, has been appointed Vice-President, Commercial Relations, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Ltd.

D.W. FLICKER, BA'69, BCL'72, LLB'73, has been appointed Associate Vice-President, Legal Services, of CP Rail.

SAM ISRAELOVITCH, BSc'69, DDS'73, has been elected President of the Alpha Omega-Mount Royal Dental Society for 1989-90.

GRAHAM J. McFARLANE, BEng(Mec)'69, has been elected President of the Institute of Certified Management Consultants of Alberta.

ELIZABETH J. (BETSY) HIRST, BA'70, has been appointed Director of S Communications and Public Relations of MLH+A Inc., a member of the Sodarcan Group.

MOLLY (KATZ) RECHNITZER, MSW'71, is now engaged in psychiatric social work in an acute care teaching hospital in Halifax.

MICHAEL G. SYLVESTRE, BSc'71, has been appointed General Manager, Squibb Diagnostics Canada.

RICHARD J. WOLFE, BCom'71, has been appointed President of Codville Distributors,

CLAIRE FAINER, BSW'72, MSW'73, is currently the Director of Services at East Metro Youth Services, a Children's Mental Health Centre in Toronto.

HANI HENEIN, BEng'72, MEng'75, has accepted a position as Professor in the Mining, Metallurgical & Petroleum Engineering Department at the University of Alberta.

ANDY KRUPSKI, BCom'72, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of J. Walter Thompson Company Limited.

JAK ALMALEH, BCL'73, has joined the law firm of Stikeman Elliott as an associate.

PIERRE CAMIRAND, BCom'73, has been appointed Vice-President, Marketing, Trade Sales, of Sico Inc.

ALFRED WONG, MEng'73, has received the Leadership & Service Award of the TAPPI Pulp Manufacture Division at a ceremony during the 1989 Pulping Conference in Seattle, WA. Along with the award, he will receive the Joseph K. Perkins Prize.

GARY W. ALLARDYCE, BEng (Mi)'74, has been appointed Plant Manager, Domtar Industries Inc., Laminated Products in Norcross, GA.

PAUL DRAGER, BCom'74, BCL'77, LLB'78, for the past three years First Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, has become an associate of the International Trade Practice Group of Macleod Dixon, Calgary, AB.

JIM GENDRON, BSc(Agr)'74 has recently become a partner in the Equus Consulting Group Inc., Edmonton, which specializes in public involvement programming, strategic planning, management and customer services training.

BRIAN KEVENS, BA'74, has joined Camrost Development Corporation as Vice-President,

TERRY G. DIDUS, BA'75, LLB'78, BCL'79, has been appointed Vice-President and Associate General Counsel of Montreal Trust.

SHELDON GOLDFARB, BA'75, has just published a book, "William Makepeace Thackeray, An annotated Bibliography, 1976-1987" and is working on his PhD.

MICHAEL LICURSI, BA'75, MBA'81, has been appointed to the position of Director, Personnel, for Abbott Laboratories, Limited (Canada)

WILLIAM C.(BILLY) RIBACK, BA'75, is warmup man for the audiences of TV shows such as "Roseanne" and "Murphy Brown."

ELISABETH SACHS, LLB'75, BCL'76, has been appointed Director, Legal Services, Support and Custody Enforcement Branch of the Ministry of Attorney General of Ontario, in Toronto, ON.

VINCENZO F. DiNICOLA, BA'76, DipPsych.'86, has edited and translated a book, "The Myth of Atlas: Families and The Therapeutic Story by Drs. Maurizio Andolfi, Claudio Angelo and Marcella de Nichilo, which has just been

GINA WILKINS, BA'76, has been named Director of Community Relations for the University of New Brunswick at Saint John, NB.

STAVROS A. ARGYROPOULOS, MEng'77, PhD'81, Associate Professor.in the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science, University of Toronto, has been named Iron & Steel Society Professor by the Iron & Steel Soc. of the American Institute of Metallurgical Engineers (AIME).

PATRICK CARDY, MMA'77, DMus'81, an Associate Professor in the Department of Music at Carleton University, was elected President of the Canadian League of Composers

G. BRIAN HELLYER, BSc(Agr)'77, is Director, International Quality Assurance, Coca Cola Foods Canada.

MARGARET M. HORGER, BSc(OT)'77, has been appointed Assistant Professor in Occu-pational Therapy at St. Ambrose University in Davenport, IA.

ALLAN L. KLEIN, BSc'77, MD'81, currently a staff cardiologist at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH, has been elected to Fellowship in the American College of

MARC S. MENTZER, MBA'77, has been appointed Associate Professor in the College of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan.

FREDERIC PITRE, MBA'77, has been appointed President of Canada Steamship Lines Inc.

JAMES DOUGLAS HALL, BCL'78, has recently joined the business law group of Hemens, Cornish, Leva, Quesnel, Hindle, Advocates & Trade Mark Agents.

AcGill News

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ALUMNOTES

BERNARD LETTE, BCL'78, LLB'81, of Lette & Associates, has been reelected President of the Toronto Branch of the French Chamber of Commerce in Canada and appointed "Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur" by the French Government for a term of three years.

LUCIE (DESJARDINS) McNEILL, BSc(Agr)'78. A CBC Vancouver "Early Edition" broadcaster, she is one of 30 journalists from around the world chosen for the Journalists in Europe program funded by governments and media organizations in the European Economic

D. GLENN RIOUX, CA,BCom'78, Dip Pub Acc'80, is a Senior Manager at Price Waterhouse, Montreal.

FREDERIC B. SHAPIRO, BEng(El)'78, has joined the New Product Development Department of Motorola Inc., Phoenix, AZ.

FRANK VAN DE CRAEN, LLM'78, has been appointed First Secretary and Deputy Ambassador at the Royal Belgian Embassy in

HEIDI (BROUN) ALLARDYCE, BA'79, has left her position as Senior Consultant, Compensation Services, at Steinberg Inc. in Montreal to move with her husband to Norcross, GA.

LINA BLASI, BCom'79, has accepted the position of Manager of Financial Systems at Zellers in order to coordinate the imminent Systems Automation in the company's finan-

FERNAND BRULE, DipMgmt'79, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Paperboard and Packaging Group, of Kruger Inc. He will continue as Vice-President, International

DAVID DAVIDOVIC, BSc'79, MBA'88, has been appointed Director, Marketing Communications, for Merck Frosst Canada, the Canadian division of Merck & Co.

NICHOLAS FORD, BSc'79 has been appointed President of Western Inventory Service Ltd.

KAM KWOK, BEng(El)'79, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Inventors Association in Ottawa. He has invented a series of 4-dimensional strategy games called "EUCLID SE-RIES," for which a Canadian patent has been granted.

ALLAN LONN, LLB'79, is a principal in the firm of Wise & Lonn, barristers & solicitors and is now practising in Scarborough, ON, specializing in the areas of personal injury and family law.

KALLIOPY PIROCACOS, DipEd'79, has founded her own school, "School for Music Education," where she teaches music to kindergarten and elementary students. Also she has a small class of handicapped children.

ELISABETH J. SHAKIN, BSc'79, MD'83, has been appointed to the full-time faculty of the consultation-liaison service, Psychiatry Dept., Jefferson Medical College.

PETER CROSBY, The Rev., BA'80, received a B.Th. from St. Paul University in 1985 and was ordained Deacon, then Priest, by the Bishop of Ottawa in 1985. In 1989, he appointed Incumbent of the Anglican Parish of Metcalfe.

IAMES L. DiGIACOMO, BA'80, is an Associate, Corporate Finance, at The Chase Manhattan Bank of Canada

PHILIP A. FARKAS, BCom'80, Dip Pub Acc'82, has been appointed a partner of the firm of Lippman Leebosh April.

MARCIA OLMSTED, BMus'80, MLS'82, has been appointed Business Development Manager of Info Globe, the electronic publishing division of The Globe and Mail.

CHARLES VINCENT, MSc(Agr)'80, PhD'83, has been awarded the "Prix Jean-Charles Magnan"1989 by the Ordre des Agronomes du Québec as the author of the best extension paper in agriculture.

GARY S. WECHSLER, BCom'80, DipPub Acc'81, has become a partner of the firm Victor, Gold & Co., Chartered Accountants.

ANDRE CORRIVEAU, MD'81, has moved to Nova Scotia to join the Department of Health and Fitness as Director of the Fundy Health

LOUIS HAECK, C.D., LLM'81, DCL'89, received his D.C.L. from Air & Space Law Institute: the title of his Doctoral Thesis was "The Military Uses of Outer Space by the Canadian Forces.

MARC BAILLARGEON, MBA'82, has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager, C Corp.'s Central Division, a company of the Provigo group.

AUDREY BIRENBAUM, BSW'82, completed an MA in Recreation Therapy, University of Waterloo, 1984, and is currently enrolled at Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto.

TRACY GALLACHER, BEd (PhysEd)'82, is employed by Marianopolis College, Montreal, on part-time permanent staff.

JUDE O.IGWEMEZIE, BEng(Ci)'82, MEng'84, PhD'88, is currently an Associate with Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport, Queen's University.

LARRY LESSARD, BEng (Mec)'82, completed a PhD in Aeronautics & Astronautics at Stanford and is now working at McGill as a Research Associate in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

JUDITH ANN MASON, BSW'82, is the Social Services Coordinator at Lynnwood Extended Care Centre in Edmonton — an alcoholic & drug assessment program.

NANCY SANTUCCI, BEd'82, is teaching Grade 5 French Immersion and Grade 6 Core French in Belleville, ON.

WENDY BRODKIN, DipPubAcc'83, has joined the asset management consulting group of TPF&C, a Towers Perrin company, as a consultant in the Montreal Office.

KIPKORIR ARAP L. CHEPKERES, BEd'84, was recently appointed the Education Attache, Kenya High Commission.

EDWARD KIPKOECH CHERUIYOT, BEd'84, has been a teacher (Headteacher) of a school in Rift Valley Province, Kenya since graduation. ROBERT ELLIOTT, BSW'84, is a psychiatric social worker at the University of British Columbia's Health Science Centre Hospital.

LYON HAMBURG, BSc'84, DDS'86, is in pri vate practice limited to Endodontics in Boston and has been appointed clinical instructor in endodontics at Harvard University School o Dental Medicine.

RICHARD VAUDRY, PhD'84, Camrose Luther an College assistant professor of history, has written a book, "The Free Church in Victorian Canada, 1844-1861," which was published during the fall.

SCOTT R. CHAPPELKA, BA'85, has been appointed Loan Officer of the First National Bank of Boston, in the bank's National Bank ing Group calling on Canadian Companies.

ANGELINA HUM, BCom'85, has been ap pointed Vice-President of Les Immeubles Nancy Hum Inc.

LINDSEY B. SLAUGHTER, BA'85, has been selected to represent The Dickinson School of Law at the annual National Appellate Moor Court Competition to be held next fall.

DONNA BOUCHARD, BScN'86, has bee appointed Head Nurse of the Staff Health Department at the Queen Elizabeth Hospita

MICHAEL DANAGHER, MBA'86, has been ap pointed Third Counsellor (Commercial) in the Canadian High Commission in Lagos, Nigeria

COLOMBO R. BOLOGNESI, BEng(El)'87, now working towards a PhD. His current research aims to achieve the ultimate high frequency compound semiconductor transistor.

BARBARA BORSCH, BA'87, former program consultant for CBC-TV's "Man Alive," is not enrolled in an MS (journalism) program a Columbia University in New York

LINDA ECKLUND, DipSecEd'87, is sel employed, has formed a partnership wit another McGill grad, called "Groundwor Natural Science Education," in Alberta.

SARAH M. FARRINGTON, BSc'87, Was ARTHURH S among 61 students across the United States receive fellowships from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute for study towards PhD or ScD degrees in the biological sciences.

MYRA GIBEROVITCH, BSW'87, MSW'89, is a social worker at Jewish Support Services for the Elderly, a constituent agency of Allied Jewish Community Services, Montreal. She has also been appointed Chairwoman of the Holocaust Remembrance Committee (Quebec Region), Canadian Jewish Congress.

MARLA WEINER, BA'87, has been appointed Children's Librarian at the Ottawa Public Library, St. Laurent Branch.

NICOLE F. BERNIER, BA'88, has been promoted to assistant editor at Direction Informatique, where she's been working as a journalist since graduating. Concurrently, she's pursuing a Master's Degree program in public policy and public administration.

FRANCE HETU, MBA'89, has been elected to the position of President of the Corporation to the position of President of the Colors of March III Québec.

THE EARL!

ptember 3, 198 REBECCA (REB PQ. on October 4 SAMUEL SHAN n July 3, 1989.

R GORDON DO

LIZABETH (C Toronto, ON, o ANDREW D. ST ile, PQ, on Aug FRANCIS A. R

THOMAS ROS ON, on July 21, CHARLES PE' ttawa, ON, on EITH S. PITO

MB, on Novemb

August 4, 19 MURIEL PREV mmer, 1989. idge, BC, in J

30 eptember 9, LELAND A. oridge, MA, o

OSCAR NUT igust 22, 198 n October 14, STANLEY A

1 May 30, 198 AMES F. HO Ittawa, ON, on TILLIAM H. F t Pasadena, CA

ERALD P. O co, CA, on Au OUGLAS M. terborough, r

OHN DOVE, I V, on Septem! MARY E. (LAN t Killiney, Co. I

OGER DORL A, on SeptemI

IN MEMORIAM

OTT BUTTHE EARLY at the University 9 IRG, BSc84, JIN

SAMUEL J.W. LIDDY, BSc'17, at Montreal, PQ, on August 6, 1989.

nited to Endoin H Harvard Cores e.

ARTHUR NAPIER BUDDEN, BSc(Mech Eng)'23, BSc(ElecEng) '28, at Toronto, ON, on

DRY, PADRIC eptember 3, 1989.

Stant prison EBECCA (REBA) KERT, BA'23, at Montreal, The Pre-Ding, on October 4, 1989.

1861, which AMUEL SHANE, BA'23, at Middlebury, VT, n July 3, 1989.

APPELKA M. GORDON DOUGLAS, MD'24, on August 9, , in the bank 1989.

gon Canada aLIZABETH (GORDON) LOFFT, Dip PE'24, UM, Blank Toronto, ON, on July 26, 1989.

President of a NDREW D. STARKE, BCom'24, at Cowanslle, PQ, on August 29, 1989.

LAUGHTER MRANCIS A. RYBAK, MD'26, at Winnipeg, esent The Diam B, on November 29, 1984.

HOMAS ROSS KEENE, BSc'27, at Ottawa, N, on July 21, 1989.

N, on July 21, 1989.

CHARD, RAW HARLES PETCH, OBE, ED, BCom'28, at the Queen Limit tawa, ON, on June 22, 1989.

EITH S. PITCAIRN, BA'28, at Victoria, BC, AGHER MENN August 4, 1989.

ounsellor Com URIEL PREW, BA'28, at Sidney, BC, in late ommission in Lander, 1989.

OLOGNEN, Ed. LEIGHTON DRAPER, MA'29, at Maple sa PhD. Hsmidge, BC, in June, 1989.

conductor transs H SCH, BAN, In 30 S MS (journalist eptember 9, 1989.

PAUL LAPLANTE, MD'30, at Ste. Anne's Veteran's Hospital, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, PQ, on

rsity in New Yo ELAND A. LITTLEFIELD, MD'31, at Cam-

formed a puri SCAR NUTIK, MD'31, at Montreal, PQ, on Education in the guest 22, 1989.

RTHUR H. SNELL, MSc'31, at Kingston, TN, october 14, 1989.

stanley Allen, PhD'32, at Ottawa, ON, he biological May 30, 1989.

MES F. HORWOOD, MSc'33, PhD'35, at Jewish Sun ttawa, ON, on August 12, 1989.

Jewish Sun ttawa, ON, on August 12, 1989.

Jewish Series. Pasadena, CA, on September 22, 1989.

pointed (MERALD P. O'HARA, MD'34, in San Frannormal lowsco, CA, on August 28, 1989.

R, BAN, DWOUGLAS McGREGOR, BEng(El)'35, at right leterborough, ON, in January, 1989.

of Branch OHN DOVE, Rev Canon, BA'36, at London, RNIER, BINN, on September 27, 1989.

istant edul IARY E. (LANGSTAFF) O'SULLIVAN, BA'36,

ere she's killiney, Co. Dublin, Ireland, in August, 1989. graduality OGER DORLAND, PhD'39, at Kitchener,

Master N, on September 26th, 1989.

MBAN DSEPH W. HOLMES, BSc'36 at Madison, CT, President dan March 31, 1989. des physioth

RAYMOND R. LAPOLLA, DDS'39, at Charlotte, NC, on June 7, 1989.

JOHN PURNEY, MD'39, at Bristol, CT, on May 3, 1989

H E

DOUGLAS GEORGE CAMERON, MD'40 B, at Montreal, PQ, on September 15, 1989.

LESLIE D. SHAW, PhD'40, at Brockville, ON, on November 13, 1987.

EDWARD A.D. SIMONS, BSc'40, at Chalfont St Peter, Buckshire, England on November

MARGARET R. STEWART, BHS'40, at Waba, ON, on August 25th, 1989.

MALCOLM HEATH, MD'41, at Gig Harbor, WA, on June 22nd, 1989.

KATHERINE (BUCHANAN) KYDD, BHS'41, at Kingston, ON, on March 21, 1988.

THOMAS C. MULLIGAN, BA'42, in Santa Maria, CA, on August 15, 1989.

ISADORE LUBIN, DDS'43B, at Montreal, PQ. on September 10, 1989.

DONALD E. BRIDGES, MD'44, at Bangor, ME, in February, 1988.

JAMES GORDON MacLEOD, BEng(Ci)'44, at Lac des Piles, PQ, on August 29, 1989.

ELEANOR (DORNBUSH) MARPLES, BA'44, at Don Mills, ON, on April 12, 1985.

IAN M. DARROCH, BCom'45, at Islington, ON, on July 13, 1989.

M.L. McMAHON, BSc(Agr)'45, at Pasadena, CA, on May 5, 1989.

HUGH B. EARLE, BSc(Agr)'46, at Sechelt, BC, on August 23, 1989.

MARCEL M. BOIES, BCom'47, at Montreal, PQ, on July 25, 1989.

IAN H. FRASER, BA'47, at Montreal, PQ, on July 30th, 1989.

JOSEPH GERCHICOFF, BCom'47, at Montreal, PQ, on September 10, 1989.

ROBERT R. KINGSLAND, BA'47, at Cheltenham, England, on July 28, 1989.

ALLEN WARD, BCom'47, at Welland, ON, on July 12, 1989. B.D.GORDON BELL, BSc'48, at Ottawa, ON,

on August 11, 1989. JOSEPH E. DECKER, BA'48, at Montreal, PQ,

on June 1, 1989.

FRANCIS W. KEMMETT, MEng'48, at Minneapolis, MN, on September 30, 1986.

ROBERT E. MEMBERY, BCom'48, at Sarnia, ON, on July 20th, 1989.

AUDREY M. (BASSETT) WEBB, BA'48, at Ottawa, ON, on August 5, 1989.

H. THEODORE BLOCKLEY, BCL'49, at Toronto, ON, on September 24, 1989.

WILLIAM A. CONNELLY, BEng (Mech)'49, at West, TX, on April 29, 1989.

DANA H. HOWE, MD'49, at Los Alamitos, CA, on July 16, 1989.

ALAN M. SPIRES, BA'49, at London, ON, on March 3, 1989.

J. ARNOLD WARK, MD'49. at Morton, WA.

H

BERNARD R. BELLEAU, PhD'50, at Ste-Anne-des Lacs, PQ, on September 4, 1989.

GEOFFREY F. SCOTT, MD'50, at Ste. Anne's Veterans' Hospital, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, PQ, on September 30, 1989.

CONSTANCE (CARTER) CAMPBELL, BSc'52, at Edmonton, AB, on July 28, 1989.

JOHN D. La TENDRESS, Dip Psych'53, at Bethesda, MD, on July 8, 1989.

BEVERLEY D. McARTHUR, Wing Commander, MEng'53, at Guelph, ON, on September 16,

LUCIEN J. GENDRON, PhD'54, at Montreal, PQ, on January 15, 1989.

WILLIAM M. ROBB, BSc(PE)'54, at Scarborough, ON, on July 31, 1989.

REV. MICHAEL ZUK, BD'54, STM'57, at Spirit River, AB, on July 13, 1989.

G. ROBERT DOUGLAS, BSc(Agr)'57, at Toronto, ON, on July 20, 1989.

ALEXANDER NIES, MD'58, at Burlington, VT, on May 5, 1989.

ANN (WINSHIP) SCHULZE, BSc(HEc)'59, at Beverly Hills, CA, on June 2, 1989.

H E DOROTHY (ANDERSON) GRAHAM, BSc (HEc)'61, at Ottawa, ON, on May 15, 1989

SYLVIA OSTERBIND, BLS'61, at St. Catharines, ON, on July 23, 1989.

J. ROBERT HOWDEN, BEd(PE)'63, at Berkeley, CA, on July 2, 1989.

ELLSWORTH G. COGGINS, BSc(Agr)'65, M.Sc(Agr)'68, at Madison, WI, on December 15th. 1987.

WENDY A. (LASKEY) GOUGH, BSc'65, PhD'72, at Montreal, PQ, in July, 1989.

IRENE M. WORKIEWICZ, BA'69, at Toronto, ON, on February 18th, 1989.

MICHAEL KWIZAK, PhD'70, at Oshawa, ON, on September 13, 1989.

E

JOSEPH E. DOBOS, BA'84, at Casper, WY, on December 6, 1988.

MICHAEL KILIAN, BA'84, at Toronto, ON, on October 4, 1989.

JOCELYN SUE CLARE, LLB'86, at Toronto, ON, on July 28, 1989.

IN MEMORIAM

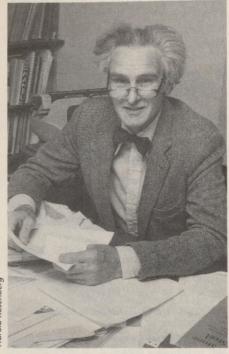
Richard F. Salisbury 1926-1989

Richard Salisbury, Professor of Anthropology and, for the last three years, Dean of Arts, was a crucial figure in the development of anthropology in Canada, who saw the merit of listening to the weak as well as the strong.

Over the last two decades, he played a major role in the evolution of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement that provided for Cree self-management while allowing the huge James Bay power project to go forward. At McGill, he supervised more than 30 theses, many of them about James Bay or critical development issues in poorer parts of Canada. He acted on the conviction that social change could be made without undermining local needs and traditions and was much sought after as a consultant to mining companies, government agencies, and international organizations in northern Canada, Guyana, and New Guinea, where he began his anthropological fieldwork as a student at the Australian National University in 1952.

Born in Chelsea, England, on December 8, 1926, Salisbury studied modern languages and anthropology at Cambridge after serving as an officer in the Royal Marines. At school and in the services, he played rugby and was a championship boxer. Prior to arriving at McGill, he did postgraduate work at Harvard and in Australia, New Guinea and Boston, where he married fellow student Mary Roseborough, before accepting his first permanent teaching position at the University of California at Berkeley. He had three children: Thomas, BSC'79, John, BSc'81, and Catherine.

At McGill, Richard Salisbury's prodigious appetite for work made him a familiar presence on campus. As chairman of the Sociology and Anthropology Department from 1966-1970, he oversaw the separation of those two rapidly growing units. He was a co-founder and, later, director of the Centre for Developing Areas Studies and served on countless university committees, including those on trans-cultural psychiatry, and Northern studies. As well, Salisbury served on the boards of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and the



Richard F. Salisbury

Institut Québécois de Recherche sur la Culture and he was a member of the 1977 Quebec Commission on Higher Education. He was awarded numerous senior research fellowships, and in 1974 was elected to the Royal Society of Canada where he later became Honorary Secretary of its Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences. He served as President of five different Canadian anthropological associations.

As Dean of the Faculty of Arts from 1986-89, his door was always open, and the depth of respect Dick Salisbury commanded was demonstrated in September, when a large group of colleagues and former students from many universities gathered at the McGill Chapel and later in the Leacock Building to pay tribute to him. Gillian Sankoff, PhD'68, who now chairs the Linguistics Department at the University of Pennsylvania, recalled how Salisbury walked 25 miles through the bush to reach a village in New Guinea, where she was doing doctoral research, to offer some on-site supervision. Henry Rutz, PhD'73, a professor at Hamilton College in New York, told how Salisbury encouraged him out to get on with fieldwork in Fiji and then gently urged him onward in his career. Writing in Montreal's Le Devoir, Laval University lecturer, Claude Bariteau, PhD'79, described Salisbury's passion for anthropology and declared it a great privilege to have learned the anthropological craft from a man so highly esteemed in the francophone community.

Salisbury's research applied methods from both anthropology and economics to the study of remote village communities. In his first book, "From Stone to Steel," he demonstrated the effects of changing technology in a New Guinea highland village. In "Vunamami" he showed how villagers responded in entreprenerial ways to the challenges of development

He learned from the indigenous people of New Guinea with whom he worked and went on to teach the same lessons in his major work among the James Bay Cree. "A Homeland for the Cree" (1986) traced the potential confrontation of interests arising from Premier Robert Bourassa's announcement of the James Bay project. With the help of McGil researchers, led by, among others, Salis bury, the government and the Cree turned the confrontation into a dialogue, with re searchers providing information to both sides on the possible effects of devel opment and ways of making it consisten with the interests of native people Salisbury's contributions drew attention to the value of anthropological knowledge and, today, it is common for construction companies working in remote communities and native groups planning broadcasting networks to consult anthropologists before taking action.

At the memorial service, Philip Aashish, a former McGill student and Executive Chief of the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, put it best as he recalled Dick Salisbury's wisdom integrity, and good will. "Crees believe he said, "that all honourable men belong to the same tribe. Richard Salisbury was an honourable man."

Dan R. Aronson Professor of Anthropology Director, Anthropology of Development Program

The Richard F. Salisbury Memorial Fund has been established to aid in research in the Department of Anthropology. Donations are welcome and should be sent to the Fund c/o The McGill Development Office, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal H3G 2M1.

McGill News

34

Winter 1989/90

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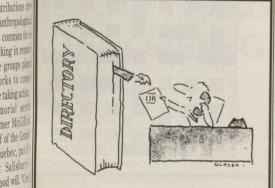
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ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Cryptic Crossword no.7

by Alan Richardson

The three winners of McGill record selections for cryptic crossword no. 6 were: Ruth Skelton, BSc'46, of Montreal, Ron Hellstrom, BEd'64, of Pointe Claire and Harry Smith, BEng'40, of Sea Cliff, New York. The winners for crossword no. 7 will be selected randomly from all correctly answered puzzles received by February 1, 1990.

ACROSS

- Well-mixed soil for pears in the manner of that learned tutor (12)
- Stuck around with a sailor to start (7)
- Leaky sort of plug, though only temporary (7)
- 11. Pay them for remunerative times (4)
- This bird can give anyone a lift (5) 13.
- 16 A bet will get you a letter from Greece (4)
- 17. The ocean colour is a bit burned (6)
- 18.
- Herb's sick inside (8) Hit men? (though not working for the moment) (8) 19.
- 20. He's completed his course in the good things (6)
- 21. The troubles of Will Shakespeare (4)
- 23. Mount for an old TV character, a golf-supporter at heart (5)
- 26. The average 20 is out to save it (4)
- 30. 9 fastener, a fair game target (7)
- Carrying orientation (7)
- If you want to, take literature (or go into Grade 1) (5,2,5)

DOWN

- Sound spot to thwart (5)
- This poet's back in the divorce court (4)
- 3.
- Churchman, but not too young (5) Lazy co-ed? (but she gets around) (5) 4.
- See 25 down.
- Your interest may well be right (5)
- Time in the classroom, especially for 19 across. (5-7)
- In this study people are usually into drugs (12)
- Tries so for excursions with resulting alarms (7)

- When it come to finances, they're just asking for it (7)
- Its rate is for a lady performer (7)
- Showed in the CID even (7)
- 16. Some 14 may be in them, leading a merry dance (7)
- 22. The free kind is not staff material (5)
- Either way, it's a belief of sorts (5)
- 25,5 Space at the bar? (5,4)
- Nothing, not taped here (in the drink, maybe) (5)
- Encourage, not without a dig in the ribs
- 29. A packet I put together in the gully (4)

McGill cryptic crossword no. 6

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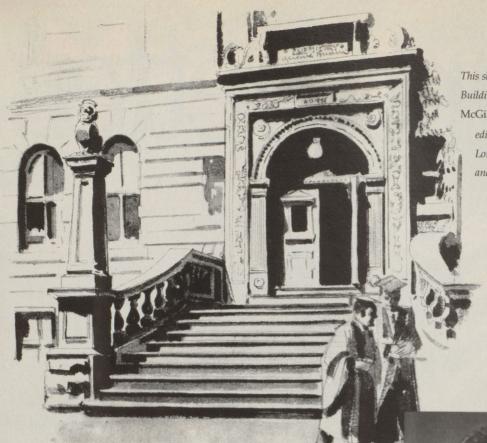
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McGill News

36



This sketch of the old Chemistry
Building by John Gilroy appears in
McGill: The Story of a University,
edited by Hugh MacLennan.
London: George Allen
and Unwin Ltd, 1960.

McGill Needs Friends! ..friends like Greville Smith

me of McGill's most prestigious wards is unquestionably a Greville mith Scholarship. Over the last welve years, a number of these ave been awarded annually to top ndergraduate scholars. These wards are made possible by ne thoughtful bequest of I. Greville Smith.

Gill cryptic cross

Jorn in Sheffield, England in 1902, and with a BA in Chemistry from Balliol College, Oxford, Greville imith came to Canada in 1932. His career over the next 25 years centred around Canadian Industries Ltd. (CIL), as he progressed to the Presidency. His outstanding pusiness abilities were employed on the boards of major Canadian companies, banks, industries and private organizations.

Greville Smith's involvement with McGill began when the late Ross Clarkson, then President of the Royal Trust Company, invited him to join a group of business associates interested in helping McGill. Such

was the birth of *The McGill Associates*, whose theme was: "a group of friends making other friends for McGill." Greville Smith subsequently became President of this organization, as well as a Governor of both McGill and Bishop's Universities, and President and Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Greville Smith's manifold interests were reflected in the terms of his Will in 1974. Universities, hospitals, and charities; employees, old friends and associates; support funds and clubs benefitted from the distribution of his considerable wealth.

Greville Smith's bequest to McGill University of \$1,500,000 designated support for undergraduate and postgraduate scholarship and research. To date, seventy-one outstanding scholars, representing every province in Canada, have been financially sustained at McGill by a Greville Smith Major Award.



Greville Smith, CBE, BA (Oxford) 1902-1974

If you would like more information about Bequests and Planned Giving, or, if you wish to receive a copy of our booklet *A Bequest for McGill*, please contact:

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Philip Resnick with a reply by Daniel Latouche

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New Age Research

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If you never thought wrinkles were in, think again. Canadians are getting older, a whole lot of them, and as they do, research into aging has become a trendy field. McGill is leading the way with a multi-disciplinary approach.

by Janice Hamilton

13

Sacred ColoursMcGill is well-known for its older and more elegant buildings but not for its stained glass—some of it centuries old. The *News* opens the curtain to show some of the University's most brilliant windows. by Dale Hrabi

The Meaning of Crises

17

For nearly 15 years, a McGill professor has led what some experts believe is "one of the major social science undertakings of the decade"—a research project which aims to teach world leaders how to behave themselves, and put an end to wars. by Jim Boothroyd

Letters to a Québécois Friend

20

An ardent Canadian nationalist and a playful separatist go at it hammer and tongs over free trade, language, and Meech Lake. In extracts from this timely book, University of British Columbia professor Philip Resnick, BA'65, MA'69, and Université du Québec à Montréal professor Daniel Latouche shed light on some of the things that make us distinct.

DEPARTMENTS

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Cover: The pen of John McCrae, the McGill pathologist and poet of "In Flanders Fields", from a window in the Strathcona Anatomy and Dentistry Building (Photo: Rick Kerrigan)

LETTERS

1920s Remembered

The article about McGill College Avenue in the last issue of the *News* drew on some memories of the 1920s.

I wish to give posthumous honours to a couple of student facilities not exactly on campus but essential to our education. One, the book store presided over by the venerable, *fin de siècle* Miss Poole, at the corner of the then Burnside.

Left unmentioned, and decently more to the south, was the Prince of Wales Tavern-Hotel. Honouring in its way the Royal Household, it began to be vulgarly called The Pig and Whistle. By the benefits it offered, I claim it had academic status and as a former Leacock student, I am sure he would have concurred.

David Cowan, BA'23 Los Angeles, California

Ed. note: The writer is a former President of the McGill Society of New York.

Change the Paper

Thank you for your excellent work in producing an informative publication. My appreciation for *McGill News* would be greatly enhanced if it were being printed on recycled paper. Consideration for the environment in all our activities must now be a first and foremost priority.

Sabina Wasserlouf Ottawa, Ontario

Ed. note: Your comment will be reviewed by the editorial advisory board. The McGill News currently uses coated paper, as do most major magazines, primarily because of the excellent reproduction of colour photographs.

Pre-James Admin. Days

I congratulate you on a very interesting Winter 1989/90 issue of the *McGill News*. Stanley Frost's piece is one of my favourite features. The accompanying photograph of the coat of arms surmounted by a frog over the entrance to the James Administration Building brought back a flood of memories of the building.

The building once housed botany, zoology, biochemistry, physiology, and pharmacology.

The smells changed from the earthiness of botany, to the formaldehyde of zoology, the chemical stinks of biochemistry, the doggy smells of physiology and the mixture of everything in pharmacology.

Students also changed with the altitude. Girls predominated in botany. Zoology attracted pre-meds, brainy types, cocky with their superior role as future healers. Biochemistry was a mixture of mostly medical students, with the admixture of a few foolhardy undergraduates in the honors course, acknowledged to be the toughest way to earn a BSc. All floors contained a sprinkling of graduate students, mostly female in those war years, who served as laboratory instructors and who thereby were endowed with the power of life or death to our hopes of getting a decent BSc.

Murray Saffran, BSc'45, MSc'46, PhD'49 Toledo, Ohio

Incorrectly Titled?

In your winter 1989/90 McGill News there was an article titled "Islamic Studies Flowering at McGill." The last third of the article dealt with the opinions of the assistant director about the State of Israel; it also mentions his views on Jewish fundamentalism.

Either this article was incorrectly titled or there is a deviation in McGill's academic standards at the Institute for Islamic Studies. **Stanley Yetnikoff**, BCom'54. Montreal, Quebec

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I am saddened and angered that the Winter 1989/90 edition of the *McGill News* has been so politicized by the article "Islamic Studies Flowering at McGill."

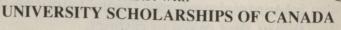
To suggest that Israel should adopt the 1947 partition resolution is a total non-starter; four decades of hatred, terrorism, political and military warfare by the Arab states and the PLO against Israel simply cannot be wiped away in the manner suggested.

Until the infamous September 1967 Khartoum declaration of "No Peace, No Negotiations, No Recognition" is totally withdrawn, the spirit of cooperation and respect that Professor Boullata urges will never come to pass.

Arthur Cohen, BEng'55 White Plains, NY

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McGill News

Spring 1990

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

y job is about you, and about selecting from the infinite ideas, ojects and personalities to bring you an sightful window into McGill. It's a task e Graduates' Society takes quite serisly since the *McGill News* may be the ble link for graduates living away from ontreal. There are two of us committed the magazine full-time.

This editorial team will try to put ourleves in your shoes daily, and ask, "Would
take the time to read this?" It's a tough
all, and always debatable. Your shoes,
s you well know, are many. There are
10,000 McGill graduates, 45,000 of whom
ceive the *McGill News* as donors or
cent graduates. One winter issue mass
ailing of 100,000 goes to everyone. Can
IcGill still be relevant to your lives? We
nink so.

It is with this belief that I join the McGill
the Possible of Brock University in St. Catharines
there I was publications coordinator, and
ditor of the alumni magazine. A graduate
f Carleton University, I'm now encounring McGill just as you did that very first
ear here. It can be no less exciting.
Inontreal is healthy and vibrant, and there
s no shortage of students seeking to gain
dmission to McGill despite grave conerns about underfunding.

My first real sense of McGill's expertise ame during crisis. Television brought he story of a rampage at the University of Montreal—14 women murdered and thers injured by a man who said femists had ruined his life. His victims were reated at hospitals affiliated with McGill—The Royal Victoria Hospital, The Monteal Neurological Institute, The Jewish General Hospital, and The Montreal General Hospital. A weary Dr. Churchill-mith, MD'83, from the MGH appeared on Lanada AM.

The fallout has been significant. Hardly columnist in this nation hasn't dealt with he "Montreal Massacre" and many scholarships are being set up, including one by the faculty association (MAUT)

here. The Winter issue of the *News* had already gone to press and missed mention of the event. So on this page is a small memorial to the women who were killed, created by Linda Cardinal. You can expect a more extensive article from us later this year.



The McGill News, to the credit of its former editors and the Graduates' Society. has not shied away from controversial stories. This issue continues that tradition with excerpts from a new book Letters to a Québécois Friend, published this spring by McGill-Queen's Press. One of its writers, Daniel Latouche, has been openly critical of McGill in the past, but we are running the piece on the strength of its ideas since it seems to articulate the sentiments of many Canadians at the moment. Another pressing issue is addressed by Janice Hamilton's piece on aging and the role of McGill's researchers in that expanding field.

From the Political Science Department comes an important study of international crises, as profiled by Jim Boothroyd, while photographer Rick Kerrigan and writer Dale Hrabi combine to splash four pages with the rich colours of McGill's stained glass.

You'll note a new byline on Quebec Focus, that of Charles Taylor, a professor of political science. Regular contributor Gretta Chambers suggested that various writers should take a stab at the column in order to bring a diversity of opinion. Her point was well-taken by the editorial advisory board, and she will recruit contributing columnists.

Since Acting Editor Joan Cleather wrote this column last issue there has been a development in her topic, underfunding. Tuition fees will increase in September but will remain below the Canadian average.

It is also noteworthy the *McGill News* and other campus publications have come to write *underfunding* as one word. A former professor of mine pointed out that when compound words first come into being they are written with a space, as in *under funding*. With increasingly common usage, they are hyphenated, *under-funding*. Upon final acceptance, the words are stuck together, thus *underfunding*. We can only hope that further improvements in the government's funding formula will soon be mirrored in the less permanent composition of the word.

University underfunding has not deterred student recruitment. Two of Canada's 11 Rhodes Scholarships winners this year are from McGill: Lesley Fellows and Alexa Bagnell. They are 21-year-old women science students, both from the Maritimes, and both intending to study medicine. The legacy of Greville Smith, whose bequest allowed for scholarships to attract top students such as these, is very much in evidence.

To a large degree, university is about achieving better things and encouraging critical thought. The *McGill News* aims for no less. Your letters and phone calls are always welcome.

Janue Paskey

MCGILL NEWS

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The jazz way to earn a degree

by Dale Hrabi

For McGill's jazz students, sudden mood swings are a sign of health. From be-bop to Miller, with technical detours through Bach, it's a lesson in flux.

"You never know when you'll need *In the Mood*," says Professor Gordon Foote, Director of the acclaimed Swing Band/Jazz Ensemble I. "Say you get called on a swing gig and you don't know *In the Mood*, they'll go, "Whoa, this guy doesn't know anything." Especially if you come out of a university jazz studies program."

Versatility can mean success. And Foote, who wrote a master's thesis on the Count Basie swing style, knows just how to trap a variable, and juice it.

This emerges in rehearsal: "No, not the waaah," Foote chides the trumpets, just back after Christmas. "Can't you set up with the n-yeaaht?" They nod earnestly and re-attack, red in the face. "Okay, that's nearly confident," he laughs.

With a debut Compact Disk recording (Day & Night) behind it, a special alumni CD on the way, top placings in both Musicfest Canada and USA, and a string of local performances that had people dancing in the aisles, the 22-member group is normally a fierce unit. But the Christmas break has left some cobwebs.

"No, no, no," Foote cuts the band to silence. "Let's slow it down and clap." And like some highly strung minstrel show, the students clap their parts. Peering at her score, saxophonist Samantha Duckworth shifts onto the edge of her chair—and claps.

To some, the whole concept of classroom jazz dismays. Traditionally, jazz has been an unruly form. Its improvisers mocked the limits of their instruments and blew apart musical "time," bucking confinement all the way.

Today, as university jazz programs proliferate, critics are asking if this idiosyncratic form can survive. "The individuality of each jazz player is an important element in the character of this highly personal art," says Gene Less, a former editor of *Downbeat*. "And standardized teaching militates against it." Early performers like trumpeter Clark Terry (who first blew on a garden hose) created themselves.

But with new eras come new breeds. At McGill, upwards of 140 hopefuls vie for 20



The McGill Swing Band/Jazz Ensemble outside the Strathcona Music Building

places in the nation's only Bachelor of Music in Jazz Performance program, offered in a revised form for only four years. Drawn by Montreal's jazz scene and the chance to convene with the country's top talent, the musicians feel they've chosen shrewdly.

"Schools have taken the place of the circuit," explains Dean MacNeill, a member of the trumpet line. "In the forties and fifties there was a lot of work and the way you would learn, you'd go to clubs and hear people at the pinnacle—the best example would be Mickey's Playhouse in New York. Nowadays, there's the schools. With a school in a big metropolitan area, attracting upcoming talent, even if you learned *nothing* in the classroom, it would still be worth your while."

Add to this the growing apparatus of student Musicfests—inspiration swap-sessions that veteran Jimmy Walker calls "the fountain of musical youth," and it seems clear that the academy is serving jazz well.

McGill's impact at Musicfest USA in Philadelphia last year prompted a prestigious invitation to perform for The International Association of Jazz Educators in

New Orleans this January. At gigs such as this, the band performs as the "McGill Jazz Ensemble I," its progressive persona. This means the chance to play what trombonist Bob Fraser calls "smokers," modern hyper-dimensional jazz.

At Winterfest last January, the band added another facet. "The McGill Swing Band" plays cozier standards like "Satin Doll" with professional gloss. And local demand has grown. At the instigation of Graduates' Society Executive Director Gavin Ross, the students will record a special all-Swing CD this spring. (Future issues of the *McGill News* will tell readers how to order it).

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For the students, this real-life situation of client demands is bracing. "For me, it's going to be great. Any chance to play in a studio situation, in a pressure situation like that is a great experience," says MacNeill, who's played in a drum corp, a Ukrainian polka band, and classical orchestras.

"It's going to be good for us, it's going to be good for the alumni, and show the diversity of the band," adds Gordon Foote. "It's music that's pressed and it's there for good."

McGill News

Spring 1990

RTLETS



January 7, 1990: Firefighters face the blaze at Lady Meredith House

Lady Meredith House in Shambles

If a phoenix can rise from the flames at McGill, it will be in part due to the expertise of Julia Gersovitz, BSc'74, BArch'75. Her Montreal firm, Gersovitz, Becker and Moss, has been retained to help rebuild an important part of the University's heritage. "It's a project nobody would have preferred," she commented.

The regal Lady Meredith house on Pine Avenue was gutted in a Sunday morning fire last January, destroying McGill's Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law and the Pulmonary Research Laboratory. No one was injured, but reams of research

documents, including one doctoral thesis, were lost. As well a break-in was detected revealing the theft of a computer and petty

McGill's Physical Plant staff was quick to relocate researchers to other buildings while the Computing Centre aided in retrieving information from computer disks. The University intends to rebuild the 19th Century Victorian mansion pending an analysis of its structure. Despite the break-in, police say there is not enough evidence to specify the cause of the fire as arson. The building is insured.

Gersovitz says the restoration effort will take "an awful lot ot attention to detail" and an extensive evaluation of how the building will be used.

McGill's medical researchers received more money per capita than their counterparts at any other Canadian university, according to Statistics Canada figures for 1986-87, the most recent year on record.
The Specific Performance Indicators

(SPIs) represent the fraction of total grant funds awarded by the Canada Council to faculty at a given university divided by the fraction of faculty members in Canada at that university

For Medical Research Council Canada grants, McGill topped the SPI rankings, peating out the University of Toronto, the Université de Montréal, and the University of British Columbia.

McGill researchers in social sciences, engineering and medicine won a total of \$36.4 million in 1986-87 and placed in the top eight Canadian universities in each category. The University of Toronto was first overall, with \$64.5 million in federal government research

Total figures for 1988-89, giving the distribution by faculty of McGill's research funding - including provincial, corporate and U.S. government money – show the following totals (in millions of dollars): Management (.6), Education (1.3), Arts (2.9), Engineering (13.7) and Medicine (64.8).

There are easier household chores than selling the Meech Lake Accord to 24 people in your parents' kitchen, but that is what McGill Law professor Jeremy Webber did on his last visit to Osoyoos, British Columbia.

"It went really well," said Webber, who

braved the heat during a January speaking tour on behalf of the Friends of Meech Lake, the group he and a Dalhousie col-league, Professor Wade MacLauchlan, founded last December.

"Westerners don't like being told they had better accept Meech Lake or Quebec will separate but they do respond positively to being given the opportunity to discuss the substance of the Accord. There is a strong will to find a way of resolving this problem and that's heartening.

The Friends have attracted news coverage ever since author Solange Chaput-Rolland, former UN ambassador Stephen Lewis and former Progressive Conservative leader Robert Stanfield appeared at an Ottawa news conference to launch the group on

Though a dozen, mainly anglophone, McGill professors have joined the Friends, Webber and MacLauchlan say that in founding the group, they acted as individuals rather than with the backing of the University. No fewer than 160 professors with constitutional expertise and community activists from across Canada have become members of Friends.

"Our mission is to add a positive element to the Meech Lake discussion," Mac-Lauchlan said. "The Accord recognizes the diversity of Canada and makes space for our different communities to develop harmoniously. It would be one step towards changing the current cranky tone of national debate.

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This September, McGill students (and indeed all those in Quebec) will be paying increased tuition fees resulting from a recent Government of Quebec decision. Frozen at 1969 levels, an average of \$540 per year, Quebec tuition has long been viewed as the best educational bargain in Canada.

It will still be that way even with the increase of \$700 to be phased in over two years. There is also a provision allowing universities to charge an additional 10 per cent of the cost of tuition, and Principal Johnston told a meeting of the Graduates' Society Board of Directors that he supports this option.

Noting the tuition freeze contributed to a sharp rise in university attendance, Education and Science Minister Claude Ryan also said it caused a situation of underfunding that posed serious threats to the quality of university teaching and research. McGill has been active in lobbying for increased tuition fees, which will mean an extra \$6 million per year to McGill, according to François Tavenas, Vice-Principal, Planning and Computing Services. It will be spent "to balance the budget," he says noting that some funds will probably be used to reduce the \$62 million deficit caused by a history of underfunding. Still to be decided are tuition increases for international students.

The Students' Society of McGill originally supported a tuition increase but withdrew support when concurrent demands were not also met. According to Vice-President External John Fox, the Society felt underfunding would not be solved by the tuition increase and the Quebec loans and bursaries system wouldn't ensure accessibility.

A car, a robot, a computer drawing system and \$500,000 will help keep McGill's students and researchers current with trends in engineering and biomedical engineering. George Peaples, President of GM Canada, presented the package of gifts last January as the final part of a commitment to McGill's most recent capital campaign.

The \$500,000 award, given by way of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIAR), will support Dr. Ian Hunter's research into artificial intelligence and robotics. McGill's Hunter says the funds will allow him to concentrate on research into trying to develop robots with the same muscular flexibility and strength as animals. The first installment of the gift was accepted by Dr. Fraser Mustard of CIAR who noted that Hunter is in demand worldwide for his expertise in artificial intelligence and robotics.

A 1990 pilot car, fresh from the General Motors assembly line in Ste. Thérèse, Quebec, will be "dissected" by engineering students for demonstrations and mechanical laboratory projects. The UNIMATE industrial robot will be the centrepiece of the Manufacturing Automation Laboratory once it is renovated.

The GM MCCAD facility for computer-aided design has six workstations in engineering and architecture allowing for stress analysis and geometric modelling usages, as well as structural design.

Tuesday Night Cafe Theatre

by Denise Roig-Tarr

PETEY: I've finished my cornflakes.

MEG: Were they nice?

PETEY: Very nice.

MEG: I've got something else for you,

PETEY: Is it nice?

PETEY: I haven't tasted it yet.

MEG: I bet you don't know what it is.

PETEY: Yes, I do.

MEG: What is it then?

PETEY: Fried bread.
MEG: That's right.
PETEY: Very nice.

MEG: I knew it was.

As any drama critic would attest, any play by Harold Pinter is tough to pull off. Characters with vague histories wander in and out of equally vague situatons. They talk to each other (or try to) in lines loaded with ambiguity, even absurdity. All the while sustaining a tangible tension, a sense of things about to go haywire.

No easy task for professional actors in professionally mounted productions. So when the Tuesday Night Cafe Theatre – McGill's own student-run theatre group – recently tackled Pinter's *The Birthday Part*? with a bare-bones budget, young talent and a classroom-size acting space, one was tempted to cross fingers.

Anyone acquainted with the 13-year-old University institution wouldn't have bothered worrying. The English Department's Tuesday Night Cafe thrives on such theatrical challenges. Created in 1977 to provide on-stage and back-stage experience for sudents, the group has tried just about everything—musicals to melodramas, the classics to the avant-garde. Tuesday Night Cafe also offers free workshops to students and "Lunchtime Theatre," where \$1 buys a noontime seat for shorter theatre pieces.

It continues to do all this in the face of budget cuts and the closing of Moyse Hall, McGill's 430-seat theatre which still awaits a massive makeover. But then, "The Tuesday Night Cafe has always prospered in alversity," says Dr. Patrick Neilson, Assistant Professor of English.

Neilson was around in 1977 when TNC was born out of the need to give more students more opportunities to perform. While McGill's Players Theatre (funded



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Susan Lynskey, and Dan Abramsky in Tuesday Night Cafe Theatre's production of *The Birth-day Party*

by the Students' Society) was well established then, "It was a difficult place to break into theatre, unless you were just interested in sweeping floors," he says.

The original plan was to operate a once a-week cafe theatre—complete with checkered tableclothes, coffee and pastries. Tuesday nights were picked because there wasn't much competition else where on campus. But as productions grew more ambitious, the tables were dispensed with. At one point, eight or nine productions were being mounted each year.

Yet, even then, space on campus was at a premium, remembers Dr. Mike Bristol, Professor of English. "This forced students to solve problems in some inventive ways." Bristol says it was an exciting time, with a core group of "phenomenally creative, energetic people who would often work all night."

He could be talking about the current group of 35 students who run the Tuesday Night Cafe. And run it they do. This is theatre for and by students. While under the financial auspices of the Department of English, all creative decisions—which plays, which actors, how to light, design, costumes—are left entirely up to the students.

At the beginning of each school year we announce that we're accepting play proposals," explains Nadine Sivak, Executive Director of this year's student-elected TNC board. Sivak, a third-year theatre student, says there's so much to consider in the selection of projects: budget, actors on hand, available space. "For example," she laughs, "There's no way we could do 'Les Misérables'!"

"There's always the budget," adds Maureen Sherlock, this year's production

MARTLETS

coordinator and a third-year honours history major who'd never done any theatre before coming to McGill. "We have all these great ideas but only a limited budget."

Yet they agree that it's exciting to see how far they can stretch their resources. ("Entertainment needn't be expensive," asserts Sivak.) In fact, she's studying at McGill precisely because of its scaled-down approach to theatre. "I think the most fun you can have is getting involved in every aspect of theatre," she says. "When you take a professional acting program, you're pegged early on as one thing or another. Actors are actors, directors are directors."



Dan Abramsky as Nat

As one of only 38 students specializing in the English department's drama and theatre option—the literature and film and communication options attract considerably more students—she's had the opportunity to do a little of everything. "Tuesday Night Cafe is made up of people who just love to do theatre," she says.

Ken Cameron, a first-year drama student who wants to become a playwright, is a perfect example of someone in love with the smell of greasepaint, the roar of the crowd. After "auditioning and auditioning and getting rejected and rejected," Cameron finally begged a TNC student director, "Give me something, anything to do."

Working props for a couple of shows before becoming this year's TNC education coordinator, Cameron directed two "Lunchtime" shows and landed his first major part this semester: the enigmatic Stanley in *The Birthday Party*. "I'm getting exactly what I want here," he says.

They have to work hard to get it, all agree. "You put in a lot of 20-hour days,"

says Sivak. "One show can consume you to such a degree that you forget everything else."

It's not just the shows that consume time, but setting up the educational workshops and "Lunchtime" events. Already this year, Tuesday Night Cafe has soonsored free workshops in improvisation, audition how-tos, and production maragement, while "Lunchtime Theatre" viewers have seen everything from *Cyrano de Bergerac* to Tad Mosel's *Impromptu*.

And now, with the season's first two major productions – *Life and Limb*, and *The Birthday Party* – behind them, the TNC crew is galvanizing its talents for *Beautiful Deeds* a musical comedy. Reviews from the first two plays have been enthusiastic, with every performance sold out

What draws the crowds? After all, this is student theatre. First, there's the lmited opportunities to see English theatre in Montreal. But maybe even more important is what Neilson calls TNC's "fundamental honesty. This has always been a hallmark of McGill's student-run theatre. It can't help but evoke a response from audiences," he says.

Myrna Selkirk, a faculty lecturer in the drama department, serves as advisor to the Tuesday Night Cafe. And she continues to marvel at their independence, not to mention their seemingly boundless energy.

"These kids are so willing to put all of themselves into a production. They make me remember why it is that we do theatre."



Susan Lynskey as Lulu, sits in Dan Abramsky's lap



McGill's unique 17th-century "Feather-book" is off on a year-long Canadian tour this April after drawing more than 3,000 people to the Redpath Museum last autumn.

About a quarter of the 156 pages of the book will be shown at the National Museum of Natural History before they're sent on tour. The remainder will be kept at the Blacker-Wood Library of Biology, and may be seen by appointment during normal working hours.

Dated 1618, the book is believed to be the work of Dionisio Minaggio, Chief gardener to the state of Milan. It contains pictures of such strange birds as the corncrake, hazel hen and the male smew as well as depictions of a dentist pulling teeth, a fowler using a pouch on a pole to trap swallows and stock characters of the Commedia Dell'Arte.

Minaggio used the brilliant plumage of 15 different birds indigenous to the area around Milan to make the pictures, most of which have faded little over the last three centuries.

Italian experts, who studied the book when it was shown last year in Milan, were unable to ascertain whether the author did it for himself or undertook the work for the Spanish Hapsburgs, who ruled Milan in the early 17th century.

Eleanor MacLean, head librarian at the Blacker-Wood Library, says, "Dionisio Minaggio's book is not part of a genre of featherbooks – it appears to be unique."

The display at the Redpath Museum last autumn was the first time the "Featherbook" had been opened to the Canadian public since Dr. G. R. Lomer, a former university librarian, bought it in 1923 from a second hand bookshop in London, England, for a paltry 175 pounds.

QUEBEC FOCUS

by Charles Taylor, BA'52, McGill Professor of Political Science and Philosophy and former Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory at Oxford.

uring the time of the referendum on sovereignty-association, Quebec's funniest comedian, Yvon Deschamps, was performing in Montreal. He delivered one of his most memorable lines: "What do Quebeckers want? But it's quite simple: a free and independent Quebec in a strong and united Canada." Everyone, sovereignist or federalist, dissolved in laughter when they heard this. But then they pulled themselves together and went right on working for the particular half of this marvellous global objective they had already committed themselves to.

What's wrong with that, you might ask. Should a joke make you change your poli-

tics? Perhaps if it hits true enough, it ought to. In any case, this is one of the implications of Christian Dufour's argument in his exceptionally insightful book, Le Défi Québécois, (Montréal: Hexagone, 1988). Because what really made this joke funny, let's face it, was its truth. Quebeckers very deeply want to have it both ways. Independentists and Trudeau-style federalists know this well enough in their heart of hearts. Only they think there's something shameful and wrong about this, and are determined to straighten us out (and in the process, narrow us down). But perhaps it would be a better course than either of these somehow to find a Canada where we could be

what we are. Or is it too late? These are the questions that Dufour makes us face.

In the last paragraph, I talked of 'having it both ways.' But that way of speaking is itself a product of the Lévesque-Trudeau revolution of the last 25 years. What these two exceptional leaders collaborated in doing, for all their bitter rivalry, was convincing a large part of the public that there were only two "logical" and acceptable solutions for Quebec: either independence, or a "symmetrical" federation, with 10 rigorously equal provinces, in which the central institutions adequately reflected Canada's linguistic duality. Both these are relatively new ideas in Quebec. If you go back more than a quarter century, you find very different ideas prevailed. This was not because Quebeckers were then especially sloppy and self-indulgent in their thinking, or illogical. But they saw their situation through a different prism from the one Lévesque and Trudeau had made dominant.

It's worthwhile bringing this older perspective back, not just to get the record straight, but because it has remained alive as a stream in Quebec thinking, and may re-emerge in face of the severe drawbacks of both Lévesque's and Trudeau's visions. It had many variants, and bore a variety of names, but let me call it by one of its best-known titles, the "Two-Nations" view.

The idea was roughly this: Canada is a pact between two founding nations or peoples. It wasn't quite clear whether this reflected what actually happened in 1867, or what ought to have happened. But the ideal model for the country was the same in either case. On one hand, the central

Professor Charles Taylor, in his office at McGill

institutions of the federation ought to reflect this duality. It is worth reminding people how hard a slog it was to get as close to this objective as we have. In the 1930s, our Canadian currency was minted only in English. It was under Diefenbaker that we finally got the federal government to send out cheques in two languages. In many respects, federal Canada was run like an English-speaking country, which happened to contain a large clump of people speaking an alien tongue.

On the other hand, the autonomy of the province of Quebec had to be maintained and in some cases enforced. Quebec couldn't be considered a province like the others, because it alone was the heartland of one of the two "nations," without which

that linguistic group would probably face extinction. Within the two-nations framework, there is nothing inconsistent between duality in the federal institutions and a special status for Quebec; they both stem from the same fundamental principle.

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Of course "English" Canada never warmed to this formula, because it didn't feel like a nation on its own. It only recognized the one, pan-Canadian nation. For French-Canadians, the two-nations view reflected the fundamental fact that their primary commitment was to the survival of "la nation canadienne-française", that federal Canada, without being necessarily just instrumental, could never make sense for Quebeckers unless it constituted a framework propitious for that survival.

Trudeau and the independentists conspired to marginalize the two-nations view, in the name of a shared "Cartesian" logic. Trudeau is famous for the tidiness of his

constitutional views. But one sees the same spirit in the story Jacques Parizeau tells of his conversion to independentism, on a long train ride to a conference at Banff. He reasoned that a modern economy needed to be controlled from a single centre. For us that had to be either Ottawa or Quebec. But it couldn't be Ottawa without endangering our survival. And so....

In the seventies these two hyper-Cartesian visions did battle for the soul of Quebec. The result was a constitutional disaster for us. This is Dufour's starting point. We ended up being cut out of the constitutional deal of 1981, and now the attempt to re-admit us bids fair to end with another

door slammed in our face next June. But what is so odd, notes Dufour, is that the disaster of 1981 was essentially self-inflicted. Two teams of Quebeckers fought each other to a standstill, producing finally a terrible result for their home province. "The English Canadian political elites remained largely as spectators," of this debacle, Dufour writes.

A disaster like that ought to lead to fresh thinking. It ought to make us question the Cartesian assumptions of the whole Lévesque-Trudeau framework. It ought to make us recur to and rethink the alternative tradition, which after all remained alive in such documents as the Pépin-Robarts report and the Quebec Liberal Party "Beige Paper" of 1980. This return to the

Seorge Zimbel

McGill News

two-nations is evident, of course, in the "distinct society" clause of the Meech Lake Accord. But the thinking has been timid and confused, half-hearted and almost ashamed, still cramped by the intellectual dominance of the Lévesque-Trudeau outlook.

What makes Dufour's book so exceptionally valuable is that he is quite uninhibited by this dominance, and he can lay out lucidly and directly the full range of alternatives. But he does more than just throw off the straightjacket. He sets out to explore in its historic depth the Quebec identity which Deschamps' line so hilariously encapsulates. And more than this, too. He attempts to explore the Canadian identity of non-Quebeckers, as it has developed over the last two centuries.

hat emerges from this is not only why the "two-nations" view has such continuing resonance in Quebec, but also why it has been impossible ever to reach an understanding on this with "English" Canada. The two identities have been consistently at odds, on ever-discordant wave-lengths, so that it has never been possible to develop a common understanding of what is at stake. Political solutions that work for a time only do so because they are differently perceived by each side. They are at risk not from too little but from too much communication, which threatens to bring out the cross purposes on which they rest. A perfect recent example is how the display of the real linguistic passions of Quebec in December '88 decisively turned English Canada against Meech Lake. Canada's chances of survival might be optimized if we could only communicate via a satellite orbiting, sav. Saturn.

I don't think I have ever seen the continuing Canadian misunderstanding better described or more sympathetically explored than in this book. For Dufour, the key event for both is the Conquest. This was a trauma for "les Canadiens" of 1763. But it has gone on working in two ways. First, the British, then Canadian framework has shaped this people, in all sorts of ways, of which only the most obvious is the Westminster-style institutions we live under. It is not just another French-speaking people, but one which has lived the condition of linguistic-cultural duality for two centuries.



Comedian Yvon Deschamps

But secondly, the Conquest is the source of its vulnerability, of its being at the mercy of a majority which has often been hostile and uncomprehending. The Conquest is the source of menace, and it is no wonder that the dream has ever remained alive of somehow undoing it. (DeGaulle, that great master of political theatre, understood this, as one can see from the choreography of his visit in 1967). The appeal of independence in my view has almost nothing to do with the supposed concrete advantages of sovereign status, regularly rationalized to his own immense self-satisfaction by Jacques Parizeau, and almost everything to do with this old dream of undoing the Conquest.

All this adds up to profound ambivalence towards the traces of duality in the Quebec identity. On one hand, they are undoubtedly there, and part of what we are. On the other, they are the fruit of the original catastrophe, which we always dream of reversing.

On the English side, the Conquest plays a different but also a central role. It is that whereby the past of New France can be incorporated into Canada's past. This not only gives our identity historic depth, but of a particularly valuable kind. The "English" variant of the Canadian identity must constantly be defined in contrast to the United States; but what component of Canada's past and present is more clearly different from the ex-colonies to the South than their historic enemy, New France, and its descendants today?

This generates a symmetrical ambiva-

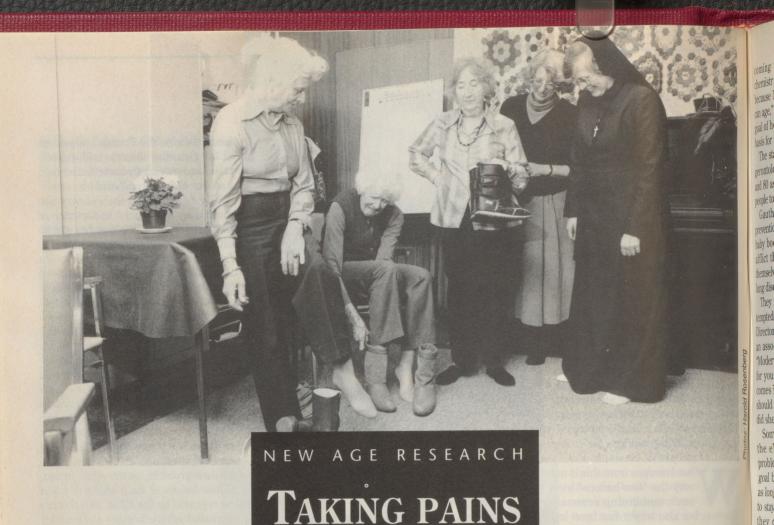
lence towards the French component of the Canadian identity, both cornerstone and potentially loose foundation, a source of fission and rupture.

The two sides of the country are divided by the crucial importance of the same event, which alas, has a quite different kind of meaning for each. And their ability to communicate on this difference is further undermined by the fact that each is ambivalent about it, and hence frequently confused and uncertain what to communicate. In Quebec, we both want very much to be recognized for what we are by the rest of Canada (the "duality" side of our identity), and are half mad at ourselves that it matters to us (the "undo the Conquest" side). So as Meech Lake gets torpedoed in the rest of the country we are both furious and hurt, on one hand, and keep assuring everyone that we don't care,

that it's their problem, on the other. In fact, the ambivalences of each side are often read as rejection by the other, and chasms are recreated where bridges were under construction.

Will it go on going wrong? Dufour's analysis doesn't seem to leave much room for hope. But oddly, reading it dispelled the mood of black despair about Canada into which I had fallen. Meech is the latest piece of creative misunderstanding to stitch us together. I believe it could be the basis for something more, and that's why I passionately support it. But I recognize that it will probably go down. Mutual distrust will thicken. This time it might be terminal. Not right away, of course, because Meech isn't high profile for the public; but a little further down the road.

But what if the fiasco galvanized us to make a real attempt to communicate, to reach common terms of understanding? This is a tall order, because each side would have to accept its ambivalence, come to terms with it, and get it across to the other. This is something we have tremendous difficulty doing in Quebec. And our current premier has hit a new alltime low of intellectual pusillanimity on this issue. It seems, alas, more likely that those working on both sides to expunge the ambivalence, to purge the inner relationship the Conquest helped wreak in our identities, will win out. But then someone writes a book which can say all this with such insight, lucidity, sympathy for both sides, and suddenly one finds oneself hoping again.



TO HELP THE

ELDERLY

by Janice Hamilton

r. Serge Gauthier is only 39years-old but he knows intimately what his body is in

for. It's his life's work to explore the biological and social aspects of the aging process. By the time Gauthier joins the ranks of Canada's seniors, he hopes researchers will better understand how people age and that age-related diseases can be prevented.

Though many prefer not to think about getting older, research into the field is attracting enthusiastic, bright minds. "It's an exciting field and it's a very fashionable field," Gauthier says.

According to him, McGill has the only biological research centres devoted to aging. A vast amount of research at McGill is seeking answers to some of the less attractive features of aging: related diseases such as cancer, hypertension and Alzheimer's.

Still, it's the interdisciplinary approach that fascinates Gauthier—the coordination of research in biology, psychology, law and architecture, all aimed at grappling with the problems of getting older.

McGill's efforts reflect the growth and increased economic and political significance of Canada's elderly population. Statistics

Canada projects that the proportion of population 65 and over will have risen from 11 per cent in 1986 to 24 per cent in 2031. This trend raises a number of

in the community to the distribution of health funding.

The McGill Centre for Studies on Aging, which opened in 1983, the as a clearing house for this research. Serge Gauthier is

The McGill Centre for Studies on Aging, which opened in 1983, acts as a clearing-house for this research. Serge Gauthier is director of the Centre and holds the newly-endowed Carex Chair in Aging. "The pace of growth into aging has been very fast," says Gauthier. The \$1.5 million Chair indicates that growth; it comes from CAREX Services Inc., an international company with a network of nursing homes and residences for the elderly in the Montreal area, and will allow Gauthier to hire additional staff. He says that significant contributions have already been made, especially in the basic biology of aging at the cellular level, in animal models and in humans.

Dr. Eugenia Wang, Associate Director of the Centre and Director of the Bloomfield Centre for Research on Aging at the Jewish General Hospital, is an international expert on aging cells. She says, "[As with] childhood development and puberty, the aging process is coded for in our genetic makeup—these genes have to be turned on for the aging process to start." Her search for the genes that make us age has revealed evidence to

support her hypothesis. While at Rockefeller University, she found a protein called statin that is only found in aged cells and, since

concerns—from seniors' involvement

Stepping Out: Monica Fairweather, Helen Morgan and Winnifred Holden help researchers Carolyn Pepler and Sister Barbara Gooding

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coming to McGill in 1987, she has been working on the chemistry and molecular biology of this protein. "This is not because I have a vision of getting rid of these genes so nobody can age," she says. "I don't think you could do that." Rather, the goal of her work is to understand the normal aging process as a basis for understanding age-related diseases.

The statistics show that Canadians are living longer and today, gerontologists are inclined to think of those people between 60 and 80 as generally healthy. Now, it is more common for elderly people to become frail after the age of 85.

Gauthier says, "Improvements in infection control, stroke prevention, nutrition and control of diabetes mean that most of us baby boomers will live until 85". But while many diseases that afflict the elderly are not life-threatening, people often find themselves suffering from such chronic diseases such as arthritis, lung disease and diabetes.

They frequently have multiple problems, and physicians can be tempted to throw up their hands in despair. Dr. Mark Clarfield, Director of Geriatric Medicine at the Jewish General Hospital and an associate director of the Centre for Studies on Aging, says: "Modern medicine has let us believe in the quick fix. That's okay for young people, but not for the elderly. If an elderly woman comes into the emergency ward with a broken wrist, the question should be, why did she fall? Did she simply trip over the cat, or did she perhaps have a stroke?"

Some McGill research staff concentrate on finding ways to help

the elderly adapt to chronic health problems that limit their activities—the goal being to keep them living at home as long as possible. "Most people prefer to stay in their own surroundings—and they do better, too," says Daphne Nahmiash, MSW'70, who teaches gerontology at the School of Social Work. "It's cheaper to stay home; you can't stick everyone in an institution the minute they get sick."

Director of Nursing Mary Ellen Jeans agrees. She maintains that keeping the elderly healthy and independent often requires relatively simple interventions. "For example, many elderly have

"For example, many elderly have trouble with their feet," Jeans says. "They may get corns or blisters, or their toe nails may need cutting. If they can no longer bend their knees, they can't do their own foot care. Many people come to the community health clinic where our nursing students do their basic foot care. If toe nails aren't cut, people can't walk, and if they don't walk they get circulatory and respiratory problems, muscle weakness and stiffness of joints."

sister Barbara Gooding, Assistant Professor of Nursing, is conducting a pilot study of how old people get around. To this end, she is preparing a questionnaire to measure how elderly people overcome their physical limitations. "We observe older people accomplishing tasks that, when you look at their limitations, you wouldn't think they could do—like getting on and off a bus, or living at home when they can hardly move. They are very good at adapting to circumstances."

Social worker Nahmiash says psychological factors are as important as physical security if elderly people are to function well. It helps to have regular visits from family members and to get regular telephone calls. Equally, as Nurse Jeans adds, we need to keep the elderly involved in society rather than ostracizing them, and, consequently, impoverishing the lives of both young and old. "Our society will have to change its mind about the contribution of elderly people," she says. "We've grown up with the idea that the elderly have no role,

orotein. "This is not esse genes so nobody do that." Rather, the al al aging process as a sing longer and today, e people between 60 e common for elderly tion control, stroke mean that most of use many diseases that g, people often find ases such as arthritis, and physicians can be Dr. Mark Clarfield, General Hospital and dies on Aging, says: puick fix. That's okay If an elderly woman en wrist, the question of trip over the cat, or a finding ways to help

We' ve grown up with the idea that the elderly have no role, yet many of them are mentally as alert as they were at 40, and they have vast experience. ""

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Dr. Serge Gauthier

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Home care services can help keep elderly people in their own homes, says

Nahmiash, who formerly served as coordinator of home care services at a downtown Montreal health clinic. But she points out problems can arise when a variety of organizations, government agencies, and private and non-profit agencies provide such services.

When more than one agency is involved, the elderly person may find it difficult to cope with different people coming into the home. A big challenge, she says, is to make the public aware of what services are available, and to ensure these agencies coordinate their services.

Often, informal arrangements evolve to help elderly people maintain their independence. "There are a lot of poor elderly people living in the McGill Ghetto," says Jeans, referring to the neighborhood just east of the campus. "The *dépanneur* (corner store) delivers their food, and people stop by and check on them or offer to do errands for them."

As the proportion of elderly Canadians grows, so, too, does concern about the financial burden this group places on the health care system. Edward Keyserlingk, LLM'83, PhD'85, Associate Professor at McGill's Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, says, "Some people feel that, given the soaring costs of health care for the elderly, maybe a bigger part of the burden should be put on the shoulders of their children."

He and colleague Kathleen Glass are putting the finishing touches

"Alzheimer's is turgent problem be population in 20 y demented people," sa Until recently, Alz untreatable. Doct supplementing deficis success. Now, Gaur Centre for Studies of could help people in part of a Canada-wing mer's and look at fa and of a World Hear countries.

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on a three-year study examining attitudes about the obligations of children to their elderly parents. Keyserlingk believes forcing children to take on more responsibilities might be inappropriate,

owing to the high rates of family separation and the frequent inability or unwillingness of families to contribute more. "Maybe the solution is a combination of things; perhaps if the state provided more resources for home care, some families would take on a bigger share themselves," he says.

Then there is the prickly question of how much health care should be allocated to the elderly. Keyserlingk says, "There are arguments being made in some quarters that, as one gets older, one has less right to health care because one has had a full life, and the costs of health care are quite high." He warns that, while this argument is unjustly discriminatory, it may find its way into policy if its critics do not speak out.

There is a high degree of cross-over in research on these issues between McGill's Centre for Studies on Aging and the Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law. For example, Keyserlingk is also conducting a study of how people with dementia are protected when they become subjects in research projects: what kinds of consent are needed, how they feel about participating and whether they are free to withdraw if they so desire.

Alzheimer's disease, a leading cause of dementia, has attracted the attention of several McGill researchers. This progressive illness, which eventually destroys the intellect and the ability to look after oneself, affects 47 per cent of the population over the age of 85. "Alzheimer's is the prototype of abnormal aging and is an urgent problem because with the projection of the age of the population in 20 years, there will be a large proportion of demented people," says Gauthier.

Until recently, Alzheimer's was difficult to diagnose. It is still untreatable. Doctors have tried to control the condition by supplementing deficits of a chemical in the brain, but have had no success. Now, Gauthier and other physicians working with the Centre for Studies on Aging are doing trials of new drugs that could help people in early stages of the disease. The centre is also part of a Canada-wide network to study the incidence of Alzheimer's and look at factors that may contribute to its development, and of a World Health Organization study of Alzheimer's in five countries.

Since any treatment for Alzheimer's must begin in early stages of the disease, a doctor attached to the centre is examining ways to detect it before victims begin to lose their memory. In a study of healthy individuals between 60 and 90 years of age, Dr. Vasavan Nair, director of research at the Douglas Hospital, is looking for abnormalities in the levels of two hormones. These hormones are disturbed in patients with Alzheimer's, and Nair wants to find out if these abnormalities appear before people start complaining of memory problems. So far, he says, about half a dozen people in the study have shown signs of dementia.

"That is statistically too small a sample from which to draw conclusions, but my impression is that there are hormonal

abnormalities before memory loss shows up," Nair says. Nair is also studying the relationship between depression and dementia. Many Alzheimer's patients appear to suffer from depression—the organic rather than psychological type—long before they show symptoms of Alzheimer's.

Mona Baumgarten, MSc'81, an adjunct professor at the Centre for Studies on Aging and an epidemiologist at Ste. Justine Hospital, is looking into how dementia affects care-givers. She has done a study comparing 80 people who care for demented elderly people at home

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with 80 others who live with healthy, elderly individuals. The findings show that care-givers suffer from chronic stress because Alzheimer's patients need constant supervision, ask the same questions repeatedly and are plagued by delusions and paranoia.

Baumgarten says, "We found much higher rates of depression in the care-giver group. We also found physical symptoms such as headaches and persistent fatigue were more prevalent, although the differences were not as striking."

She says her research shows that some people risk their own health when they resist putting their relatives in institutions and adds that there is a dire need for services which will give caregivers a break.

The breadth of inquiry into aging at McGill is impressive—other researchers at the University are examining why elderly people fall down, looking into what makes their bones brittle and seeking new treatments for Parkinson's disease—however, Gauthier wants McGill to do even more. "During the first five years, the centre focused more on biological gerontology; now we want to branch out into the study of social adjustments of aging and issues associated with housing." And he is confident that the establishment of the Carex Chair in Aging will attract more people to study the problems of getting old, a line of inquiry which responds to growing social need.

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Alzheimer's patients need

constant supervision, ask

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Prof. Mona Baumgarten

plagued by paranoia. ""

ACRED COLOURS



Text by Dale Hrabi • Photos by Rick Kerrigan

Previous page: Stained glass medallion from Faculty of Religious Studies in the William and Henry Birks Building Above: The central panel of the east window in Redpath Hall depicts (clockwise from upper left) Schubert, Handel, Gluck, Cherubini, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven

tained glass is diplomatic. It delivers the sun like a long charming letter, open in your lap. It reconciles centuries: years of offered prayers, soft new leaves and upset people shine across the room. The introductions have already been made.

Men have hoarded, traded and sold it but the glass seems to shine as untainted as ever.

The medium was considered most fashionable in the Victorian and Edwardian eras when few ambitious buildings would rise without at least a few leaded windows. It was a mark of cultivation and religious status.

Like the elite building their mansions nearby, McGill did not buck the trend. The tradition of stained glass, still hand-blown as it was 600 years ago, steadied the ambitions of a University poised to expand.

The Redpath Library building was major step. Designed by Taylor and Gordon in 1892, it grew from a keen and optimistic collaboration. Architectural wit distinguishes its reading room (now known as Redpath Hall). Each cap of the hammer beams that support the 44-foot timber ceiling has been carved into a unique grotesquerie.

"A lovely retreat from puerility and vain babble," ran a contemporary review. "The richness of the whole lends a feeling of warmth. It ministers, too, to a sense of repose, rebuking all vulgar striving and enticing the spirit to linger with the great ones of the earth."

These immortals shine down from the stained glass windows made by Clayton & Bell in England at a cost of \$5,000. The trio in the east wall shows figures from art, poetry and music. Overseen by its muse, each group is split by epoch into smaller tableaux of six or seven men.

One depicts Mozart and Handel, and other great classical composers, gathered as if for tea. Mozart, squat and frisky, shows off a score to mixed reaction: Haydn beams approval, while Cherubini, in the back, stares past austerely.

Handel fidgets with his quill. He seems at a loose end, unlike Beethoven who sits in a beet-coloured chair, working calmly on.

They don't seem the best of pals but, for the generations of students reading beneath them, they represented a challenge.

Across the street at Alfred Baumgarten's house (3450 McTavish, now the Faculty Club), the maids faced a more prosaic challenge. The Tiffany-like skylight in his grandiose Gothic Hall needed cleaning

Baumgarten was an educated sugar baron with links to German aristocracy. He went his own way grandly. Banquets fêteing "the hunt," an upstairs swimming pool, the huge daunting skylight were among his indulgences.

World War I curtailed his whimsy. Rumours of pro-German sympathies and vicious press attacks caused Baumgarten to retreat from public life and he died at the war's end.

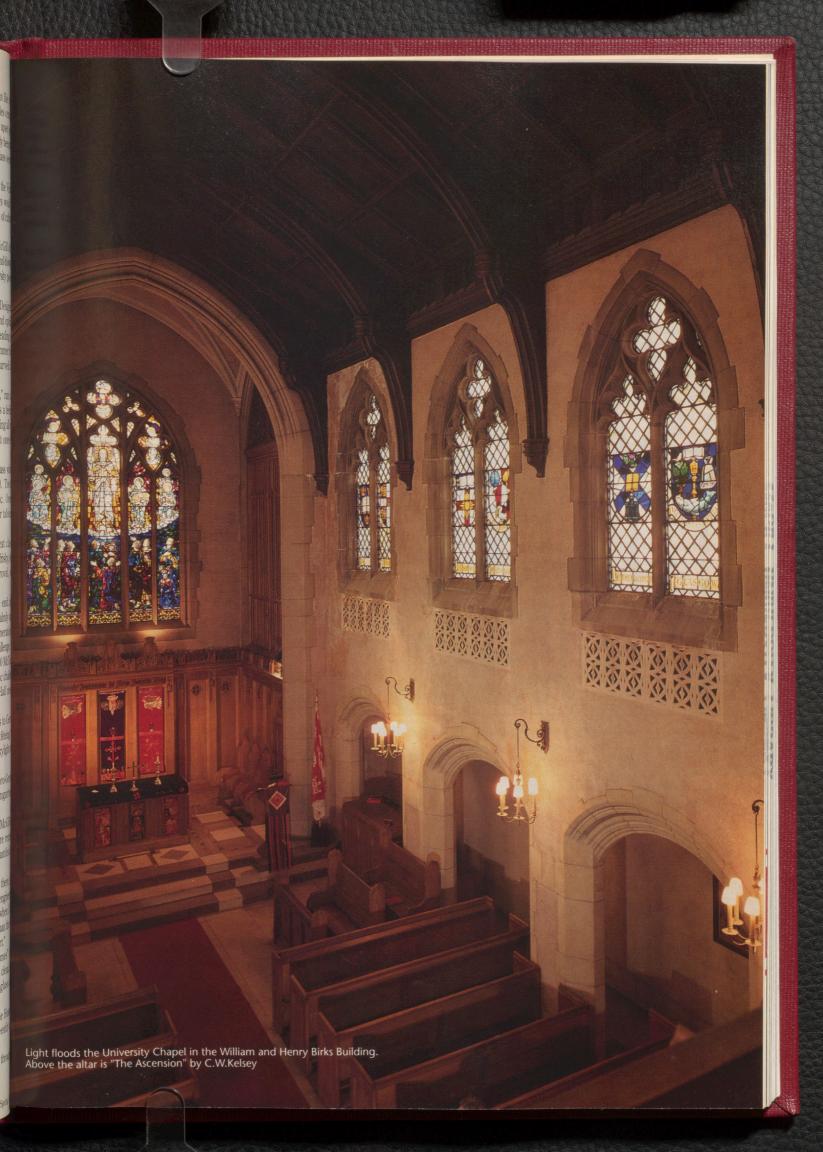
In 1935, his home was renovated for the faculty at McGill and the Gothic Hall was chopped horizontally in two. More recently, Baumgarten's autumn-coloured skylight was dismantled and cleaned.

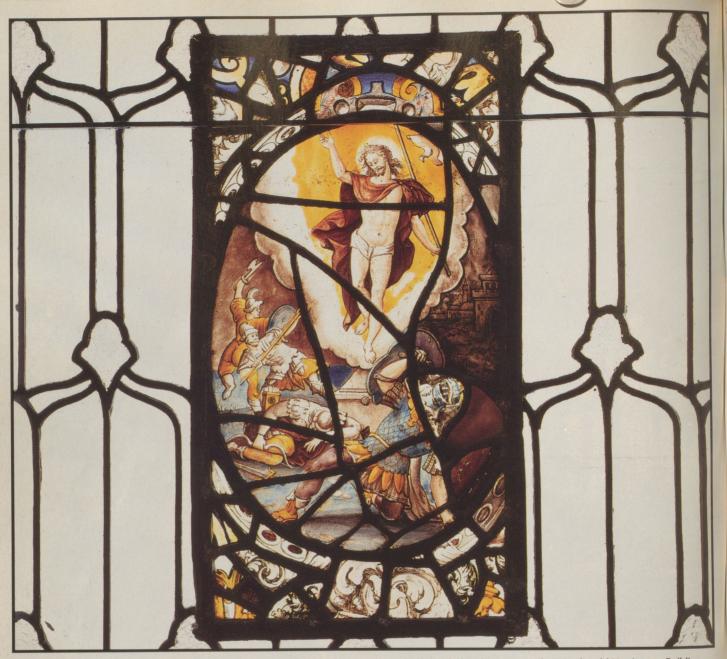
"Sixteen hundred pounds of glass and lead perched up there, held together by its own weight like a keystoned arch—it's an engineering marvel," says Cliff Oswald, who handled the job. "But when I first saw the window, it was so dirty it gave off no more light than the rest of the ceiling. The only way to clean it was to take it all apart."

Gently, each pane was pried from the web of "cames" (the miniature, lead I-beams which hold the glass). When clean, the puzzle was rebuilt and putty wedged between the glass and cames—a technique unchanged since the Middle Ages.

Oswald also helped refurbish McGill's finest glass, the Hosmer Collection of 39 European rondelles from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

These delicately rendered disks of glass were purchased through a





The Resurrection of Christ," centrepiece of The Hosmer Collection which is now at the School of Architecture in the Macdonald Harrington Building

London dealer, Martin van Straaten, by Charles Hosmer, another wealthy neighbour of the University. With little education, Hosmer made a fortune in the flour business and, in 1901, built a lavish house on Drummond Street (now housing Occupational and Physical Therapy). At about the same time, he began to import seemly decor from Europe.

The rondelles went largely unnoticed until 1976, when Ariane Isler-de Jongh, a master's student in art history, spied them on a tour of Hosmer House. She suspected their value and prompted an enquiry. Considered unique in Canada, this collection (now gracing the office of the School of Architecture) presents an anthology of domestic painted glass of its time.

The main piece (c.1600) shows the Resurrection. A product of the Low Countries, it is painted with sanguine, silver-

stain and other alchemical tints.

Christ rises in his oval, buoyed by a golden cloud. He stares off mildly as the guards flinch and scramble for their weapons by the gaping tomb. Here, leading plays an incidental role restricted to repairs and the clear art-nouveau "surround" custom-built by Montreal's Castle & Sons in 1901.

With the end of World War I and the depression, the demand for domestic stained glass waned. "People just couldn't afford it," says Rosalind Pepall of the Musée des Beaux Arts. "And the Victorian fussiness was no longer appropriate. People wanted brighter homes."

Master artisans came to depend on the church trade. The handsome "Ascension" in the chapel of the Birks Building on University (1931) was designed by C.W. Kelsey, whose career was built on such

commissions.

In this emphatic image, Christ is again poised between earth and sky, but this time he is flanked by friends. Angels numerous and demure attend. Their eyes are cast down but their confidence is high. They know they're in with a good cause.

Jewelled into the terrain below, the disciples say good-bye. Dark reds and purples dominate but where the glass is pale—along one disciple's collar, and another's sleeve—light bursts forth like faith.

Christ ignores the angels and this urgency. His eyes meet the viewer's, and the room moves mildly out-of-joint with time. Students seem to be laughing in the hallway. But in the chapel, it's peaceful. The sun and the richly-coloured glass cast their timeless light.

"I must be shared now," Christ seems to say into the gap.

THE MEANING OF CRISES

McGill's project to save the world

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McGill News

dby Jim Boothroyd

n October 16, 1962, the Central Intelligence Agency gave U.S. President Kennedy photographic evidence of Soviet missiles in Cuba and set in motion a chain of events which, within days, had the world teetering on the brink of a nuclear war. The risk was horrifying, but it seemed our leaders were unable to control events—just as, 50 years earlier, Europe's heads of state had stumbled into the bloodiest war in history after a Serbian nationalist killed a relatively insignificant Austrian duke. To many, it seemed we had learned nothing in the ensuing years. It is no surprise therefore that in the last two decades, the study of international conflicts—how they escalate and wind down—has attracted some of the brightest scholars in the social sciences. It is a field of study in which McGill has taken the lead.

Two years ago, in the British journal, *The Review of International Studies*, political scientist J.L.Richardson called McGill's International Crisis Behaviour (ICB) project "one of the major social science undertakings of the present decade." He added, "[It is] an example of a rare phenomenon, a group of distinguished scholars working with a common concept, organizing their studies in accordance with a common format, and addressing the same central research questions."

The 15-year-old project is certainly an ambitious one. It examines every major international and foreign policy crisis from 1929-1985 and since its inception has had contributions from no fewer than a dozen scholars and 20 researchers from Canada, Israel and the United States. Michael Brecher, BA'46, McGill professor of political science and director of the project, says the ultimate goal is to influence policy makers. "You don't engage in a mammoth study of this kind simply because of its intrinsic interest. The ultimate purpose—though this may sound immodest—is to contribute to the perennial quest for world order." Brecher, who strung the project together with just \$500,000 in funding from the Canadian government, is currently working on the latest volume of the ICB project, a book called *The Meaning of Crises in the 20th Century*.

The project began modestly in Israel in 1974. That year, Brecher, who spends six months a year writing at his home in Jerusalem, held a nightly seminar where research students and scholars from Hebrew University and abroad met to discuss the study of international crises. Here, Brecher met Jonathan Wilkenfeld, a young scholar (now professor) from the University of Maryland and an expert in statistical methods of research applied to conflicts.

Brecher, who was older and better known in the academic world, came from a radically different background than Wilkenfeld. After graduating from McGill, he did a PhD in international relations at Yale and wrote a prize-winning biography of the Indian prime minister Nehru before shifting his focus to Israeli foreign policy. Both Wilkenfeld and Brecher wanted to study international crises because they believed these were "pervasive" political phenomena which revealed the elements of world politics writ large. Brecher says, "We

Canapres

wanted to contribute knowledge and not just haphazard, random knowledge, but systematic knowledge about a crucial subject which afflicts the planet."

They agreed the project, which was to be based at McGill, should have two components. This resulted in a series of in-depth studies of decision-making during specific crises and an aggregate study of 698 foreign policy crises and 323 international crises that took place from 1929-1985. They hoped the findings of the specific studies would generate hypotheses which they could then test using the broad data from the aggregate study. They thought this approach would prevent the project from becoming too specific or too general in focus.

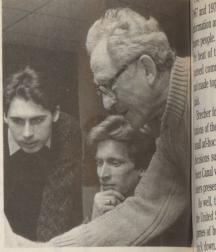
In 1975, Brecher wrote to scholars of international relations whose work he admired. He described the strategy of the ICB project and invited them to adopt it and contribute case studies in their particular fields of interest. There were 15 case studies in all, several of which brought international acclaim to the young scholars who wrote them.

efore the age of 40, Karen Dawisha was promoted to full professor at the University of Maryland, soon after the publication of her book, *The Kremlin and the Prague Spring*. Alan Dowty, who wrote the award-winning *Middle East Crisis: U.S. Decision-making in 1958, 1970 and 1973*, became a professor at Notre Dame University and Avi Shlaim's book about the Berlin Blockade won him a readership at Oxford. Other ICB books examine Hitler's behaviour during the Battle of Stalingrad, Nehru's decision-making at the time of the Sino-Indian Border Crisis from 1959-62, and Zambia's response to Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965-66.

Turning to the second component of the project, Brecher and Wilkenfeld pressed ahead with building two data bases: one for foreign policy crises and one for international crises. Under their supervision, research students pored over newspapers, books and articles in several languages to gather information for "mapping" the main features of each crisis for the period 1929-1985. This was done by breaking them down into variables which could then be measured and compared. For example, the setting of a crisis, the

events which triggered it, how it was managed and the degree to which the superpowers or the international organizations, like the United Nations, became involved were all noted or measured.

Each of these dimensions was then further broken down and looked at in detail. For instance, the severity of an international crisis was measured according to six factors: the number of states directly involved, the strategic significance of the area affected, the degree of difference between the cultural, political, and economic institutions of the



Michael Brecher discusses the ICB database with research students Eric Laferrière and Frank Harvey.

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principal adversaries, the degree of superpower—or, prior to World War II, great power—involvement, the issues at stake and the extent of violence used. On the resulting ICB "Richter scale," the Berlin Blockade of 1948-49, which brought the Soviet Union, the United States, and the Allied powers close to war, measured 7.71. By contrast, the U.S. Hostage-taking in Iran in 1979 registered 5.61 and the international crisis, in the same year, resulting from raids by the South West Africa People's Army on South African troops in Namibia scored only 2.75.

The next step in the process was checking the findings. Research students would show their "encoded" studies of each crisis to Brecher or Wilkenfeld and be required to justify their assessments. Eric Laferrière, a McGill PhD student who gathered information for 15 of the ICB's international crises, said Brecher could be extremely rigorous. Depending on its complexity, a case might take anywhere from 10 to 50 hours to research, but that was just half the battle. Laferrière says, "Afterwards, I

would meet with Professor Brecher and have to justify my assessment of each case, variable by variable—he was very astute at spotting inconsistencies."

Brecher's findings would then be passed on to Wilkenfeld, or vice versa, for further "cleaning" before being added to the computer data base and, ultimately, given to to the political science archive of the University of Michigan, where the information was made accessible to scholars throughout the world. From this mass of material, and the in-depth case studies, Brecher and Wilkenfeld wrote three volumes about the preliminary findings of the ICB project and made some remarkable discoveries.

They found that, without exception, much-maligned international organizations like the United Nations played a positive role in resolving crises. Their research cast doubt on the conventional theory that crisis-induced stress makes leaders less receptive to vital sources of information and more rigid and irrational in their thinking. They found the opposite to be true.



An American aircraft flies in food and supplies to beseiged West Berlin during the Soviet Blockade of

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For example, it was found that during the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973, Israeli leaders vigorously sought more reliable information and opened up the decision-making process to include more people. In his book on the topic, Brecher showed that in the heat of the crises, Prime Ministers Eshkol and Meir both opened communication with the superpowers and other states, and made top secret information available to a larger group of officials.

Brecher found that Israeli leaders depended on the formal institutions of the state rather than allowing decisions to be taken by a small ad-hoc War cabinet. During the 1973 war with Egypt, crucial decisions such as when to mobilize Israeli troops and cross the Suez Canal were voted on in Cabinet, often with more than 20 ministers present.

As well, the ICB research showed that in the post-war period, the United States behaved like the dominant world power, and in games of brinkmanship the Soviet Union was always the first to back down. This challenges the conventional wisdom that the Soviet Union was the more aggressive of the superpowers. For instance, during the Cuban Missile crisis, the U.S. continued its

naval blockade of Cuba as Soviet ships carrying missiles approached the island. It was Soviet Premier Krushchev who agreed to ship the missiles back to the USSR and allow UN observers to verify the dismantling of weapons sites in Cuba. In 1949, the Soviet Union restored electricity and allowed for supplies of coal and food to reach Berlin after the American and Allfed airlifts repeatedly defied the Soviet blockade of the German city. Similarly, during the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973, the U.S. behaved as if it had a greater claim to the region than the Soviets.

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critics. Some scholars object to the methods used by the ICB researchers. They say it is naive to gather statistics and expect that you can derive theories from them. Instead, they say, scientific research must be theory-driven. Others do not believe political events can be explained by statistical methods. They question how one can quantify the behaviour of leaders when their decisions may be influenced by personal and cultural phenomena—factors which are exceedingly difficult to measure. Is it fair to compare Hitler's deci-

sion-making behaviour prior to the defeat at Stalingrad with that of Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda or Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith after the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965. Richard Ned Lebow, Professor of Government at Cornell

Richard Ned Lebow, Professor of Government at Cornell University and an expert on theories of conflict, disagrees with the findings about the effects of stress on decision-making. Lebow says, "We have documented examples—from July 1914, of Stalin in 1941, Prime Minister Nehru in 1962 and President Nasser in 1967—which contradict Professor Brecher's findings about the effects of stress. It is clear that when leaders face choices which involve massive risks they behave like all of us—they procrastinate over decisions and then take action to bolster themselves. They don't listen to conflicting information and this leads to distortions in policy-making."

Despite his criticism, Lebow praises the thoroughness of the ICB project. "There is a huge divide in political science between num-

ber crunchers and the people sensitive to context, and frequently both sides criticize each other for being irrelevant—or worse. Few scholars manage to span that gap, but Michael Brecher is one who does."

Brecher sees wisdom in the Hindu dictum that there are many paths to truth. "I am not a pure quantifier," he says. "I have held to the conviction that there is an important place for both quantitative and qualitative research, that each contributes insights which the other cannot." Wilkenfeld, on the other hand, discounts criticism of the statistical methods they use. He says the project ignores neither leaders' idiosyncracies nor the cultural differences between states.

"We identify preconditions of crises, but the precipitants may be unmeasurable things associated with personalities or sheer happenstance," he says. "However, there are underlying regularities or patterns in all complex social phenomena and if you cut your data carefully enough you can identify those regularities."

But will policy makers take any notice? The ICB project is a complicated project which demands much of any reader, let alone officials who have plenty of reading and little time. Brecher is not

sure how his research will change the thinking of decisionmakers, but he hopes that by influencing scholars and their students, it will have a positive effect on the behaviour of future leaders faced with crises. To attract readers outside academia, Brecher and Wilkenfeld used relatively simple statistical methods in gathering their material, and wrote summaries of each part of the study. Their efforts may not be in vain; researchers involved in U.S. defence contracting and officials at the UN and NATO have made inquiries about using the data base.

In spite of the achievements of the ICB project—impressive achievements when one considers that political science is

among the most underfunded departments at McGill—Brecher now wishes he had done more. The ICB data base is now being extended from 1918-1988, but he suspects the project is far from complete. He says recent events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have reminded him of the importance of domestic and ethnic disputes which frequently spill over borders and trigger wider crises.

"If I were to do it all over again," Brecher says, "I think I would want to include intra-state crises: subnational ethnic crises like those of the Tamils and Sinhalese in Sri Lanka, the Vietnamese and Cambodians in Southeast Asia and the Azerbaijanis and Armenians in the Caucasus. We did not examine these kinds of crises because we feared they might be quicksand. The project is such a vast enterprise that a younger person will have to do this.

"But I never think of research projects as having a finite period; they really do go on with younger people coming in. They change course, shift emphasis somewhat, I think that's desirable. Wilkenfeld is almost 20 years younger than me so maybe he'll do it."

The Cold War may have thawed, but Brecher is convinced that the ICB project is as relevant today as it was 15 years ago. "I have met policy makers in many countries in the course of my work and while some are great at making decisions many of them are extraordinarily ill-informed. I see our role as facilitating rational policy-making in a very murky, ambiguous world."



Iranians at an anti-American demonstration in Teheran during the he project is not without its Hostage Crisis of 1979



LETTERS TO A QUÉBÉCOIS FRIEND

In Excerpt

BETRAYAL

Where do I begin? The election of 21 November 1988 is over. Parliament has been convened; the passage of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement is but a matter of weeks. The agreement will carry because the government which will put it through received a bare 40 per cent of the popular vote and a minority of seats in Canada outside Quebec and a clear majority of the popular vote (53 per cent) and 63 of the 75 seats in that province. Nothing terribly exceptional about your providing the decisive margin for a federal party to form a majority government in Ottawa. A similar margin kept the Liberals in power during their long tenure from Wilfrid Laurier to Pierre Elliott Trudeau; so there seems no particular reason, other than partisan disappointment, to deny Brian Mulroney's Conservatives their turn.

And yet, *cher ami* (and you are a friend, or even closer, what Baudelaire might have termed *un semblable, un frère*), something has changed in my sentiments towards you and, I fear, those of many English-speaking Canadians, something which will leave an indelible mark on this country for a generation or more. A feeling of profound hurt has come over many of us, especially those who, in the recent past, were most sympathetic to Quebec and its national aspirations. The feeling, quite simply, is one of betrayal.

That is a strong word with which to begin these epistles, and I know already how you will instinctively react to such an accusation.

wilful ignoring of our deepest sentiments on free trade, at your total selfishness where Meech Lake is concerned, at the posturing that has come to characterize your claim to some monopoly on nationalist sentiment. As though you were the wretched of the earth and your status within Canada in any way comparable to that of minority peoples around the world denied the most elementary of freedoms and rights.

Resnick

McGill grad Philip Resnick writes from the west coast where he is a political science professor at the University of British Columbia. Responding to his missive is Daniel Latouche, a Montreal-based professor at the Institut national de la recherche scientifique at the Université du Québec à Montréal, an outspoken Quebec nationalist.

Both identify themselves as nationalists. But clearly nationalists with a difference.

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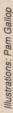
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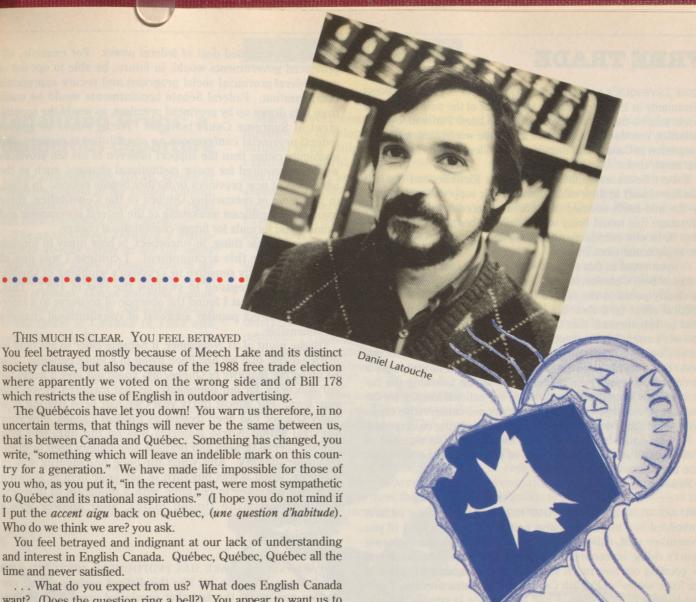
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You feel betrayed and indignant at our lack of understanding and interest in English Canada. Québec, Québec, Québec all the time and never satisfied.

... What do you expect from us? What does English Canada want? (Does the question ring a bell?) You appear to want us to plead guilty on all counts, recognize our sins, and proceed to mend our collective Québec ways. Quite a program, I might say.

Latouche

LANGUAGE

Who do we think we are? you ask.

CORRECT ME IF I AM WRONG, CHER AMI, BUT I DETECT A SIMPLE desire for vengeance, for paying the Anglos back for their sins of omission and commission, in your current outpouring of emotion. And forgive me if I refuse to go along this time, not finding in such a motive sufficient justification for your actions. Would some bilingual signs in the Montreal districts of NDG or Snowdon with English lettering significantly smaller than the French really bring the edifice of French culture in Quebec crumbling down? Would the offer of some tacit recognition of the legitimacy of the language of the shrinking anglophone minority not suggest a maturing of Quebec nationalism, an ability at last to extend a hand to that minority whose role may have been most problematic in your history, but which has made valiant efforts in recent years to accommodate itself to the new Quebec? And would not this gesture, at the same time, represent a symbolic acknowledgement to English Canada that its acceptance of bilingualism and biculturalism as a permanent part of the Canadian identity has not gone unnoticed?...

Resnick

YOU APPEAR TO BELIEVE THAT WE ARE WORRIED ABOUT ONE 8 lone English sign buried deep in Westmount. That you think my knees begin to shake when I see an English sign is quite insulting. I do not see red either. Your belief is irrational, so how can I even begin to set you straight. I can only reassure you: one sign, two signs, a thousand signs do not worry me. This is not the point and you know it. What would you say if all the signs in downtown Vancouver, on Granville and Robson, at Eaton's and at every White Spot were suddenly written in both Cantonese and English. What would you say if every third store you walked into you were welcomed in Cantonese. Add to this the fact that half of your radio and television stations are in Cantonese and that most of your government ministers cannot explain to you, in your own language, what they are doing with your taxes. Would you not, at the very least, ask yourself: "Where am I?"

.. Our vision of what a French society is clearly differs. No reconciliation is possible I am afraid.

.. The free trade debate has shown that for a growing number of English Canadians there is more to a Canadian society and a Canadian culture than the mere symbols of sovereignty. Why do you not see how similar the situation is in Québec?

Latouche

FREE TRADE

RENÉ LÉVESQUE'S ATTEMPTS TO WOO THE NEW YORK BUSINESS community in 1977 were a good forerunner of the position the PQ would take on the free trade deal a decade later. Parizeau, by then its leader, was wont to repeat that free trade would hasten the disintegration of Canada and thereby bring independence for Quebec that much closer.

Robert Bourassa's Liberals were less Richelieuean (or is it Machiavellian?) in their calculations. Their support for free trade by the mid-1980s seemed more firmly rooted in a belief in the advantage this would bring what I call Quebec's new Huguenots (that is, its new entrepreneurial class) and Quebec's resource sector, in particular electricity.

... you voted in this election with supreme indifference to the issues of both Canadian identity and appropriate models of society so clearly posed in the rest of Canada. What mattered to your political elites (and their big business backers) were the gains (real or hypothetical) that Quebec stood to make from the deal. You were ostensibly insulated by language and culture from American influence (I think you greatly underestimate the dangers you face), and would in any case protect your national identity were it threatened, witness your government's action following the Supreme Court judgement. But towards our national identity (or the question of moderately egalitarian versus neo-conservative choices) your attitude bespoke a sacred egoism bordering on contempt.

I am no doubt being unfair, *cher ami*, in lumping together all Québécois, when some 47 per cent of you voted for parties other than the Conservatives.

Resnick

You are right in Pointing out that the free trade deal is embedded in a neo-conservative model of the worst kind (if you remember well, this was also my argument on the Supreme Court's ruling on commercial signs in Québec). And thank you for pointing out how much such a deal goes against the grain of the "core values" of English Canada and its distinctiveness. I happen to believe that what is bad for Canada is equally bad for Québec. Consequently, my worry is genuine. But why do you assume that those of us who supported free trade—"supported" is too strong a word—did so only because of electoral reasoning of the worst kind?

The question is one of "modèle de société." What is the best way for any given group to adopt a *modèle* which corresponds to its "core values"?

"dog-eat-dog" society, but we happen to believe that the free trade deal with the United States does not seriously threaten the *mod-èle* we have been building over the years. I am not entirely certain of this and so I hesitated over free trade. But the alternative, assuming it was a real one, of a world-wide liberalization under a GATT agreement, would be a catastrophe for Québec and will remain one until we take our own (very small) seat at the table of nation states.

Latouche

MEECH LAKE ACCORD

MEECH LAKE, NEEDLESS TO SAY, INVOLVED A GOOD DEAL MORE than the distinct society clause. As the price for winning the consent of other provincial premiers, for the most part interested in enhancing their own positions, Mulroney was prepared to

bargain away a good deal of federal power. For example, all provincial governments would, in future, be able o opt out of new federal-provincial social programs and secure appropriate compensation. Federal Senate appointments would be made from lists drawn up by provincial premiers, as would the appointment of Supreme Court justices. There would be annual federal-provincial conferences on constitutional natters, and unanimity rather than the support of seven of the en provinces would be required for major institutional changes, such as the admission of new provinces or further Senate reform. In short, in the name of reconciling Quebec to the Constitution, there would be a significant weakening of the federal government and a more rigid formula for future constitutional change.

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The incredible thing, in retrospect, is how many in English Canada fell for this arrangement. I confess I was one of them—sufficiently sensitive to Trudeau's snubbing of Quebec in 1981 to be prepared to swallow the rest in 1987. This, despite the fact that I found the absence of recourse to a referendum for direct popular approval of constitutional changes reprehensible...

On the night of 21 November, it became clear to me (and to many others) that we had been living in a fool's paradise. You (I mean the majority of Québécois) could not give a damn for our concerns, for our nationality; all that mattered to you was your own. For almost thirty years we had been nearing how badly Quebec had been treated by English Canaca, how your survival within North America was on the lire, why you needed special powers and perhaps sovereignty itself to maintain your identity. And when for once our identity was in jeopardy, when it was our turn to ask your help in allowing both our societies to continue with a modicum of independence vis-à-vis the United States, your answer was a resounding "No."

Resnick

APPARENTLY M. LAKE HAS PROFOUNDLY AFFECTED AND insulted you. You do not like the distinct society clause, nor do you appreciate the fact that provincial premiers will now have something to say about Supreme Court justices and senators. The idea that provinces will be able to opt cut of federal programs and that unanimity will be required before the Yukon is admitted to our select Canadian Club sends shock waves through your democratic spine. Have I forgotten anything? Yes, you also despise the secret and closed way in which it was approved. I agree! Can we talk of something else? You want me to add to your indictment of M. Lake? No problem! There are many things you forgot. You might have added that this entire distinct society façade is a front, an affront to our political culture. We all know it has absolutely no legal meaning and that Québec has no need of such a clause. It will poison further the atmosphere betveen our two nations for years to come, as we will come to expect great rewards from what is being presented to us as a great concession on your part.

M. Lake is no hero to us. It is only because o your objections that we have developed some sympathy towards him. If English Canada is against him, there must be something good about the guy.

Each day this argument gains converts in Quélec and I am angry about it. What a waste of time and energy.

Do you think for a second that Québec will separae from Canada because you refused to recognize our symbolic existence? We might be emotional or even irrational, but we are not that ridiculous. Sovereignty does not depend on such an argument.

Latouche

PERSPECTIVE

Legalizing Drugs: a dangerous departure

Tamar Oppenheimer, BA'46, served as Secretary-General of the United Nations' International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking from 1985-87.

The appointment crowned a distinguished 40-year career at the UN where Oppenheimer played a leading role in the development of programs relating to the status of women, human settlement, human rights and drug control. She was appointed to the Order of Canada in 1987 and currently lives in Vienna.

Despite ominous warnings since the late 1960s, the full extent of the problems related to the abuse and trafficking of drugs has only recently begun to penetrate the consciousness of community leaders.

Since then, members of the global network of local drug control groups associated with the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs have reported their growing concerns. Many nations, however, were slow to recognize

Many governments then followed through by developing wide-ranging national drug policies to strengthen existing control and prevention mechanisms. Canada's strategy was announced in 1987, the same year that it signed the International Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which dated back to 1971.

Canadian initiatives included legislation to regulate the sale of drug paraphernalia, as well as tough measures to deal with the seizure and forfeiture of illegally-acquired assets. Such moves serve as practical deterrents to the king-pins of trafficking networks. These actions at the federal level have been matched by a variety of initiatives by provincial and municipal authorities.

Some of the most innovative programs have come from non-governmental

organizations. The Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides and the Parent-Teacher Federation have developed their own drug awareness programs to meet the needs of their members. has been widely discussed in the press in many countries. The idea that habit-forming drugs or mind-altering substances should be legally available for recreational purposes is hardly new, but advocacy of such measures is no more valid now than it was during the Opium Wars in the mid-19th century.

No fewer than 120 countries are now party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. They have enacted criminal laws to proscribe trafficking and the illegal use of opium, cocaine, cannabis and their derivatives. If any country were to repeal these laws—which would also entail denunciation of the treaty—it would provide a base from which traffickers would operate with impunity, preying on the rest of the world community. Such an effect has indeed already been seen in several countries when the legal controls on possession and sale of dangerous drugs have been relaxed.

The practical and ethical consequences of repealing existing drug laws will eventually persuade the advocates of legalization to abandon their goal—just the staggering costs of treatment facilities and

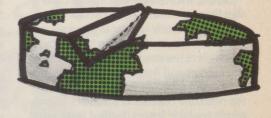


that the rapid growth of illicit drug traffic was a response to the market demand created in their own countries. Other states were reluctant to acknowledge the contribution of their own nationals as producers of the coca bush, opium poppy, cannabis plants, or synthetic substances. This "denial factor" became in itself an obstacle to be reckoned with.

It wasn't until 1987 that a conference was held to consider the implications of drug abuse on a global scale. The International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna broke new ground by setting aside distracting counterarguments as to who was to blame for what, and refocusing attention on the twin enemies—drug abuse and drug trafficking networks.

New groups have sprung up in response to the concerns of specific groups at risk. PRIDE Canada, a parents' organization, has joined with the RCMP to produce booklets with practical information for parents about the prevention of drug abuse. The Alliance for a Drug-Free Canada, on the other hand, has brought together business and institutional leaders committed to changing attitudes and uniting communities against the illicit use of drugs. In doing so, it has tapped a rich vein of corporate and private resources to support prevention programs across Canada.

The role of the media is, of course, crucial in combatting one of the more curious reactions of the world-wide effort to strengthen drug abuse control; the subject of decriminalization of drug abuse



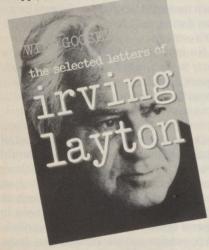
the daunting statistics on post-treatment relapse into drug abuse are too worrisome to ignore.

In the meantime, these advocates divert attention from much-needed programs of drug abuse controls and play into the hands of traffickers.

There is no simple solution to the multitude of problems posed by drug abuse; it is in itself a symptom of malaise in society and the individual abuser. The arduous task of combatting abuse and trafficking requires the commitment of communities, organizations, and individuals in all walks of life and at all levels of influence. Many Canadians have now recognized that drug abuse control can be effective, and it is encouraging to see early signs that their dedication is making a difference.

Wild Gooseberries: The Selected Letters of Irving Layton Edited by Francis Mansbridge

MacMillan of Canada, 1989 424 pp., \$29.95



Many poets today sing with constricted throats. Governed by internalized shoulds and should nots, they no longer speak softly or loudly, nor out of a profound sense of joy or rage. As Irving Layton, BSc(Agr)'39, MA'46, explains: "A new gentility has come into being, one that is slicker and glossier than the sort I encountered when I published my first poems, but every bit as sterile and stink-producing."

Layton, the reputed wild man of Canadian literature with some 50 books to his credit, is currently on tour to promote Wild Gooseberries, a selection of his letters which gives testimony to a lifetime of Swiftian outrage and Aristophanic earthiness. Judiciously edited by Francis Mansbridge, the collection consists of a number of eminently readable letters distilled from more than 4,000 pages spanning a 50-year period. In an early letter posted on 22 July 1951, Layton swipes at Earle Birney, who had criticized his poetry on the CBC and who embodied the detestably anemic academe. Typical of this bellicose period, Layton masterfully curses his detractor calling him an "uncoiled tapeworm of asininity," as well as "a mediocre poet turned huckster," then follows up his savage assault with an apologetic telegram.

Layton's remorse is short-lived. Later that year he begins slinging ink at "Contemporary Verse" Associate Editor Floris McLaren for publishing colourless, poorly-crafted poems that are "blurred, misty, full of damp crawling things." He chides her editorial board for compiling an issue while "standing up to your necks in a mould, with a cold light coming on."

Certainly Layton's lifelong pugnaciousness springs in part from feeling himself to be an outsider. Born in Romania in 1912 as Israel Lazarovitch, he emigrated the following year with his family to Montreal. As he explains in a letter written from Tel Aviv in 1968, "Had I been born in Israel or had my parents come here instead of emigrating to Canada, I should have become a warrior, not a poet."

Dutrage is not the only emotion captured in this compelling collection of candic, accessible letters whose gamut runs from ecstasy to depression to tenderness. In a 1966 entry written to his third wife Avva, Layton is euphoric: "What magnificert poems I've written these past few wæks... I'm mad with happiness. Mad with sunlight and peace." And a 1977 letterwritten to ask Betty, the second of his five wives, for a divorce, an ironically tende moment occurs: "The wonderful thing about it all," concludes Layton, "is that we've remained loving and devoted friends all these years, that our concern and affection have never lessened."

Layton is a complex, independent thinker whose annoyingly astute judgements about a number of the literati make for an entertaining read. Dylan Thomas, for example, looks like "a blurred copy" of 'an unheroic Winston Churchill." The Brtish-American poet Denise Levertov is "too much the anxious hen cackling over garden finds;" while of Leonard Cohen he wrtes: "What a wonderful life he leads. Composing & copulating."

Layton's own life, as the letters show. was a turbulent struggle for recognition cuminating with his winning the Governo General's Award in 1959 and the Order of Canada in 1976. Correspondence from the seventies and eighties relects a calmer Layton, but one who never tires of controversy. In 1985 when Elspeth Cameron, another high priestess of WASP academia, published his biography, he volleyed and thundered upon her for failing to portray him as a serious poet and political thinker. And his MacDonald Cdlege experience provided him with an ap metaphor from which to launch a scorching, full-throated attack. Instead of alking "to you about poetry or anything elæ," he writes Cameron, "it would have profited me more had I hung a tape recorder from a cow's neck and tickled her to elicit an appreciative moo."

Why can't the battle scarred, 77-year-old lay down the mask of the warrior-poet? "Enotionally, this a country where one

can go quickly to sleep," he explains.
"How to simulate in himself the emotion
of hate, disgust, loathing, anger and so on:
that's the problem of the Canadian poet."

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by Charlotte Hussey

FastForward and Out of Control: How Technology is Changing Your Life by Heather Menzies Macmillan of Canada, 1989 304 pp., paperback \$19.95

"Now just imagine how it feels
When first your toes and then your heels
And then by gradual degrees
Your shins and ankles, calves and knees
are slowly eaten bit by bit;
no wonder Jim detested it."

Heather Menzies, BA'70, thinks Hilaire Belloc's ruthless rhyme about the lion and Jim provides an apt metaphor for what economic restructuring is doing to us.

The theory she puts forward in this timely and compelling book is a simple but sobering one. The technological innovation triggered by the invention of the silicon chip in the early seventies coupled with the rapid growth of a globally integrated economy is well on the way to undermining Canadian society.

Information technology is penetrating every aspect of life, including sexual reproduction. In the name of increased productivity and euphemistic terms such as "streamlining," it is cleaving society down the middle, hollowing out the middle class, and removing what residue of control we had over our working lives.

Menzies, Adjunct Professor at Carleton University and author of several books about Canadian sovereignty and the effects of computers on women, extends



REVIEWS

philosopher George Grant's theory that people are inclined to become enslaved by the logic of technology, which aims to increase efficiency at any cost. Men and women, she says, are no longer mere cogs in the machine but rather they have internalized the logic of computerization to the extent that they themselves are just "connections in the instantaneous, cybernetic flow of information."

At the same time, she says, the world economy is being transformed to one in which corporations that control information systems will dominate all industry. Whereas companies like IBM, Northern Telecom, Bell and AT&T until recently provided a service to manufacturers, now the relationship has been turned turtle. Global mergers and the changes brought about by integration of computerized money markets have allowed such corporations to diversify so manufacturing is becoming just another service at their control: an "automated information system."

"Economic restructuring," she writes," is not simply a technical management matter. It is a rewriting of the social contract which defines our relationships with one another in society, and reshapes, ultimately, our national and personal identities. As such, it needs to be openly negotiated by all those concerned, not "managed" by a select group of experts in economic restructuring and social adjustments."

Her racy, journalistic style of writing is delightfully free of jargon and, from the first page, draws the reader into the compelling story she has to tell. In a chapter entitled "Biotechnology and the Business of Life," Menzies shows how genes are being programmed to perform specific tasks in much the same way as computers. She quotes a scientist, who, at a conference on artificial life said: "It's just an incidental fact that in real living things the entities that happen to be organized happen to be made of organic soft, squishy stuff, whereas in a computer they're made of hard, non-moving chips."

Cloning of cells, in-vitro fertilization and the use of surrogate mothers are blurring the line between "good medical practice and Nazi-like eugenics..." Menzies cites a study that shows a growing number of women are not divulging their pregnancies until after pre-natal tests give them the "Good Housekeeping" stamp of approval. "By making key decisions and consequences of choice entirely dependent on tests and other technologies, women (and men too, to the extent that

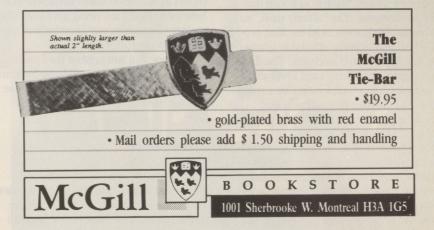
they are involved in the thinking here) cede ownership and control over the pregnancy to the technologists," she says.

The drive for efficiency is cutting a broad swathe through middle management, leaving at the top an elite who manage the information systems and determine the uses to which technology is put, and below a class of people stripped of their skills and robbed of what control they once had over their work lives.

That may sound bleak but Menzies is

not without hope. In the final chapters she proposes ways in which working people may regain the power of defining how technology is put to best use, civilizing it, without ignoring the economic imperatives of the global market. As the economist Mel Watkins says: "If you [don't] want to be flung into the teeth of technology . . . arm yourself with this book."

by Jim Boothroyd



Fontanus

From the collections of McGill University



The Roman God of Fountains gave his name to McGill's Journal

This annual journal is available at \$15 for individuals and \$25 for institutions (plus \$3 for postage and handling).

A few copies of vol. I and II are still available.

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SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Graduates' Society Activities

by Gavin Ross Executive Director of The Graduates' Society

Announcing the McGill Affinity Card!

As is obvious to Canadian readers of the *McGill News*, the University has just launched a McGill MasterCard with the Bank of Montreal. The "affinity card," as it is commonly known, is an exciting project for us, and is being offered to graduates, faculty, staff and students. The decision to adopt the affinity card program came about after consideration by a volunteer sub-committee of the Graduates' Society headed by immediate past-president David Laidley, BCom '67.

The affinity card is not new. About 25 Canadian universities have signed contracts with the Bank of Montreal as have many other non-profit organizations seeking to augment depressed budgets.

You can order the card by filling in the form on the wrapper of this magazine. Each time the card is used, McGill will receive a small percentage of the sale. At regular intervals, the bank will remit these proceeds to be allocated to the Principal's

Priority Fund. We expect that thousands of cards will be in circulation over the next year or so, giving an important financial boost to McGill.

Speaking recently, Principal David Johnston said, "We are excited about the additional funds that we hope this card will bring to the University. Graduates and friends should understand that the use of this card and the proceeds we receive should not in any way change their annual giving patterns. It is my intention to report to the cardholders each year about how these funds are being spent. At the moment I consider our libraries and student aid as top priorities."

We hope you will order a card and use it as much as possible. Should you have any questions about the affinity card, please call the Bank of Montreal at (416) 927-5495

Alumni travel

Our Antarctica passengers had rave reviews of their January trip. At 83 years, Katherine Higginson, MEd'70, was the oldest person to set foot on the seventh continent, according to a Yale professor. And McGill's medical training was put to the test when Dr. William Moffat, BSc'49, MD'53, performed an emergency appendectomy using local anesthetic, 400 miles

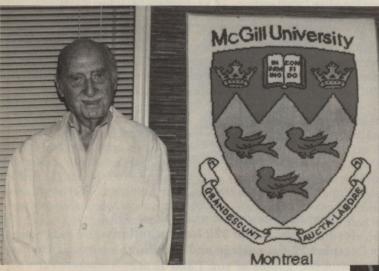
from land. Congratulations to Bill and Katherine!

Thirty graduates, including Chancellor and Mrs. Jean de Grandpré, left for our Indonesian cruise in early March. Special dinners were organized by our volunteer graduates in Singapore and Hong Kong. The Canadian ambassador to Indonesia, Ingrid Hall, BA'64, MA'69, flew from Jakarta to Bali to meet the Chancellor and fellow McGill alumni.

Other trips for 1990 are proving popular and we are pleased with the success of our travel program. In fact, 104 graduates are confirmed for the May Danube River Cruise and there is a waiting list.

More Staff News

In January we welcomed Janice Paskey, our new editor of the *McGill News*. Janice came east down Highway 401 from St. Catharines, Ontario, where she was publications coordinator at Brock University. She was one of many well-qualified applicants for the job and we welcome her to the McGill community and to the Graduates' Society. We also welcome Dale Hrabi, our new assistant editor, who joined us in early February. Dale replaces Jim Boothroyd who ably filled in as assistant editor since September. Good luck, Jim, in your journalistic career.



December greeting card so amply evinces.

There was little doubt about the allegiances of Dr. Melvyn Berlind, MD'28, as his

Prior to donning his tails, McGill Symphony Orchestra Conductor Timothy Vernon chatted with Joy Reid and Don Stirling, BA'54, BD'58. The orchestra was at Toronto's Roy Thomson Hall last November to perform a gala concert.



SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Toronto-area alumni found The Albany Club a perfect setting for a Christmas reception which drew 200 including Gerry Sparrow, BA'72, LLB'77, David James, Lili de Grandpré, MBA'81, Mary Usher-Jones, BA'67, Daniel Lalonde, BCom'76, Paddy Torsney, BCom'85.

New York branch members Richard Willett, BA'74, President Christian Nolan, BA'81, Olga Zwozda, BCom'74, Outgoing President Blair McRobie, BA'61, recently had the opportunity to meet with Michael Kiefer, McGill's Vice-Principal, Advancement.

Photos by Gavin Ross



Canadian Ambassador to France Claude Charland, BCL'57, held a McGill reception at his Paris residence last November. Pictured are Jean Louis Roy, PhD'72, Dr. Stewart Jones, MD'33, (formerly with the American Hospital in Paris), Ambassador Charland, and Philippe Lette, BCL'68, President of the McGill Society of Paris.

A Christmas reception of the New York Branch at the Canadian Consulate last December drew 60 alumni including Robert McCormack, BSc'86, Liana Miuccio, BA'87, John Falvey, BA'89, Pamela Bruce, BA'87, and Greg Malatestinic, BSc'88.

Susan Swan

by Peter O' Brien

ovelist Susan Swan, BA'67, has big things on her mind. And it's no wonder. At 6 feet 1 inch tall she has always been fascinated with size. At age 11 she developed a way to stand—keeping one knee bent—so that she wouldn't appear to be more than six feet tall. These days she is concerned with how girls grow up to be women. As she says in a whimsical, off-hand manner: "Size has been a really big thing in my life."

Although she had been a successful journalist, poet and short story writer she really hit it, well, big with her 1983 novel The Biggest Modern Woman of the World. It is the raucous, meandering tale of Anna Swan, the real-life 7'6" giantees from Nova Scotia who toured with P.T. Barnum in the late 1800s. The novel tracks her meeting with Queen Victoria, her passions for the legendary Cape Breton giant Angus McAskill, and her cornucopia of adventures with Barnum's New York freak show, "which holds authentic curiosities such as the ORIGINAL THIN MAN, the SWISS BELL RINGERS, the WONDER-FUL ELIOPHOBUS FAMILY OF AFRICA who albino physiognomy stuns the wondering audience, and Commodore Nutt, the SHORTEST OF MEN, whom you see before you, on my shoulder."

Canada, says Susan Swan, "is so big we don't know what to do with its size, how to put it to best use. That was part of Anna Swan's struggle and part of my struggle." Anna is a distant relative of Susan's, although neither descendants has been able to trace the lineage.

After "exorcising this ghost," Swan went to work on a new novel, published last last year, *The Last of the Golden Girls* (both books by Lester & Orphen Dennys). It has consolidated her reputation as one of the bravest and most controversial of new Canadian writers. Set in the cottage country of Georgian Bay, the novel charts the sexual awakening of young girls, told in their own words. Swan knows the land-scape well.

She was born and raised in Midland, a town 90 miles north of Toronto known as "the gateway to the 30,000 islands." "In this amphitheatre," she says "people go through transformations, Islands encourage anarchy. On an island you feel like you've severed connections with your



ordinary life."

Three girls—Jude, Bobby and Shelly—share the long, hot summers at U-Go-I-Go Sound. The book is suffused with their private desires and delusions, their questions and suspicions. They desperately want to know more about each other and about men. As Swan says, the book is about "love between women and sex with men."

The book is a feminist rendition of the coming-of-age novel. It intuitively argues that men and women are equal, that they have similar delusions and strengths. "In my experience women are as interested in power, and are victims of their own aggressive impulses as much as men," says Swan.

She believes feminism is based on a few principles: "that women are entitled to political, economic, and social equality in society." This feminism is one reason why the novel has received so much attention: we are not used to reading coming-of-age novels about women, although there are many such novels about men. Reaction has varied widely; some sent her flowers, others called the novel misogynist because it didn't show women in a good light.

After hearing a reading from it, two CBC listeners tried to file obscenity charges against the author. Swan believes that the equality at the core of feminism will come about inevitably, "the thrust of the culture is moving that way — despite the backlash."

How did her days at McGill help form this talent, this desire to speak about what other writers ignore or fear? After spending five years in a Toronto boarding school she was ready to escape "the WASP ethos of Toronto." When Swan came to McGill "suddenly the world opened to me. I couldn't believe that I could go downtown and order beer with my pizza. That seemed to me like the most glamourous activity one could ever do."

Other adventures were more provocative, including a short stint as a go-go dancer on Ste. Catherine Street. "The man who hired me was very impressed by my long legs and blond hair. I had to dress in black tights, black leotards and white boots." She was trying, she says, to be a sort of George Orwell, exploring "the underbelly of capitalist society." She also wrote for *The McGill Daily* and published a journal for high school students, *The McGill Scene*, which was banned in most Montreal schools because it included an article on how to start high school student unions.

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Swan's teacher's included writers Hugh MacLennan and Constance Beresford-Howe, BA'45, MA'65. She remembers MacLennan's generous attitude toward students.

"I wrote a story about a woman picking up a hitchhiker and MacLennan said that he liked the description of the hitchhiker's hands and that he must get more careful with his descriptions of hands because that was the sort of thing that gave texture to fiction." It was this ability of MacLennan's to make students feel they were his equal that kept her writing. Swan also remembers Beresford-Howe's delight in fiction that was well-written: "it was to her something very delicious and thrilling."

From her wish to establish a Canadian legend in the imposing figure of Anna Swan, to her insistence on letting women speak for themselves, Susan Swan continues to explore new perspectives. She is currently in London, England, working on a novel called The Wives of Bath. It's a "gothic novel about a Canadian girl who goes to a British boarding school, is fascinated by JFK, and wants to be a man." The novel is about the "longing for the essence of maleness, both physical and spiritual...when I was growing up I wanted to keep my femaleness but I wanted the privileges that men had." It is this fascination with the rituals of physical and emotional growth that will keep Swan a novelist to watch.

TOOLE, BSc (Arts)'29, was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the University of New Brunswick in October 1989. She was cited for her activities as a teacher, women's activist and person of peace.

THE RUTH TOMLINSON, BSc (Arts)'30, a member of Ridley Arts Society of London, England, recently had her paintings displayed at the Society's Centenary Exhibition.

Hon. BENJAMIN SCHECTER, Q.C., BA'36, BCL'39, has joined the firm of Shadley, Melançon and Boro as counsel.

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CHARLES M. "BUD" HARLOW, PhD'38, MD'42, a student of Dr. Hans Selye has been active in health promotion. His biography *A Doctor's Way to Health and Fitness* was published in December, 1989.

ASHTON L. KERR, BSc'38, MD'40, has retired from medical practice but is still active in the community as President of Arts Westmount.

THE WILFRED McCUT-CHEON, BSc (Agr)'42, received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Education from Brandon University in October and delivered the convocation address.

JOHN A. McLAREN, MD'43A, was named Assistant Professor of Medicine Emeritus at Northwestern University in October, 1989 after 41 years of association with the university.

FRED LANDIS, BEng (Mec)'45, Prof. of Mech. Eng., University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, was named an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), a technical and educational organization with 119,000 members.

BLANCHE LEMCO van GINKEL, BArch'45, has received the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture Distinguished Professor Award, given annually to no more than five educators from colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. She teaches at the University of Toronto.

LEO J. HAMMERSCHMID, BEng(El)'46, has written a newly-published book titled *Zita - The Last Empress Of Austria*. It highlights the wartime refuge of the Empress of Austria in Québec City during the period 1940-1950.

EDWARD P. WALSH, BEng(Ch)'46, has been elected to the Board of Directors of CDM Laminates Inc.

DAVID M. CULVER, BSc'47, LLD'89, was awarded the National Order of Quebec in a ceremony in the National Assembly on January 18, 1990. He is the former Chief Executive Officer of Alcan.

JOHN MOXLEY, BSc'(Agr)'47, MSc(Agr)'52, has been honoured by the Agricultural Hall of Fame Association for his work into founding Quebec's Dairy Herd Analysis Service.

HELEN K. MUSSALLEM, O.C., BN'47, has been elected President of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.

LEONARD R.N. ASHLEY, BA'49, MA'50, Pro-

fessor of English at Brooklyn College of The City University of New York, has published the first complete survey of the branch of linguistics called onomastics (the study of names), titled *What's in A Name?*

GEORGE E. CHARLES, B.Eng(Ch)'49, MEng'51, PhD'59, has been appointed Corporate Technical Director of Repap Enterprises Inc.

J. MAURICE LeCLAIR, BSc'49, MD'51, has been elected to the Board of Directors of John Labatt Ltd.

E.C. PERCY, BSc'49, MSc'54, MD'51, Dip.Surg.'57, recently completed several chapters of a book on Sports Medicine and is employed in the Section of Orthopedic Surgery at the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center.

MARIANNE F. SCOTT, BA'49, BLS'52, Canada's National Librarian, received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Dalhousie University in October and delivered the convocation address.

THORNTON B. LOUNS-BURY, BEng (E1)'50, Dip.M & BA'55, has been appointed President of the Association of Major Power Consumers in Ontario.

PIERRE PÉLADEAU, BCL'50, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Sodarcan Inc.

NORMAN C. GALEY, BA'52, has been admitted to the Academy of Certified Archivists.

JOHN J. PEPPER, Q.C., BCL'52, has been elected a Director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. He is President of John J. Pepper & Associates in Montreal.

JOHN J. KELLY, MD'53, has been named Family Physician of the Year for 1989 by the Michigan Academy of Family Physicians.

GORDON L. McGILTON, BA'53, BCL'57, has been appointed as Queen's Counsel.

JEAN-AIMÉ DESJARDINS, BEng(Ci)'54, has been honoured by the International City Management Association in Des Moines, Iowa, for his contribution and achievement in the advancement of local government administration during his 35 years of service.

WALTER BUSHUK, PhD (Chem)'56, was awarded the M.P. Neumann Medal—Cereal Research Association, Federal Republic of Germany, June 8, 1989.

DONALD O. WOOD, BCom'56, has been appointed Vice-President, Corporate Development, Peoples Jewellers Limited.

JOSEPH F. DOBRANSKI, B.Eng(El)'57, has been appointed Director General of Checo and IPI (ingénierie et projets internationaux) divisions of BG Checo International Limitée.

MARCEL P. TENENBAUM, BSc'57, DDS'59, has been elected President of the Centre Board of Maimonides Hospital Geriatric Centre, a 387-bed teaching institution affiliated with McGill University which is dedicated to the care of the chronically ill.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, BEng (Mi)'57, has accepted the position of Chairman of the Sacred Heart School Capital Campaign of Montreal.

He is President and CEO of Montreal Trust.

TED H. WAID, PhD'57, is President of Chemor Inc., in Montreal.

ALEXANDER R. AIRD, BA'58, has been appointed a trustee for a five-year term at the Hospital for Sick Children.

PAUL J. LOWENSTEIN, BA'58, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Unican Security Systems.

JOHN F. SEELY, BA'58, MD'62, PhD'73, has been appointed Dean of Medicine at the University of Ottawa.

DOUGLAS A. WOODWARD, BEng(Mec)'59, has been appointed to the position of President, Samuel Manu-Tech Inc.

T H E WALTER W.G. MILLER, BEng(Mec)'60, is President Elect of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers. He resides in Toronto.

RUDOLPH A. SIMOONS, BEng(Ci)'60, when not sailing his 49' yacht around the Atlantic, serves on the Boards of INTERPROGRAM in Germany and VENTURE DATA in Holland.

ARTHUR JAMES BIRCHENOUGH, BEng (El)'61, has been appointed President and Chief Operating Officer of Monenco Ltd.

LEONARD M. HIGGINS, MD'61, of St. John, N.B., has been elected Chairman of the Atlantic Provinces Section of The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) for a three-year term.

THOMAS EDWARD KIERANS, BA'61, has been elected to the Board of Directors of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

ARYEH ROUTTENBERG, BA'61, Professor of Psychology and Neurobiology, Northwestern University, has received the Merit Award from the National Institute of Mental Health.

JOHN H. SIMONS, BEng (El) '61, MEng' 63, Dip. Mgmt.'74, MBA'77, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Marconi Co.

JOHN CLEGHORN, BCom'62, will become Chief Operating Officer of the Royal Bank of Canada, effective May 1990.

ROBERT P. GODIN, BCL'62, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the BT Bank of Canada, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bankers Trust Co. of N.Y. Mr. Godin is currently a partner of Godin, Raymond, Harris, Thomas, Barristers and Solicitors in Montreal.

MOHAMMAD ANWAR KHAN, PhD'62, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Peshawar NWFP (Pakistan).

WINSTON EMERY, BEd'63, MA'67, received his PhD at *Université de Montréal in Technologie éducationnelle*, and was awarded the prize for best doctoral thesis of 1987 by the *conseil universitaire des professeurs en technologie éducative*.

JAMES T. LYON, LLM'63, has received an appointment as Queen's Counsel.

J. W. KWAMINA DUNCAN, MEng'64, has been reassigned by the World Health Organization to Sierra Leone and appointed Professor of Com-

munity Health by the University of Sierra Leone

INGRID M. HALL, BA'64, MA'69, has been appointed Canadian Ambassador to Indonesia.

JUDITH NEMES-BLACK, MA'64, MEd'69, is the Regional Psychologist for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)—one of the very few female police psychologists in North America.

DOMINIC VENDITTI, BEng(El)'64, has been appointed Vice-President of the SX-2000 PABX Development Program at Mitel Corp.

WILLIAM E. FEARN, BCom'65, recently joined the Toronto Dominion Bank as Vice-President, Finance & Controls Division, based at the head office in Toronto

DAVID GOLDMAN, BEng(Met)'65, Dip. Mgmt.'70, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Noranda Minerals Inc., and President of the Metallurgical Group.

ANNA KEAY, Dip.Nur.'65, has been appointed Director of Nursing, Surgery A, at the Camp Hill Medical Centre, Halifax.

DAVID H. LEES, BSc(Agr)'65, MSc'67, has been appointed Vice-President, Development, of Maple Leaf Mills Ltd.

DOUGLAS LEOPOLD, BA'65, is Director of Promotions (Development Division) for Universal Pictures and its parent corporation, MCA, and is now living in the Hollywood Hills.

HENRY CARTER, BSc'66, completed the third paper—"The Acidity of Paper"—in his "Chemistry in the Comics" miniseries, which was published in the September issue of the Journal of Chemical Education. He is a Professor of Chemistry at Camrose Lutheran College in

JACQUES A. DROUIN, MBA'66, has been appointed Chief Executive Officer of The Laurentian Group Corp.

ROBERT H. GIBSON, BA'66, has been appointed Managing Partner for the Montreal Investment Management division of AMI, Asset Management International Inc.

KEN KALMAN, BEng(Chem)'66, PhD'70, has been appointed President of Avant Garde Cos-

RICHARD LAWTON, BMus'66, has been appointed Director of Concerts and Publicity for the McGill Faculty of Music.

MORTY MINT, BSc'66, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Penguin Books U.S.A. and is based in New York City.

DAVID D. RODIER, BEng (Met) '66, has been appointed Vice-President, Metallurgical Group of Noranda Minerals Inc.

JAMES W. ROXBURGH, BEng(Mi)'66, has been appointed President of Rio Algom Ltd.'s Elliot Lake Operations.

LYNDALL (CLARK) ATTERBURY, MSW'67, is currently Director of Adult Treatment Programs at the Rideauwood Institute in Ottawa-a treatment centre for the chemically-dependent and

HEIDI (SMITH-JOHANNSEN) LLOYD-PRICE, BSc'67, MSc'71, PhD'76, is Secretary/Chairman of the Calgary SIDS Parent Support Group (a chapter of the Canadian Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths).

CHRISTOPHER PORTNER, BSc'67, BCL'71, has been appointed as a Trustee of The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto for a five-year term. He is a partner in the firm of Osler, Hoskin and Harcourt.

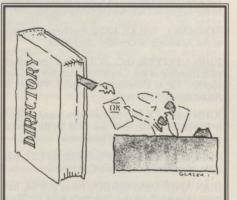
SUSAN SWAN, BA'67, has written her third book of fiction The Last of the Golden Girls.

LORNE ABRAMSON, BSc'68, has been promoted to Consultant for Drug Education, Halifax District School Board.

TAI-RAN HSU, PhD'68, received the Merit Award from the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Manitoba in October '89. He is Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of

ANDRE LIEBICH, BA'68, former Professor of Political Science, UQAM, has recently been appointed Professor of the History of International Relations at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

GUY PAQUET, MBA'68, has been appointed Vice-President Commercial Relations, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, based in Montreal.



The McGill University Alumni Directory, with data on over 75,000 Alumni worldwide, is nearing completion. Soon, locating fellow graduates will be as easy as turning a page. Contact Harris Customer Service for more information.



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Danube Adventure

Departs May 1 for 15 days. Two nights in Istanbul, then cruise through the Black Sea and up the Danube — via Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia to Vienna. Tour leader - McGill prof. Alex Fodor

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Journey of the Czars

Departs August 23 for 14 days. Join graduates from Dartmouth College to visit Moscow and cruise the Volga from Kazan to Volgograd, finishing in historic Leningrad. Tour leader: McGill professor R. Vogel From \$3789, from Boston.

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Turkey and the Greek Islands Depart August 29th for 13 days. Visit Athens then cruise for seven nights on the luxury yacht Renaissance I through the islands of the the Aegean before landing in fascinating Istanbul. From \$4549, from Montreal

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Departs September 24th for 14 days. Explore Cairo and Alexandria before cruising the Nile from Luxor to Aswan An Egyptologist will accompany you to tell you about the sights, that include the great Temple of Ramses II. Sightseeing included in the price. From \$4780, from Montreal.

Ireland and the Kinsale Gourmet Food Festival

September 29th - October 13th. Three nights in Dublin, five in Kinsale, Co. Cork and a leisurely tour of West Cork and Kerry staying in Mizen Head and the luxurious Park Hotel in Kenmare, winding up in a medieval banquet at Bunratty Castle Tour leader: Gavin Ross Price \$2750

All prices above are per person based on double occupancy. Single supplements are available for certain trips.

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(News, Winter 89/90 p. 7)



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J. ROBERT SWIDLER, BCom'68, has become Managing Partner for Canada of Egon Zehnder International Inc., a global executive search firm which has acquired J. Robert Swidler Inc.

HENRY Y. PAN, BSc'69, is currently an Executive Director of Clinical Research, Metabolism, at The Squibb Institute for Medical Research, Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. in Princeton, N.J.

TAMARA PARSCHIN-RYBKIN, BSc'69, has received an appointment as Queen's Counsel. She is employed with the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in Ottawa.

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T. ROBERT FLAHIFF, BCL'70, of Waxman, Flahiff and Associates in Montreal, has received an

appointment as Queen's Counsel.

TERRENCE W. HARRON, B.Eng (El) '70, Dip.Mgmt'74, has recently been appointed General Manager of the Telecom Distribution Division of Northern Telecom in Montreal.

KAREN S. HAYNES, MSW'70, has just had her third book released by Springer Publishers, Women Managers in Human Services.

MARTINE JAWORSKI, BA'70, has been appointed Deputy Medical Director, Ottawa Centre, Canadian Red Cross, and Clinical Associate Professor, University of Ottawa.

ELLIOT LEVINE, B.Eng(Mech)'70, Vice-President of Levine Bros. Plumbing Ltd., just completed editing the third book in the Time-Life series *Fix it Yourself*.

BURL J. CHESTER, BCom'71, has returned to McGill to begin studies in the three-year Master of Science in Nursing Generic Program.

STEVEN C. PICK, BSc'71, MBA'80, has been appointed Vice-President and Corporate Secretary of Smoky River Holdings Ltd.

EARL TAKEFMAN, BSc(Arch)'71, MBA'73, is now minority partner of SLM Canada Inc., a privately-held Boucherville maker of skate blades, children's swimming pools and snow sleds.

ALLAN TENCER, BEng(Mec)'71, MEng'74, PhD'81, was recently appointed Associate Professor of Orthopedics and Biomedical Engineering and Director of the Orthopedic Biomechanics Lab at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

JEREMY JOSEPH BROWN, BSc'72, MD'77, is now a Lieutenant Commander in the Canadian Navy and has recently been certified by the Royal College as a specialist in Respiratory Medicine

BRENDA COTTLE, BA'72, is opening a second facility "La maison éducative" to teach preschoolers French—the other facility is Maple Tree/L'Erable, Montessori Centre, Vancouver.

NICHOLAS (NICK) DiPIETRO, BSc'72, MSc'75, has been appointed Director of Marketing, Chemicals and Petroleum, Process Plants of SNC Inc.—based in the Montreal head office.

ALAN FREEMAN, BA'72, was recently appointed National Political-Economic Correspondent for the *Globe & Mail* at the newspaper's Parliamentary Bureau in Ottawa.

JOSEPH B. GAVIN, PhD'72, is the Founder and Director of the Loyola Jesuit Institute for Studies in International Peace, in association with Concordia University in Montreal.

PHILIP ISENBERG, DDS'72, has been appointed Dental Surgeon-in-Chief at Sunnyside Health Centre in Toronto.

J. GORDON ROUTLEY, B.Eng (Ci)'72, has been appointed Fire Chief for the City of Shreveport, Louisiana. He was also elected a Vice-President of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers.

RICHARD ZAJCHOWSKI, BEng (Met) '72, has co-authored a book titled "Learning for Success: Skills and Strategies for Canadian Students"—intended to help college and university students become more effective learners.

DONNA GREY, BN'73, has been appointed Director of Special Services at the Almonte General Hospital, Almonte, Ont.

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* Fees: \$210.00

*Classification Tests – April 4 or April 10 at 7 p.m. Apply in person before test date from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., with \$7 cash.

Information: Department of Languages & Translation, Redpath Library Bldg., 398-6160. For a copy of the announcement, please call 398-3725.



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ELAINE I. TUOMANEN, BSc'73, MD'77, Asst. Prof. of Microbiology and Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Rockefeller University, N.Y., is the recipient of a new Career Investigator Award from the American Lung Assoc. (ALA). The award of \$35,000 is for one year.

JANUSZ (JOHN) SCHWETLICH, BSc'74, is currently employed as a Price Analyst in the CL215 Spare Parts Sales Dept. of Bombardier Inc., Canadair Division.

MARY A. (HILL) PORTER, PhD'75, has been appointed as a Presidential Professor of Bucknell University in Lewisburg, PA. The post entitles holders to additional support for scholarship and research.

MORRIS SAMSONOVITCH, BSc'75, MSc (Agr)'78, has opened a "small animal" clinic in Toronto named the Kingston Road Animal Hospital.

VICTORIA VIDAL-RIBAS, BA'75, has been appointed Director, Legal Services Branch, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Toronto.

SANDRA WEBER, M.Ed'75, has been appointed Associate Professor of Child Studies at Concordia University, Montreal.

SHYA M. FINESTONE, C.A., BSc'76, Dip.Pub.Acc.'79, has been made Managing Partner of Leznoff Eiserstat Finestone, Chartered Accountants, also elected Officer of Congregation Adat Re'im, a new conservative synagogue on the West Island.

MARK HANSELL, BA'76, is now Assistant Professor of Chinese at Carleton University

MICHAEL NOVAK, BSc'76, BCL'80, LLB'81, has been appointed Vice-President, Law, of The

ROBERT MERRILL BLACK, BTh'77, STM'78, was awarded a ThD (in the history of Christianity) from the University of Toronto, is working at Trinity College as a Sessional Lecturer and Research Assistant and in a parish of the Anglican diocese of Toronto.

NANCY (SHRED) BOCHARD, BSc'77, is a Senior Consultant for the Alexander Consulting Group (Employee Benefit Consultants) in Edmonton, Alberta.

IAN HOWARD COHEN, BCom'77, Dip. Pub.Acc.'79, has been admitted to the partner-ship of Richter, Usher & Vineberg, Chartered Accountants.

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FASKEN MARTINEAU WALKER Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, London/England, Brussels.

ANDRES GARCIA-REJON, MEng'77, PhD'80, has been named Programme Leader for blow moulding at the Industrial Materials Research Institute (IMRI), Boucherville, Que., division of the National Research Council of Canada.

MARGARET M. HORGER, BSc(P&OT)'77, has been appointed Assistant Professor at St. Ambrose University in Davenport, IA.

ROBERT P. O'SHAUGHNESSY, BEng(El)'77, has been appointed President of Thorn Lighting Canada and a member of the board of directors of TEMI Canada.

KIM BARTLETT, BA'78, MA'84, has been appointed Coordinator of the Office of Fellowships and Exchanges in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University.

RONALD MICHAEL GROSSMAN, BSW'78, was ordained a Baptist Minister, in November '89 at Berean Baptist Church in Magnolia, N.J. and works in Ottawa with the Friends of Israel Gospel Ministry.

MICHEL LÉONARD, BCom'78, BCL'81, has formed the firm of Léonard, McKeague Realty Inc. in Montreal and will act as Executive Vice-

HOSEN S. MARJAEE, BEng(Ci)'78, MBA'81, has been awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

BRIAN G. THOMAS, BEng (Met)'79, was recently named a Presidential Young Investigator by the National Science Foundation and was selected to receive an "Outstanding Young Man-ufacturing Engineer Award" by the Society of Manufacturing Engineers. He is Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Illinois.

H • S PASQUALE (PAT) MINI-CUCCI, BCom'80, has been appointed Assistant Vice-President, Montreal,

Corporate and Government Lending, by Mont-

MORRIE PORTNOFF, BA'80, has formed a company specializing in desktop publishing, Nunavik Graphics, which will be joining Orientation Inc. of Montreal.

RONALD KARL SCHIRM, B.Mus'80, is a Jazz Instructor at Wilfrid Laurier University.

HOWARD BUSGANG, BA'82, is a standup comic working out of Los Angeles, CA.



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SIMONE CHAMBERS, BA'82, completed her PhD at Columbia University and has been appointed Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

SUSAN COPOLOFF-MECHANIC, BA'82, MA'85, has published the book *Pilgrim's Progress: A Study of the Short Stories of Hugh Hood.*

SUSAN CURTIS, MEd'82, is a Counsellor at the Women's Resources Centre, Centre for Continuing Education at The University of British Columbia and is in private practice as a Psychotherapist.

PATRICIA RUIZ-DAVIS, BSW'82, is Special Assistant to The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen, U.S. Senator for the State of Texas and is an advocate to constituents in the state of Texas: with issues and concerns regarding The Department of Health and Human Services.

RICA LEVY, BEng (El)'82, Dip.Cont.Ed'88, is a Supervising Engineer—Fundamental Planning (Network Development) at Bell Canada's Montreal headquarters. She received the Consolidated Bathurst Co. Prize for exceptional academic achievement in the Diploma in Management program at McGill's Centre for Continuing Education.

MICHELLE MILLETTE, BEd'82, is a French Language Science Teacher at the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto.

ANDRY MONCZAK, BEng(El)'82, established Key-Co. Enterprises in 1986—a vertical market software firm dealing with multi-lingual computer systems for P.C.s, and lives in Orleans, Ont.

OSMAN C. SARMENTO, MBA'82, is now Advisor to EECI, the national electric utility of Côted'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), in Bingerville/Abidjan, on a two-year contract.

MARIE-ANNE SELBACH, BCom'82, MBA'84, is Assistant Director, Surveillance Department, European Options Exchange, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

JEAN TREMBLAY, MBA'82, has been appointed Vice-President and Manager, Montreal Branch of ABN Bank Canada.

MADELEINE CALLAGHAN, BA'83, is presently Education Coordinator with the Scarborough Historical Museum.

Rev. Dr. ALEX LAWSON, BTh'83, has been awarded Doctor of Divinity (Honoris Causa) by St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, AB. He is Minister of McKillod United Church, Lethbridge, Alta.

PETER MATTHEWS, BA'83, is a Visiting Instructor of Economics for the 1989-90 academic year at Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster PA

GENARO RODRIGUEZ, BCom'83, was transferred to Bank of America's Madrid Office as Assistant Vice-President, Corporate Finance, as of January, 1990.

HENRY A. GLUCH, BMus'84, attended Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto and graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree and is presently practising law for the Department of Justice in Toronto. Since graduating, he has been playing with a jazz quintet, Lexx Jazz, in and around Toronto.

SEAN M. HENNESSEY, MBA'84, is teaching in the School of Business at the University of P.E.I. and is working on his PhD.

MICHAEL L. MAGNAN, MBA'84, is Assistant Professor of Accountancy at *École des Hautes Études Commerciales de Montréal*. He recently obtained a PhD in business administration from the University of Washington (Seattle).

SARAH C. MARSHALL, BSc(PT)'84, was designated the first Level III certified sports physiotherapist in Quebec in fall 1989 by by the Sports Physiotherapy Division of the Canadian Physiotherapy Association.

ELLEN-ANN O'DONNELL, BA'84, is an an Associate at Foster's Law Office in Calgary and is practicing family law.

DENISE M. BENJAMIN, BA'85, has joined the law firm of Reed Smith Shaw & McClay in Washington, D.C.

J. TERRANCE BRENNAN, MBA'85, has recently been promoted to Assistant to the Academic Dean, Champlain College, St. Lambert.

JUDY KRONICK, BEd'85, is a Teacher of the hearing-impaired at Pierrefonds Comprehensive High School.

LINDA MERCIER, BEd'85, earned a master's in education in 1989 and is currently teaching French at Oak Park H.S. in Agoura, Calif.

MARIE (MARCHAND) NIXON, BEd'85, lives in Hong Kong and teaches at the Chinese International School.

LYNDA (KOSTOVCHIK) QUIRINO, BA'85, has been appointed Senior Sales Representative for the paperbacks division of General Publishing Company, Don Mills, Ont.

LINDSEY B. SLAUGHTER, BA'85, represented the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, PA, at the annual National Appellate Moot Court Competition held fall 1989 at the Federal Courthouse in Philadelphia.

LINDA KAY STROH, BA'85, is Director of Social Policy at Northwestern University Information Institute and is teaching developmental psychology part-time at Lake Forest College, Ill.

ANNE (SPRAGUE) BERGERON, BA'86, is living in Truro, N.S. and is a substitute French teacher in the local school district.

J. KEITH MARSH, MBA'88, is a Consultant in the Automation Services Department with the Bank of Canada in Ottawa.

Muriel V. Roscoe 1898-1990

Muriel Roscoe was a distinguished scholar and Warden of Royal Victoria College at a time when this was the most prestigious academic position for women in Canada.

She was born in Centreville, Nova Scotia, and earned her BA from Acadia University in 1916. She went on to do an MA and a PhD in botany at Radcliffe College, Massachusetts. Dr. Roscoe returned to Acadia in 1926 to teach and conduct research. Then in 1940, the early days of WWII, she came to McGill as assistant professor of botany and Warden of Royal Victoria College.

The Warden of RVC was responsible for the physical, personal, and academic welfare of all women undergraduates at McGill. Dr. Roscoe supervised them all and proudly introduced a war service physical training program to ensure that her women would be ready for national service if called upon. Many former students recall the graciousness of life in those "good old days" and the courtesy and concern shown by Dr. Roscoe.

As Warden of RVC. she had a seat, exofficio, in the otherwise all-male Senate. In this body and as chair of scholarships committee (1950-59), Dr. Roscoe was, as McGill's Stanley Frost has put it, "an honorary gentleman." Yet here as elsewhere, she championed the cause of women. In one of her last speeches, in 1966, she predicted the return of older women to university and urged them to fight for better continuing education.

Dr. Roscoe was also a recognized scholar in her own fields of plant anatomy and microtechnique. In 1946 she was promoted to full



professor (only the second woman at McGill to attain that rank) and seven years later, was installed in the Macdonald Chair of Botany. Upon retirement from McGill in 1967, she returned to Acadia to teach botany and to serve as dean of women.

At McGill, Dr. Roscoe was awarded an LLD (1967) and had a wing of the RVC and a annual lecture named in her honour. Among her many other awards was Radcliffe College's prestigious Graduate Chapter Gold Medal (1949). This recognized her success "on the highest level in a rare achievement: the fusion of two conflicting arts, teaching and administration."

Dr. Roscoe died at Wolfville, Nova Scotia on January 19.

from a Senate resolution by Dr. M. Gillett

IN MEMORIAM

1900_s

JOHN HUNTER FORBES, BSc'08, at Ste. Anne's Veteran's Hospital on December 20, 1989.

HENRI S. LABELLE, BArch'17, at Rivière-du-Loup, Que. on December 5, 1989.

H. RUDOLF DORKEN, BSc'18, at St. Lambert, Que. on October 13, 1989.

WILLIAM R. WAY, BSc'18, at Montreal on October 20, 1989.

JOSEPH N. NATHANSON, MD'19, at Manhattan, NY, on December 18, 1989.

'20

HAZEL (DAVIDSON) PELTON, BA'20, at Montreal on December 5, 1989.

HENRY T. ROSS, BA'21, at Sarnia, Ont. on October 24, 1989.

ROSS W. BASTABLE, BSc'22, at Peterborough, Ont. on October 10, 1989.

Rev. E. BRUCE COPLAND, BA'22, MA'32, at Montreal on October 5, 1989.

MOSES N. FINKELSTEIN, BSc'23, MD'27, at Sarasota, Fla. on October 6, 1989.

WILLIAM L. HARWOOD, MD'23, at Hamilton, Ont. on November 5, 1989.

EILEEN (BASKEN) HAROLD, BSc(Arts)'24, at St. Lambert, Que. on December 5, 1989.

ANDREW MAURICE RIDOUT, BSc'24, at Montreal on December 18, 1989.

MARGARET P. (ROBERTS) MacVICAR, BA'25, at Eastchester, N.Y. on November 21, 1989.

KEITH B. OWENS, BCom'25, at Brockville, Ont. on October 18, 1989.

ISADORE J. RAPP, BA'25, BCL'28, at Montreal on November 1, 1989.

RUTH EILEEN (WATT) SCHELL, DipPE'25, at Montreal on October 15, 1989.

WILLIAM ROWLES, MSc'26, PhD'28, Emeritus Professor of McGill University, on November 15, 1989.

MIRIAM L. GIBSON, Cert. Nurs.'27, at London, Ont. on September 17, 1989.

HELEN (MacQUARRIE) MORRISON, Dip.SW'27, at St. John, N.B. on October 16, 1989

LEILA A. (SAUNDERS) SCHURMAN, BA'27, at Summerside, P.E.1. on April 3, 1989.

RANDOLPH C. BETTS, BArch'28, at Montreal on November 28, 1989.

FREDA FLORENCE (SALOMON) FELS, Dip.SW'28, at Montreal on November 10, 1989.

W.B. HAMILTON MARSHALL, BSA'28, at Ottawa on October 20, 1989.

RUTH (GARDINER) TAIT, BA'28, at the Bayview Hospital on December 13, 1989. 'JAMES MERRILL CRAWFORD, BSc'29, MEng'32, at Richmond, B.C. on December 6, 1989.

RAFAEL de BOYRIE, MD'29, at Kingston, Ont. on October 22, 1989.

W. EDWARD LINDSAY, BSA'29, at Dorval, Que. on December 2, 1989.

'30

DORIS H. (DOOLITTLE) KATIBAH, BA'30, at Huntington, N.Y. on September 24, 1989.

LOIS A.E. NAYLOR, BA'30, Dip.SW'35, at Montreal on November 4, 1989.

RALPH E. RICHARDS, BSA'30, at Lambeth, Ont. on January 6, 1989.

ARTHUR H. SNELL, MSc'31, PhD'33, at Kingston, Tenn. on October 14, 1989.

L. WINSTON BILLINGSLEY, BSc'32, MSc'33, PhD'37, at Ottawa on November 15, 1989.

ROBERT A. HALET, MSc'32, PhD'34, at Campbellville, Ont. on December 4, 1989.

MARIO P. ORLANDO, BA'32, MD'35, at Montreal on December 8, 1989.

R. ARTHUR SAUNDERS, BCom'33, at Waterloo, Ont. on August 29, 1989.

CLARENCE L. BATES, MD'34, at Toronto on October 27, 1989.

RUTH C. (RODGER) ENNALS, BCom'34, at Islington, Ont. on October 22, 1989.

RICHARD HARBERT, BSc'34, MD'39, at Montreal on November 10, 1989.

CHARLES P. PATON, BEng (Mech)'35, at Naples, Fla. on October 14, 1989.

J. HOWARD POPE, BSc'35, at Anna Maria, Fla. on November 27, 1989.

RUTH (MacKENZIE) WILSON, BHS'35, at Brockville, Ont. on November 10, 1989.

D.R. LOCHHEAD, BEng (Mi)'36, at Victoria on August 2, 1989.

JOHN LESLIE PIDOUX, MEng'36, at Belleville, Ont. on November 10, 1989.

JOHN L. LACOMBE, BEng(Ci)'37, at Joliette, Que. on Wednesday, November 29, 1989.

STANLEY HAINES, BA'38, BCL'41, at Montreal on October 6, 1989.

SALVATORE MANCUSO, MD'38, at Montreal on December 9, 1989.

Rev. WALTER K. MOLSON, BA'38, at Peterborough, Ont., on November 28, 1989.

C. LAIRD WILSON, BSc'38, MD'40A, Dip.Surg'48, at Montreal on November 2, 1989.

'40 s

KATHARINE E. BRAD-WELL, BA'40, at St. Lambert, Que. on November 29, 1989.

ROBERT H. COX, MD'40B, at Aroostook Junction, N.B. in October, 1985.

WILBER J. MANLEY, MD'40B, at Olean, N.Y. on October 25, 1989.

MURIEL F.I. (CAMERON) SMITH, BSc'41, at Ottawa on September 18, 1989.

WILLIAM G.R. PAYSON, BCom'42, at Ottawa on November 13, 1989

SO WAH LEUNG, DDS'43B, BSc'45, at Vancouver on November 18, 1989.

GERARD A. ROBINSON, DDS'44, at Long Island, N.Y. on October 16, 1989.

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ELIZABETH (LYTLE) CAYFORD, BA'45, at Montreal on October 6, 1989.

JASON K. MOYER, MD'45, at Binghamton, N.Y., on March 15, 1989.

H. GORDON KAVANAGH, BCom'47, at Saraguay, Que. on November 4, 1989.

JUDITH (GARBE) GUTTMAN, BA'48, MEd'76, at Toronto on April 15, 1989.

MARY ANNE (SKARE) NOWERS, BA'48, at Toronto on October 29, 1989.

MORTON P. JORDAN, BLS'49, at Vancouver on December 13, 1989.

JAMES A. McCUAIG, BEng(Mi)'49, MSc'50, PhD'53, at Vancouver on October 27, 1989.

JOSEPH M. ZABACK, BEng(El)'49, at Kingston, Ont. on September 14, 1987.

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MAX H. KASSNER, MSc'50, at Ottawa on July, 1989.

BROCK R. MUSSELLS, BA'50, MSW'62, at Niagara Falls, Ont. on November 13, 1989.

SAMUEL SCHRAGE, PhD'51, at Wilmette, Ill. on October, 1988.

HAROLD A. BAKER, MSc'52, PhD'54, at Montreal on December 5, 1989.

BEATRICE (ANDERSON) MOEN, BSc'53, at Kanata, Ont. on August 25, 1989.

MAX E. LEVY, MSW'56, at Frankfurt, Germany, on January 19, 1989.

JOHN D. CHASE, BEng(Ch)'58, at Perth, Ont. on December 23, 1989.

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FRANK V. SCHAPIRA, BCom'61, at Montreal on November 30, 1989.

EDWARD J.P. CHAR-RETTE, MSc'62, at Kingston, Ont. on October

11, 1989.
SHELDON FINKELSTEIN, BCL'62, at

Montreal on November 21, 1989. FREDERICK C. CHARLTON, MScAppl'65, at

Sudbury, Ont. on November 21, 1989.

G. THOMAS SHEPPARD, BSc'69, MBA'77, at Vancouver, B.C. on December 3, 1989.

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MARIA M. YOUNG, MSW'73, at Montreal in November 1988.

R. RICHARD HAHN, BCL'74, LLB'75, at Toronto on November 27, 1989.

SHARON HOFFMAN, BSc'75, at Beaconsfield, Que. on September 1, 1988.

BRIAN COGHLAN, MA'79, at Montreal on November 10, 1989.

780 s

LOUIS MEZZETTA, BSc'86, at Montreal on November 13, 1989.

OLD McGILL

Of many mansions

by Stanley Frost

If a large and lively university stands in a large and historic city, it inevitably acquires, strangely enough, a certain other-worldly reputation. Just off the busy, crowded thoroughfares, noisy with traffic and commerce, are quiet squares, secluded lawns, and elderly if not ancient buildings. Belonging to the university, they also belong to another world.

Indeed, as time passes, the otherworldly reputation gains a somewhat more transcendent quality; it is said in the Gospel, "in my Father's house are many mansions", and where to find more mansions than around McGill? Over the years we have inherited many old family residences which still stand apart on their own spacious lots.

But there are those who say that the appropriate Gospel citation is from St. Matthew: "you are like whited sepulchers, which outwardly appear beautiful but inwardly are full of dead men's bones." Our grand houses are full, not indeed of bones, but all too often of architectural desecrations. Inside the rich doorways, spacious drawing rooms have been cut up into cubicle offices, grand staircases lined with filing cabinets, marble fireplaces hidden by stationery cupboards, giant candelabra replaced by fluorescent lighting. The old buildings have had to be converted to the legitimate needs of the new occupants.

The Law Faculty fully exemplifies this architectural dilemma. For the first 94 of its 137 years the Faculty had various locations, but in 1948 the University was given the splendid J.K.L. Ross residence high upon Peel Street, renamed it Chancellor Day Hall and assigned it as the faculty's permanent home. On the whole, the lawyers have treated their mansion with respect. The entrance hall is still a reception area, and if a little dark and gloomy, that serves to remind visitors that the law is a serious matter. The Dean's Office, part of a former drawing room, is a very fine example of late Victorian opulence and, so far from despoiling it, successive deans have enhanced the room by imbuing it with their own associations. The grand staircase still remains, and the former picture gallery is now a wellfurnished Common Room. The building has been enriched with historical portraits and memorabilia, among which the



J.K. Ross with family members outside his residence on upper Peel Street circa 1900. It is now called Chancellor Day Hall.

achievements of notable women graduates have been given a prominent place.

Deans' meetings when F. R. Scott was in office were a delight because he could never resist a little word-play. When McGill had to register an opinion as to whether Osgoode Hall in Toronto should be recognized as an institution of University status, every one was ready to give formal assent and pass on. But not the Dean of Law: the question had, he said, to be seriously addressed: "is-Osgoode-asgood-as-Osgoode-was-good?" Having shot off that verbal firework, he took no further interest in the matter. It was he who paid for the words to be carved over the lintel of the extension to Chancellor Day Hall: audi alteram partem.

Maxwell Cohen, (whose eightieth birthday we are about to celebrate) succeeded Scott, and was a brilliant contributor to round-table discussions. Almost invariably he would begin by saying, "Mr. Principal, the matter can obviously be discussed under three heads: a...", and then would follow a neat, beautifully phrased exposition of a., followed in due order by b. and c. But sometimes by the time he got to c. its thrust would be at considerable variance from that of a. Once, when challenged, he replied: "Well, how can I know what I think until I hear myself speak?"

Having shown, as it were, that it could

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be trusted with the care of old mansions, the Law Faculty began to develop a facility for acquiring them. At the last count, there were five. Opposite to Chancellor Day Hall stands 3647 Peel, another Ross residence which is now the Centre of Private and Comparative Law. Above the faculty—we will ignore the unfortunate apartment building-stands the worldfamous Institute of Air and Space Law in what was formerly the home of Duncan McIntyre, one of the founders of the C.P.R. Next door, in the old W.F. Angus residence, the Faculty has now installed the Institute of Comparative Law. At the top of Peel Street, where it joins Pine, Law shares with Medicine the extremely fine Lady Meredith House, next door to the equally ornate Charles Meredith House. In the former is housed another worldfamous activity, the Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law. Unfortunately, in early January, this noble house was gutted by fire.

The university may appear otherworldly but its genius is in fact to use the past to solve the problems of the present and to prepare for a better future. We attempt to put many former facilities to new uses, including many lovely old mansions which would otherwise be destroyed. You might say that in defiance of the Gospel we are putting new wine into old wineskins—and getting away with it.

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Cryptic Crossword no.8

by Alan Richardson

Congratulations to the more than 30 puzzlers who sent us correct answers to crossword no.7. From this number, we drew three winners of McGill record selections: B. Mary Petrie, BA'43, of Kirkland, Quebec, Ernest Uszkay, BEng'58, of Oakville, Ontario, and Esther Geller of Rockville Centre, New York. Winners for crossword no. 8 will be drawn from correctly answered puzzles that we receive by April 27th.

ACROSS.

- 0. They add colour to anyone's writing, however censorious. (4,7)
- 9. Awake, it sounds an alarm (5)
- 10. His flying is all sort of smooth sailing, without any engine trouble (6-5)
- 11. It's level in any event (4)
- 12. A true mag for flower-lovers (8)
- 15. Legally, she's relatively positioned (6-2-3)
- 17. Publicize the place for a 10 (3)
- 18. Everything in fall (3)
- 19. For these, all students must be outspoken (11)
- 21. The story of a shot at the apple is so revealing (8)
- 24. It can get things going (impetuously when momentary) (4)
- **27.** Jobs for good-looking people, or those requiring a pass (11)
- 28. You can make a puree out of it and money (5)
- 29. A 27 is one of them, like court cases (6,5)

DOWN

- 1. Down comes the flag with their retreat performance (7)
- 2. A sun liver everywhere (9)
- 3. Variegated, or drunk, or supplied with desserts (4)
- 4. You can't help getting it in the neck (4)
- 5. It just isn't lawful, and may lead to 29 (10)
- 6. Try as a horse with goaty characteristics (5)
- 7. Sired as Abraham did Isaac (5)

- 8. Stanley's kitchen utensil (7)
- 13. With it, I'm afraid (4)
- 14. A clean and shiny mix-up for some of this and some of that (10)
- **16.** James came up with a sort of 8 and a power unit (4)
- 17. In Mom's harp I find shapelessness (9)
- 18. They often cook up the books (7)
- 20. Her sins are in sacred places (7)
- **22.** How bright they are is by 16 number (5)
- 23. Sound like a bird, small at heart (5)
- 25. An indication to put one's name to (4)
- 26. You cannot, in short, get jargon (4)

McGILL CRYPTIC CROSSWORD NO. 7

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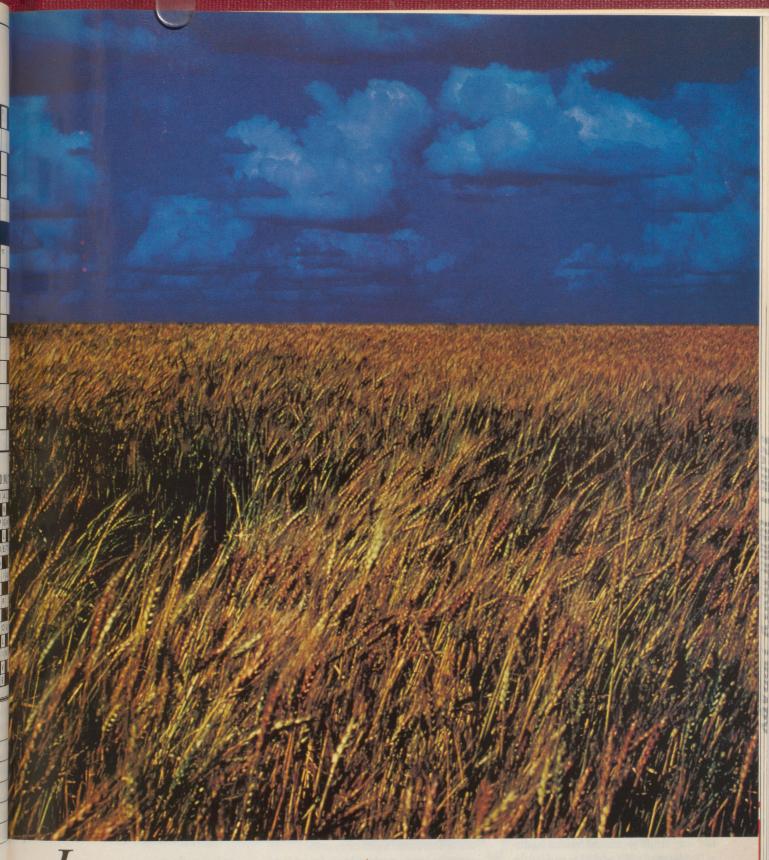
McGill News?....



have you had quintuplets, been promoted, moved to Moosonee or won a nobel prize?

Send your news and scuttlebutt to:
Alumnotes, 3605 Mountain St., Montreal, Que.
H3G 2M1, and be part of the who's who of the
News.

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In our experience, which takes in more than 200 years in Canada, brewing the finest beers starts with the very best ingredients: plump barley kernels and sparkling water. That's why we always try to



return water pure as we find it, use returnable or recyclable packaging and play a part in organizations and activities which preserve and protect our environment.

MOLSON

Proud to play our part.



A Belief in Ideas, and in Supporting McGill

Dr. Donald D. Mossman, BSc'23 (McGill) MA'24 (Toronto) and PhD'33 (Columbia), was born in Montreal in 1898, and died last year in California at the age of 91. He and his wife, Dorothea, who also had a PhD in Chemistry, devoted their lives to the teaching of Chemistry, to experimental, scientific research, and to supporting McGill through volunteer work and annual donations

At retirement, McGill was the recipient of their life's hobby: The Mossman Collection on the History of Science and of Ideas, to serve as a teaching, browsing, and circulating collection. It is housed in the Physical Sciences and Engineering Library of the University.

Last year, McGill became the residual legatee of Dr. Mossman's Will, which has enabled the University to continue the enhancement of this valuable Collection. The endowment also supports two important annual lectures on the History of Science and of Ideas, which are open to the public.

In donating their Collection, the Mossmans signed a statement entitled **The Donors' Belief and Intent**, outlining their conviction and sincere desire "... that explicit reference should be made to the following items when the Collection is employed as a teaching medium:

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"However, the study of the History of Science alone may suffer a degree of cultural barrenness similar to that of many other scholarly studies if no attempt is made to relate it to the climate of opinion in other disciplines existing during the period studied. . . .

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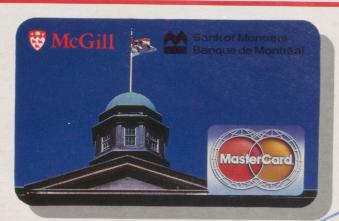
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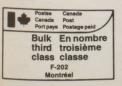
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AcGill News

Alumni Quarterly

Summer 1990

BUILDING **ON OUR LAURELS** Regina Gaiotti, PhD'90 One of McGill's young researchers



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in the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy

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by Ann Laughlin



Cover: Regina Gaiotti, PhD'90, is pictured in front of 2000 McGill College, the type of structure she researched for her doctorate in civil engineering. Photo: Nicole Rivelli. Styling: Christina Saviolakis

Tacky Advertising

It came as an unhappy surprise to find a cooperative marketing advertisement on the front cover of the McGill News (Spring '90). I think the appropriate descriptive word is "tacky" although "shameless" and "crass" also have a certain je ne sais quoi.

I'd like to say: "Cancel my subscription." But the awful truth is I enjoy checking to see if I've made it into the quarterly obits by error. So no, don't cancel my subscription. Just don't do it again. Please.

Stu Woolley, BA'71, MA'79 Toronto

ed. note: We'll try to keep you out of the obits until a coroner advises us otherwise! Regarding the Bank of Montreal affinity card cover, it was justified as a way to reach a large audience, many of whom use credit cards as a matter of course. The money, quite simply, goes to a very good cause, The Principal's Priority Fund, which designates libraries and student aid as a priority. Because alumni, staff, students and supporters use the card, the quality of academic life for McGill students is going to improve. You can be assured the McGill News has not sold its soul.

Profile a Delight

I was delighted to read the Profile on Ruth Wisse (Winter '90). One term at McGill, I decided to step outside my usual program of political science to take Prof. Wisse's class on modern Jewish literature. The article brought back memories of insightful, inspiring lectures, and rekindled my regret at not having taken more courses with this wonderful teacher. It also reminded me that it's probably time for another foray into the world of Jewish literature. Thanks for the memories and for an excellent article.

Mona Klinger, BA'85 Toronto

Crosswords Intriguing

Alan Richardson's Cryptic Crosswords are very intriguing. The clues always make sense but only after a struggle to find the right word. Keep up the good work.

Joan E. Graves, BSc(N)'83 Otterburn Park, Quebec

ed. note: Richardson was profiled recently in a Sunday edition of the Montreal Gazette. I'll send on a copy of the article to you and any other readers who wish one.

No Social Register

Thank you for the recent issue of the McGill News with extracts from my book, Letters to a Québécois Friend. I am pleased you thought it of interest to McGill alumni, and am also struck by your willingness not to shy away from matters of public controversy.

In my opinion that is a way of keeping relevant, and of ensuring that an alumni publication does not become a mere social register.

Philip Resnick, BA'65, MA'69 UBC, Vancouver

Let's have more "Letters to a Québécois Friend" but from "Anglo" and "Franco" perspectives other than political pundits. Could we read personal exchanges between philosophers, scientists, spiritual leaders, engineers, artists, architects, poets, medical doctors and others regarding language, free trade, multiculturalism and Meech Lake? Such informative letters are a benefit to all who are concerned with preserving the distinct facets of our Canadian national identity. This is written communication at its best, personal and evocative.

As one of the odd "Anglo/Allos" working as a professional in the Quebec civil service, I know how strained communication can be. As in trying times in any relationship, the key to peaceful co-existence is concerned, earnest, personal communication. But, it ain't easy!

Alan Petryk, BSc'62 MSc'65 Ste-Foy, Quebec

Kudos to Salter, too

Denise Roig-Tarr's article about the student-run Tuesday Night Cafe theatre group was a pleasure to read. Your readers may be interested to know the current director of the Drama and Theatre Program in the Department of English is Dr. Denis Salter. He came to McGill in 1987 from the University of Calgary and has a special interest in 19th century European theatre history, contemporary Canadian theatre, and modern performance theory.

Kate Williams McGill University Relations

Women Punished

I read with interest the editor's comments on the "rampage" at the University of Montreal (Spring '90). One of my daughters is reading Asian Studies at McGill, and the other is studying architectural engineering at the University of Miami.

When the massacre occurred in Montreal. I was inundated with telephone calls from friends and family members in England, Australia, and other parts of the world inquiring about the daughter at McGill. The fact that my other daughter belonged to the target group, and was possibly in greater danger, was not recognized, but gave her sister and me reason to think that women are still punished for straying into nontraditional territory.

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

hat's this, not a tweed jacket in the bunch? You may not have heard much about them—yet. But McGill's crop of young researchers is already tackling important areas of research and introducing new ideas. In this issue, we profile seven selected from dozens of suggestions for bright researchers under the age of 35. Five are faculty members with the bottom-rung assistant professor title, and two are just finishing and PhD degrees. All are committed to research, teaching, and explaining to family and friends why they're still at school.

McGill is thankful they are. The average age of Canadian university professors has risen to 46. It's one year higher at McGill and, now that Quebec has ditched mandatory retirement, the University is waiting to see whether the wave of professors hired in the sixties will retire this decade as expected.

Nicholas de Takacsy, a 55-year-old professor of physics and president of the faculty association, says hiring young faculty is a priority at McGill.

"Young people bring fresh air to the University. I sometimes think it's the young who generate the best of the ideas," he said recently. "Still it's a question of balance—we need the new ideas of the young together with the established laboratories and experience of the older faculty."

The Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, Gordon Maclachlan, 59, says young faculty are "fun", and create an atmosphere of optimism. "Young faculty tend to get involved in activities," he says. "They are ambitious and hungry. To succeed at McGill you have to be ambitious."

McGill is in a fierce international contest for the best young people. The University competes with its reputation for doing important work, its Montreal location and natural advantages, such as proximity to ski slopes, Maclachlan says. The highest starting salaries aren't found here, so

the University points out this "package deal" of attractions. McGill hasn't forgotten that two of its most illustrious minds—Stephen Leacock and Ernest Rutherford—arrived as young professors. In fact, it was Rutherford who offered this problem-solving tip: Gentlemen, we don't have any money so we better use our heads instead. Now,

SO, YOU SEE THE WHAT'S WHAT'S AN ORBIT? PLANET? ELLIPTICAL?

"gentlewomen" are told to use their heads as well.

On our cover this issue is Regina Gaiotti, a top-notch PhD student in engineering. I confess the reason she was chosen wasn't particularly cerebral. We wanted an outdoor shot for summer, and after phone interviews with our "profilees" decided her research into building structures was the obvious choice. When she showed up with a cover girl appearance I began to worry people would think her looks biased our decision. And likewise, the recent focus on women engineers after the Ecole Polytechnique shootings in December was not a factor. This time, we're just not that complicated.

The 40th anniversary of the Class of '50 will be celebrated this year at Reunion. As tribute, John Neal, BSc '50, provides a candid account of his metamorphosis from war veteran to McGill student. Both Assistant Editor Dale Hrabi and I grew fond of this story while editing the unabridged version of Neal's chance

encounter with a mysterious Westmount woman. No doubt, there are dozens such stories and I look forward to hearing more of them at Reunion in the fall.

Now that the Berlin Wall—and the system it represents—has fallen, July 2 has been set as the day the two Germanys begin reunification. In a timely piece,

East Berliner Hans-Jakob Wilhem, MA'89, a doctoral student in philosophy at McGill, provides an insider's view of the Berlin Wall. Though he's been in Canada with his family for more than a decade, the Wall continued to cast a shadow over their lives, since many of his other relatives were affected. He visited Germany last summer. "Even then, no one would have thought the Berlin Wall would come down. No one I spoke with thought it was remotely possible," Wilhelm said.

Besides aiming to provide you with an excellent editorial product, we editors at the *McGill News* are also charged with running its business side. We encourage prospective advertisers to take a close look at our magazine. We reach the same desirable demographic group as many major consumer magazines—and have competitive rates. Soon, we'll welcome a new staff member at the Graduates' Society who will assist us with recruiting advertisers and making presentations. In short, we'll be pleased to send on a rate card upon request.

Sometimes explaining University research is a job in itself. New Haven cartoonist Sidney Harris captures the dilemma in the cartoon on this page. By the way, Johannes Kepler was a 16th century German astronomer who often struggled to explain the universe's complexities. Here's to lifelong learning. Happy reading and relaxing—have a great summer.

Janie Paskey

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Hate that Poem!

by Dale Hrabi

"And in the morning glad I see," William Blake wraps up his short poem of revenge, "My foe outstretched beneath the tree."

Suntanning? To certain American teenagers, yes. "For students in Winnipeg and Britain, it definitely meant 'dead'," says McGill's Professor Patrick Dias, leader of the "International Response to Poetry Project"—his latest initiative in 14 years of cross-cultural research into why the young hate poetry.

Blake's *A Poison Tree* (see below) is just one of the poems Dias has tested on 13-year-olds in Australia, Britain, Canada and the United States. In his workshop approach, "official" meaning is set aside. A poem, Dias says, should not be an imposing mystery, to be endured until the

teacher unveils its "truth".

"I started off with a question: what can readers do on their own without being directed. I saw that as a cause of antipathy to poetry—the teacher controlled the meaning and the students had to guess what the teacher knew," he says. "I get out of the way."

In his model, students are split into small groups and, moving round the circle, each has a go at the poem's meaning. The teacher may clarify a strange word, but does not direct. Wrong leads must take their course for better or worse. After some lively sparring, each group reports back to the class at large.

"There's far more going on than just reading poetry," Dias says. "They're learning to listen, learning to incorporate the ideas of others, which is not an easy thing to do. It's no longer competitive."

When you make students responsible for a poem's meaning, he finds, they

awaken to its potency. "They catch on to the fact that disagreement makes them re-think. And for a 13-year old to actually value disagreement, to pay attention to differences—I couldn't have taught them that had I tried."

Dias spent many years as a teacher, initially as an utter novice in the schools of Karachi, his birthplace in Pakistan. Anyone who wanted to could teach, he says, due to a serious shortage. He worked his way through university, earning a master's in English Literature from the University of Karachi, and eventually joining McGill's Faculty of Education.

As he puzzled at the gulf between "of-

> William Blake's A Poison Tree, used by Prof. Patrick Dias in his International Response to Poetry Project.

ficial" and "minority" readings, his current methods evolved. "It wasn't like *Dead Poet's Society*, or anything of the sort." Dias was unimpressed by this film about iconoclastic education, a Hollywood vehicle for Robin Williams and popular culture's most recent attempt to co-opt poetry. "Its notion of teaching is being a performer, which Robin Williams is, and an entertainer and being bright and loveable *and* a revolutionary," Dias shrugs. "You don't have to be a performer. You can operate in a very quiet way."

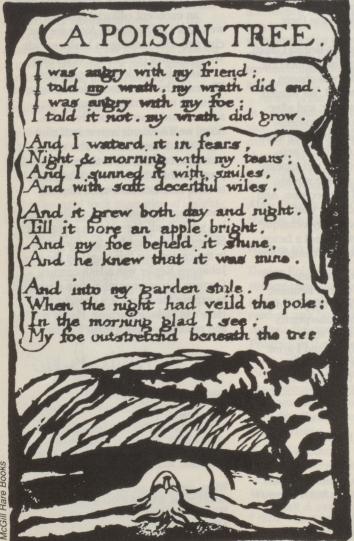
Dias has found disparity between the way teens in various cultures read a poem, depending on their values, landscape or local curriculum. With *A Poison Tree*, climate seemed to affect whether the student saw the foe "outstretched" as living or dead: "If you have a setting where people are used to spending time under trees and in gardens, in more temperate climates, if the students have that picture as a possibility, the poem can become a reconciliation."

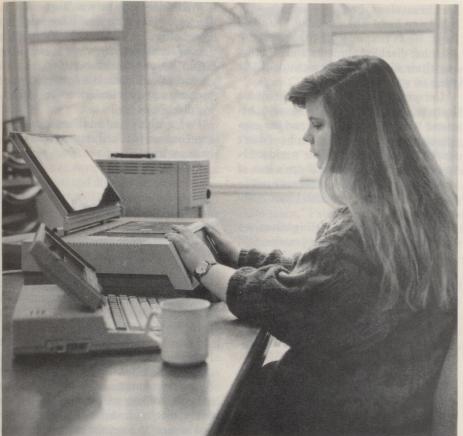
This upsets some teachers: "They worry that students not go home with the 'wrong' meaning," Dias says. "One teacher said, 'I need the last five minutes for myself soI can tell them what [the poem] really means."

But to Dias, "official" meaning is less valuable to teenagers than one they've found for themselves. "Poetry has to become a familiar comfortable object, not something you worry about. And if you're going to make them sensitive to language, that's where they have to begin."

Thanks to his research, Manitoban students are onto this new method. "It means a shift of power—and that's a very difficult thing to do," says Coralie Bryant, Language Arts Consultant to the Winnipeg Schools, one system that's adopted Dias' model with success. "It's perfectly safe to say there's no one who's been more influential in Manitoba. Our teachers needed clear models to make interactive groups work, and Patrick's came along at exactly the right time."

Dias is open-minded in his campaign to make poetry likeable. Rap music is another form he's examining for its "strong sense of language". But his overriding concern is that students become readers, independent and aware, and that they read all their lives. He hopes his work may eventually topple the one-right-answer notion. "Many poets have been asked directly: What did you mean by this?' and Eliot has said it, Frost has said it: 'Well, I don't know.'"





Learning-disabled student Gillian Axten transforms a textbook into an audio tape with the Kurzweil Reader.

Learning Disabled at University

by Helena Katz

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"As a child I dreamed of being blind. I thought everything would be fine if I were blind. I could do everything orally," recalls Gillian Axten, BA'89. Hers is the lament of a learning-disabled student whom elementary teachers called "nice but not too bright."

Axten's learning disability was diagnosed in grade five and even today, at 23, she reads and writes at a primary school level—but thinks at the master's degree level. "Reading and writing have little to do with intelligence. People think because you can't read, it means you can't think," says Axten.

Convinced she could do graduate work, Axten asked for special consideration on her master's application. A 2.7 (B-) undergraduate grade average gained her conditional acceptance to McGill's MEd program in Educational Psychology and Counselling: she must earn at least 70 per cent in two courses this year and thinks she's on track.

Like 50 others at McGill, she takes advantage of services at McGill's Disabled Student Services, which provides free assessments, tutors, laptop computers, taped textbooks and counselling. Its yearly budget was just \$10,000 until McGill students recently voted to allocate \$2 per term to upgrade services, bringing the total to \$80,000. One recent \$15,000 purchase has proven invaluable to students like Gillian Axten. Since she learns best when hearing information, she is aided by the "Kurzweil Reader", which scans books and reads them aloud (see photo). As well, she uses textbooks taped by volunteers. Ninety per cent of her exams are read onto tape and she tapes some of her papers.

"It's made an incredible difference in my life," she says. Yet teachers and professors haven't always understood this disability, and she finds this frustrating.

Coordinator of the Disabled Student Services Meribah Aikens, BA'79, and Psychologist Derek Aronoff, BA'83, of the Counselling Centre, will talk to professors. "We encourage students to advocate

Studying Women

Dr. Peta Tancred, BA'58, author of *The Sexuality of Organizations*, has been named Director of the McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women (MCRTW) with a cross appointment as associate professor of sociology. Tancred comes from McMaster University, where she was Chair of Sociology and recipient of the McMaster Student Union Teaching Award.

The Centre aims to promote the study of women and coordinate research being done at McGill. Fabienne Pierre-Jacques, BA'81, is the full-time assistant and Dr. Sarah Westphal has a cross appointment as associate professor at the Centre and in the English Department. The Centre moves to permanent headquarters at 3487 Peel Street this summer.

Looking for an MBA?

If you're looking for a recent master's of business administration grad, the MBA placement office at McGill is equipped to help you. Its full-time director is Mike Kennedy, BCom'81, who has an MBA from the University of Western Ontario.

"Most employers are looking for bright young people who have leadership potential, good interpersonal skills and the internal drive to succeed—people they can train"

Potential employers can call Kennedy at the Faculty of Management, (514) 398-4070/3197.

Environmental Price Tag

Environment was the theme of the Beatty Memorial Lectures held on successive evenings last March at McGill. Experts Daniel Boorstin, Francis Bretherton and Norman Myers delivered separate lectures. Dr. Myers weighed the price tag of environmental cleanup against the higher costs of polluting the planet. Tough choices must be made, he said. "Consumers who buy wood furniture in teak or mahogany have their hands on the chainsaw of the tropical forest."

Myers serves mainly as a consultant in environment and development to nongovernmental agencies such as the World Bank and the United Nations. Occasionally corporations such as British Air ways will call him in. "They planned to do something with uneaten meals on their flights. I told them to have real change they should evaluate total carbon dioxide emissions over a year, and decide how to reduce it." Myers never heard back from British Airways.

LISTENING EARTH

Meredith Men Charged

André Cassista and Sylvain St. Hilaire, both clerks in downtown Montreal stores, have been charged in connection with the Lady Meredith fire last January. Restoration is expected to take one year and \$1 million to complete.

4 Generations of Alexanders

When Sarah Alexander, BSc'90, graduated this spring in neurobiology she continued a century-old tradition of Alexanders at McGill, begun by her great-grandfather William, MD 1891. His son, E. Ryckman, earned a BA in '24 and met his future wife, Ellen, BHS'26. Their son, E. Ryckman Jr., BCom'53, moved the family to Calgary when he signed on with the Alberta Energy Corporation, but grandmother Ellen persuaded Sarah to come East for school. She will attend Harvard Medical School in the fall.



Gérin-Lajoie Top Designer

Guy Gérin-Lajoie (BArch'56) took first prize in the international design competition, Glass and Aluminum—The Building Materials of the Future, last winter. His design for a town square in Tromso, Norway used new glazing technology and hydraulics to span an underground shopping mall with a dramatic glass roof.

Gérin-Lajoie's plan to open up the space "on fine days, or in summer—with sun and rain umbrellas above" won unanimous approval—and a cheque for \$10,000, which he collected in Tromso (about 350 km north of the Arctic Circle).

A founding partner of PGL Architects in Montreal, Gérin-Lajoie is currently renovating the Institute of Parasitology at Macdonald College. His other designs include the Expo '67 Quebec Pavilion, the Major School Program in Saudi Arabia and the Igloolik Scientific Research Laboratory.

From Saudi Arabia to Tromso, Guy Gérin-Lajoie is surely a man for all seasons! for themselves, but we'll jump in with a helping hand when needed," Aronoff says. He is responsible for assessing learning-disabled students and identifying their disability, then counselling them on ways to cope.

University is particularly difficult for learning-disabled students, he says, because "the pace is different and the coping strategies used in high school don't work as effectively here. The workload is heavy, classes are large, there's lots of reading [and] writing, teachers are not as accessible and they [students] have problems taking notes."

Arts student Graham McCord also uses taped textbooks; he is a slow reader. Still he graduated from high school with an 80 per cent average, though study was arduous. "In high school when I read anything it was hell. I break down words differently than other people, so it takes me longer to read." His marks were good enough to meet the standard for out-of-province students.

As Axten's experience indicates, McGill's application form has room for students to explain why their marks may not reflect their ability. Dean of Admissions Abbott Conway says candidates who state their case and fall within five percent of the grade cutoff are given cosideration. Both the Admissions and Disabled Services are concerned that the learning-disabled students McGill admits have potential for success given the services available here.

At York University, where McGill grad Marc Wilchesky, BA'74, is Coordinator of the Learning Disabilities Program, a "modified" admissions process allows disabled students to send along assessments. "This prevents them from being immediately cutoff by the computer if marks are lower than the standard," Wilchesky says. Like McGill, York has the "marks corridor".

It's still a tough standard. "I have to be convinced the reason for the lower average has been discrimination in high school, such as denying a student extra time to write tests," Wilchesky says. "Canada is behind the U.S. in services, though it pains me to say that," he adds. Part of the reason is that U.S. legislation requires government-funded universities to publicly demonstrate "non-discriminatory practices" which improve access and services for the learning disabled. At the very minimum, Wilchesky says, Canadian universities should offer alternate testing procedures (McGill does).

Wilchesky says he was "turned on" to the topic of learning disabilities by McGill Psychology Professor Sam Rabinovitch (now deceased), who was a leader in the field. "He was my thesis supervisor, and an exceptional man. His research helped promote a greater understanding of learning disabilities."

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Perhaps, only students like Gillian Axten and Graham McCord can say how far we have yet to go.

Going Global

by Don McMahon, BA'68

In the nineties, career success demands a Renaissance approach to work, the power to offer global "buyers" a multi-faceted skill base. The byword is "employable", rather than "employed".

Like the workplace, the marketplace is on the threshold of internationalization and globalization. And as it becomes an Agora or commonwealth in which entire nations, trading partners and even economic blocks or unions (EEC) act as special interest groups, the modern careerist will need to have many transferable skills, and be ready to adapt quickly to changing opportunities. Narrow or xenophobic outlooks are mistaken strategies.

Career planning, on a global or local level, requires a knowledge of your skills (things you're superior at doing), interests (what turns you on), goals (things you dream about), personality (who you are), knowledge (things you've learned) and attitudes (perception of your work).



This self-knowledge, combined with technical requirements such as expertise (what you're trained to do well), experience (skills you've practiced and honed). diversity (fluency in many areas, including languages) and structure (an ordered logical approach) will help you progress through our global village in style!

New jobs will be in teaching, training and retraining, brokerage, recycling of human resources and other resource areas such as environmental and resource management and disaster management.

Areas that will grow and flourish for careerists are East Europe, East Asia (where manpower reserves far exceed available management know-how), the Third World nations of Southern Africa and Mexico and, less predictably, the Warsaw Pact nations.

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You can be certain that, as our traditional WASP employee base diminishes with the "baby bust" and with the increase them in early retirements, modern managers will have to become extremely capable asimulators and people motivators just to stay in place! The trend is to recruit more minorities and retirees whose vast gaps in age, education and socio-cultural values make them divergent and difficult to manage in a regimented fashion.

Contrary to what was predicted in the seventies, people are finding less time for leisure activities in the name of "lean and mean" philosophies and immediate, bottom-line quarterly profits. This is starting to backfire as more and more managers, employees and senior executives are questioning their priorities and those of their employers, a process that will eventually lead to conflicts, adversarial relationships and severe job/life dissatisfaction.

Capable career managers will keep their priorities in order, seek balance in their lives and listen to their own intrinsic needs rather than the judgements of their corporation or others. They will look at every change as an opportunity to open new career doors.

The global marketplace is not a threat but a challenge, an opportunity to become firmly entrenched in a niche. From this nest, one can explore the territory and claim a new territory when a better nesting place appears. Importantly, though, it is not competition that will win the day but cooperation with other professionals, managers and colleagues—as the Japanese have repeatedly shown us since the Second World War.

McMahon is a human resources consultant in Montreal.

Paterson to **Top Post**

Fittingly, Alex Paterson assumes his new post as Chairman of McGill's Board of Governors on Canada Day, July 1.

Although the timing is coincidental and the ever-active Montreal lawyer resists labels, he concedes to a "strong Canadian viewpoint". But he recognizes that the relationship between French and English Canada must be continously worked on. "It's not a relationship that falls easily into place," Paterson says. "But it is one that—together with the one-third [of Canadians] who are neither French nor English—has brought tremendous benefits to this country."

For his work in promoting English and French cooperation as founding Chairman of Alliance Quebec, Paterson was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1982. His citation described him as a



"champion of the English speaking minority in Quebec, and of cooperation-rather than separation—between the language groups.'

Paterson, 58, graduated from McGill with a BCL degree in 1956 and joined the law firm McMaster Meighen the year after. Since 1960 he has been attorney for the McGill teaching hospitals and has served on McGill's Board since 1987. In his "leisure hours" he devotes time to numerous community projects.

Then there's the literary bent. Each weekend, Paterson rises early to write a column for The Stanstead Journal, Quebec's oldest English weekly of which he is chairman. "It's fun, I can say whatever I want—and rarely do they have the nerve not to print what the chairman writes."



Wedge leads Pledge

For the first time, McGill's graduating students have held a senior class pledge, raising \$100,000 for important purchases in their Faculties and Schools.

Led by arts student Joanna Wedge and Annual Fund's Mary Pat Cormier, more than 200 volunteer students obtained a three-year pledge from graduating seniors of \$20, \$30 and \$40 per year after graduation. (Law students opted for \$50 annually. Management students pledged the most, \$16,215). Student Projects are as follows:

Architecture (photocopier); Arts (journals and art history books); Science (journals); Education, Medicine, Religious Studies, Law (library acquisitions); Management (computer printers for the Sandiford computer lab); Engineering (equipment fund); Music (audio equipment for music library); Nursing (undergraduate bursary); Physical & Occupational Therapy (undergraduate equipment); Macdonald College (undergraduate bursaries to be matched up to \$5,000 by the dean).

What's In a Name?

The Faculty of Agriculture is now the "Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences", after Senate and Board approval last winter. According to Dean Roger Buckland the name better reflects the environmental research being done at Macdonald College.

"Concern for the environment permeates all our programs," he says. But the name change has also precipitated an "Ad Hoc Committee on Environmental Studies formed by Michael Dubow, Associate Professor of Microbiology in the Faculty of Science. "The environment is one of the major subjects to come down the pike in centuries. Since possession of a name can be 90 per cent of the law, this Committee wants to ensure everybody who wants to get involved in environmental research at McGill will be able to," Dubow says.

Dean Buckland comments: "We're not

after exclusivity. We wish to work with all people in the University."

Robbie Hart, BA'83

by Janice Paskey

You won't find him on Sherbrooke or St. Jacques Streets, but Robbie Hart, who regularly conducts business in jeans and a sweater, is also part of Quebec's famed entrepreneurial class. In the heart of the Plateau area, on a street once called the worst for crime in Montreal, is a dollhouseish two-storey of indigo-painted brick—company headquarters for Hart's Adobe Foundations.

Though modest, in documentary film-making this is as good as it gets. Hart, 30, and his partners, Joël Bertomeu and Luc Côté, have established themselves as producers of informative yet entertaining documentaries about the developing world. Their films have appeared on CBC's Man Alive, TVO, Radio Canada, and Alberta Access. *Keep the Circle Strong*, about an Alberta Cree Indian who works alongside Indians in Bolivia, will air on CBC this fall.

"This has been a dream come true," says Hart. "I wanted a job where I could communicate, travel and work in international development. And it's all worked out."

His international outlook came early because his father's real estate interests had the family living in Spain and travelling extensively. (He is the fourth of six Hart children: Stephen, Donna, Michael, Corey and Randy, BA'89). "By the time I was 18, I was trilingual and into political science and liberal issues. I had a strong desire to do something." He paid his "development dues", graduating with a McGill BA in political science and developing area studies, then from Columbia University with an MA in international affairs.

After three tries, Hart received a Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) research scholarship to study a housing project in the Honduras, where he had a volunteer posting with the United Nations. He decided his research would take video form and recruited Côté and Bertomeu for sound and camera work. After raising \$30,000 in additional funds, they produced a 27-minute film, Seeing Windows.

Its focus on solving housing problems with the use of adobe bricks lent Adobe Foundations its name—a double entendre for both charitable and physical support. "One of the important ways to achieve development is by not depending on foreign aid or on foreign technologies.

The solutions are right there — encouraging people to use their own resources and own tools, such as low-cost adobe bricks," Hart says.

Seeing Windows was first aired on CBC and Radio Canada in 1987. "I could galvanize support for the film since my timing was right (International Year of Shelter for the Homeless), and a catchy angle always helps. The film was good, people weren't seeing misery and poverty and people getting killed. It had an upbeat solutions approach." This film led to a string of others, all with French and English versions.

Leo Rampen, Executive Producer of



Nord Sud, a weekly half-hour program on Radio Canada, says Adobe Foundations' films show "a real interest in simple poor people. They bring a kind of empathy that is rare and really shines through."

The personalities of the Adobe Foundations team have been a key factor in this initial success, Rampen believes. "Hart and his associates are people of charm and good cheer. They're not concerned they won't be rich. When they film they go into an area and live simply with the people, and this rapport reflects in fine camera work and sensitive editing."

He cites *The Cusco Kids*, a film where streetkids in Peru were asked to produce a play about their lives and enact it in the main square. In an engaging and increasingly poignant display, the kids mimic the silly tourists who take their pictures, then shift to portray the assault in their homes.

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"You can see they got close to the kids. They didn't just parachute in and leave. They don't do their reportage in a preachy way," says Rampen.

Criticism of Hart's films comes from those who think they are too optimistic and somewhat simplistic. "I suppose they are simplistic, they don't really delve deep into subject matter, but then TV is simplistic."

Hart agrees their approach may be seen this way. "We're definitely not interested in denunciating how McDonald's is raping Central America, or in defence issues. They *are* legitimate issues, but we want our films to let the people take a position and tell the story."

Much of Adobe's support has come from CIDA's audio-visual co-production program, which has a \$1.5 million annual budget and funds up to 50 per cent of a production. Head of the Audiovisual Division Blaine Marchand says Adobe's first request was \$20,000; its most recent, \$200,000. (About 35 per cent of Adobe's financing comes from CIDA; television rights provide the rest.) Of 87 proposals CIDA received last year, 20 received funding. Adobe's was one of those for *Keep the Circle Strong* (they took a chance and made the film before CIDA approval).

"Robbie is engaging and people open up to him," says Marchand. "Right now his films are on the emotional side. I think with time we'll see a greater sort of depth. His strong point is that his films are very human. I'm amazed at how often filmmakers cut out things that show people as people, such as laughing and the sense of joy that even the poor have."

QUEBEC FOCUS

Attitude Enigma: Quebec and Independence

by Gretta Chambers

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n Quebec today, one can discuss independence without raising either one's voice or any insurmountable arguments against the idea. What was unthinkable a very short time ago has become a commonplace subject of speculation. Do we not have Pierre Trudeau's word that he would not hang himself in his attic were Quebec to separate?

In the mid-sixties, support for separation was running at 13 per cent in Quebec. At that time, such a level of federal alienation was considered significant enough to warrant an official inquiry. And so the prime minister of the day, Lester Pearson, set up the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, under the double presidency of Davidson Dunton and André Laurendeau.

The mandate of the "B & B", as we now know it, was to seek ways to develop an equal partnership between Canada's two founding peoples. It was not, however, in the business of proposing political or constitutional reform. Out of its report came the Official Languages Act of 1969, championed by Pearson's successor, Pierre Trudeau. But the political dimension of an apprehended linguistic crisis had to wait more than a decade to be addressed.

Laurendeau died soon after the first volume of the final report was published, but left behind his assessment of the dangers that lurked in the political psyche of the nation. The notes he took as he traversed the country with the commission (recently published as Journal, VLB Editeur, Le Septentrion) could have been written today with the Meech Lake debate in mind.

To Laurendeau's mind, more was needed than an attempt at linguistic and cultural accommodation. He saw with dismay the rise of separatist fervour in Quebec and the "granite-like" resistance to Canada's "French Fact" in the western provinces. A committed Quebec nationalist who believed firmly in a federal solution for French Canada, he was already asking the Meech Lake question: "How could we bring the minimum French Canadians require today to meet with the maximum anglophones will find acceptable?"

Respected, almost revered in Quebec. Laurendeau and his views on Confedera-



tion were seen in much of English Canada as overly dramatic. When the independence of Quebec did emerge as a real option with the election of the Parti Québécois, Laurendeau was dead, the B & B report was on the shelf and there was turmoil in the land.

Laurendeau once wrote: "If they [the leaders of the separatist movement] could convince their compatriots that separatism could be economically advantageous for French Canadians, they would win." René Lévesque and Co. didn't quite pull that off and, helped by Prime Minister Trudeau's promise of political redress, the forces of federalism won the Quebec referendum and inherited a constitutional peace said to be too good for a lifetime.

It has been short-lived. In the months leading up to the Meech Lake deadline of June 23, 1990, the country has been in the grip of the very same political malaise that so worried Laurendeau almost 30 years ago. The Liberal Party of Canada is about to elect a leader from Quebec who is the direct ideological successor to Pierre Trudeau's "One Canada" philosophy. Most Quebecers reject Jean Chrétien's constitutional position (he believes their province should be treated like any other), but his delegate support in Quebec is far from negligible and support for his party is at a six-year high. At the same time, the idea of sovereignty has never been more popular.

Is this the old Quebec enigma, a replaying of the Trudeau-Lévesque tape with different voices? Or has something fundamental changed in the intervening years?

One incontestable change is the economic power wielded by the new francophone business elites, who own about 60 per cent of Quebec's economy. They represent an economic nationalism that is ambivalent about federalism without the safeguards of the Meech Lake Accord. Quebecers have been convinced that sovereignty is affordable but not yet that it is desirable.

The basic problem does appear immutable. In Quebec, since the country began bickering over Meech Lake, it has become clear that the Accord's per-ceived unpopularity is based on the recognition of Quebec as a distinct society with the implicit status thus granted its francophone character. Declarations of unilingual Englishness by municipal councils in Ontario and movements like APEC (Alliance for the Preservation of English in Canada) have left their mark. When Gallup reports (March, 1990) that 53 per cent of Canadians oppose the recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" and that only 27 per cent of them believe the ratification of the accord would be a good thing for the country, it is little wonder that Quebecers begin casting around for more politically hospitable quarters.

At the time of writing, they are in no hurry to pull the distinct society thorn out of the English Canadian side. All in good time. A majority of them (53 per cent as of April, 1990) still claim they hope that time never comes. The enigma remains.

PERSPECTIVE

Life in Lower Slobovia

by John Neal, BSc'50

ecember 1, 1945. The wars in Europe and Asia were over, and the soldiers let go. I rode a train home that cold day to Verdun, Quebec. Not much thought had been given to my future as a civilian—back to the locomotive shops, I thought.

I'd flown for two years overseas as a Bomb-Aimer from 419 "Moose Squadron". Six months were spent grounded in France after a German night fighter shot me down. Flying was my own choice, though. I'd first signed on with the Ordinance Corps at 17—then they told me I'd

month for singles and \$90 for married vets.

Many universities were swamped by young men and women who had recently doffed their uniforms. I chose McGill, and by 1946, with some upgrading, was ready. McGill's enrolment rose that year to 7,558 from 3,933 a year earlier.

Strangely, I was back in familiar living conditions. The old Air Force Base at St. Jean had been converted into a college annex. The Airman's quarters, at the south end of the station, were renamed "Lower Slobovia" by the student vets after a Li'l Abner comic strip. For lodging and mess hall meals we paid \$45 a month, which left us \$15 for entertainment.

On occasion, we went and got tanked up at the hotel. On the way out (and as the Navy would say 'slightly areeling'), we 30 miles to Montreal. I know what would have happened had the alternate motion passed. My date's brother was 6'3" and her father not much smaller.

Lower Slobovia gave us our introduction to "scholastic life", but with the move to the downtown campus, we gradually became more serious. We were changing from ex-soldiers, sailors and airmen into bona fide university students. If this former mob of "Lower Slobovians" could be changed into budding engineers, chemists, doctors, social workers, etc., there was hope for almost anyone in Canada. I bid good-bye to the railroad and began a successful career in the chemical industry.

Lately I've been thinking about what happens when a country takes 18-yearolds, puts them into a uniform and sends



be working on locomotives in Britain, too. "What a way to fight a war," I exclaimed,

and crossed the street to join the Air Force.

Now, I was no longer needed; the train pulled away from Moncton. An older woman from Westmount sat beside me (how fatefully, I think now) and she was extremely good company. Had I considered, she asked, using my re-establishment grants for education? As we travelled on, she outlined the advantages of a university education. By Montreal, I was convinced.

Canadian veterans were offered a free month of schooling for every month spent in the service, plus allowances of \$60 per "liberated" a few potted plants from a long line fronting the establishment. This procedure was repeated until the stark barracks became an arboretum.

A large aircraft hangar on the college grounds housed the yearly dinner-dance. In fine weather, my date had come by bus with the other girls from Montreal. But by 10, sleet was teeming. Girls and escorts boarded the bus for a treacherous and chivalrous ride in.

"Forget it, we'll make room for two in our cots," someone suggested. "We can go back in the morning." Still the driver persisted. It took us until daylight to go them out to fight—what to the young are "glorious wars". It is impossible to recreate instant civilians when the uniform is gone. We could not simply press the "off" switch. I came so close to being alcoholic that it scares me even today. Many other veterans faced similar challenges during the change back to civilian life. Many won, but many lost.

In my case, I have the honest feeling that it was the University that saved me from a less satisfying life. I have heard little about scarred memories of the war; perhaps, as with me, it was schooling that erased them.

FINE YOUNG RESEARCHERS

The dust has barely settled on their PhD degrees, but McGill's sub-35 set is already bringing new ideas to science, education and our lives.

Text by Janice Paskey
Photos by Nicole Rivelli

e, 34

Paul Clarke, 34

Assistant Professor (BA, Cambridge; PhD, London) Pharmacology and Therapeutics

look at a smoky nightclub the same way again. The murky haze is just a cloak for the dark prince of addiction, nicotine, a drug which has potent effects on the brain. Clarke is testing a "counter" drug to prevent the smoker's high.

"A cigarette is the perfect nicotine delivery system," says Clarke, noting that nicotine reaches the brain within 15 seconds of inhalation. It affects brain cells by acting on specialized receptors too small to be seen even with a microscope. In his research, Clarke has identified the brain cells with these receptors—natural targets for nicotine. Nicotine increases the electrical activity of these target cells,

causing them to release chemical signals known as neurotransmitters.

In particular, the neurotransmitter "dopamine" caught Clarke's attention because its release is thought to underlie the "high" produced by cocaine or amphetamines. He has found that nicotine also promotes release of this "reward" chemical, suggesting that the events in the brain underlying nicotine, amphetamine and cocaine addiction may be similar.

Clarke thinks one "cure for smoking" rests in preventing nicotine from reaching its receptors and causing the all too addictive smoker's high. So far, these types of drugs, known as "receptor blockers", have been shown to reduce addiction in

laboratory animals, but when tested in humans, interfere with nerve function in other parts of the body. So Clarke is searching for a drug with affinity for the human brain.

"I'm trying an untried avenue," Clarke says, "Receptor blockers may open a new approach to a major health problem." (Thirty thousand Canadians die from the effects of smoking each year.) Clarke is funded by the MRC, FRSQ, the U.S. Federal Government and the Smokeless Tobacco Research Council. He contributed to U.S. Surgeon General Everett Koop's Report on Smoking and to the Royal Society of Canada report "Tobacco, Nicotine and Addiction".



Patricia Kirkpatrick, 34

Assistant Professor (BA '77; MTh, London; PhD, Oxon) **Religious Studies**

atricia Kirkpatrick studies the world's bestselling book-The Bible. Following in the modern tradition (that's since the Enlightenment) of biblical scholars, she attempts to understand and interpret the Bible using the same critical methods applicable to any ancient text.

"When speaking of texts which purport to tell us about events in Ancient Israel, we are most likely dealing with sophisticated forms of historiography (the writing of history) rather than with historical fact," she says. Kirkpatrick focuses on documents written from c. 900 to 165 B.C.

In her latest book, The Old Testament and Folklore Study, she examines the theories of earlier folklorists, and how they determined the original oral composition and transmission of the patriarchal narratives in Genesis, in the light of more current folklore research.

In the past, she says, folklorists and biblical scholars made the case that given a written text one could determine the original "pre-text" on the basis of supposed "hallmarks" of orality such as formulaic language, folklore motifs and/or the use of epithets. Her work questions these methods. Transmission of "history" in the Bible, Kirkpatrick argues, has involved refashioning, especially at the oral level, "and is always dependent upon the ideology of the author."

Her latest project—an evaluation of the Jacob narratives will attempt to isolate possible political and theological ideologies which influenced the writing of the stories.

Besides scholarly duties, Kirkpatrick is an Assistant Priest at Church of St. James the Apostle (Anglican) and is the Diocesan Youth Chaplain. In that role, she tries to promote a deeper understanding of the Bible.

"One of the tragedies of today is the detrimental effect of Biblical fundamentalism. Ironically, its beliefs have alienated a whole generation—some have ended up repudiating the very Bible it sought to uphold," she says.

ot familiar with the idea of social discourse? Yes you arethough probably by a simpler name. "Discourse" can embrace a video tape, a nightly news report, a letter, a magazine "It's everything that is said or written in a given state of society." writes Comparative Literature Professor Marc Angenot in McGill's embryonic journal Discours social/Social Discourse. The bilingual quarterly journal and its editor-three-time McConnell Fellow Robert Barsky-are forging a name in the field of social discourse, said to be part of the Renaissance of cultural studies.

Barsky's paper on the theme of discourse at refugee hearings caught the attention of Yale Comparative Literature Professor Michael Holquist last summer in Italy. "I thought his paper stood out. It was very clever; he used a body of techniques for literary

analysis to make a social-political analysis.'

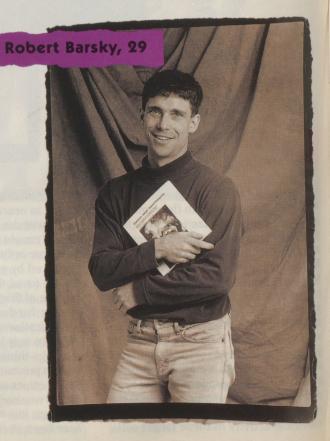
Holquist, a leading expert in his field, will be a guest editor of an upcoming edition of Discours social/Social Discourse. "I think it's a wonderful journal. It's too early to say what influence it will have in the field, but it's about as catholic a journal as is being published in this age."

"It's also done on a shoestring. I don't know how he does it."

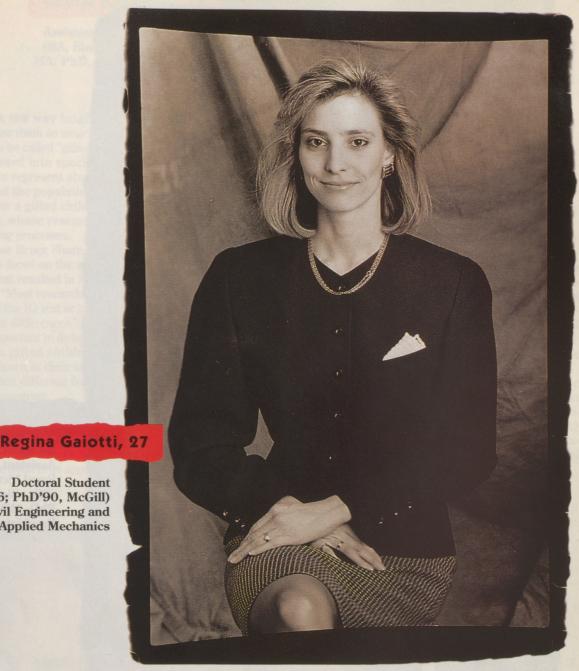
Robert Barsky will tell you: not easily. The first two editions were produced on a computer off hours in a professor's office, and originals printed during [separate] sales demonstrations for laserwriters. Two years later there is a small budget. The journal is still photocopied, but its cover boasts a laminated colour photocopy of Quebec art. Discours social/Social Discourse, which has an international subscription of 400 copies, is also accessible by computer through phone lines.

Barsky hopes the published ideas will have influence. "In any society, certain discourse has privilege-for instance, that of the military, scientific and medical communities. A study of social discourse shows how power relations operate within language." •

> **Doctoral Student** (BA, Brandeis; MA '87, McGill) **Comparative Literature**



Summer 1990 12 McGill News



Doctoral Student (BEng(Ci)'86; PhD'90, McGill) Civil Engineering and

Applied Mechanics

f tall buildings are constructed more soundly in the future, it may be in part due to the work of Regina Gaiotti and her research group in civil engineering. Since finishing at the top of her engineering class in '86 (and collecting the Ernest Brown Gold Medal for the highest GPA, 3.98 over four years), Gaiotti has been working on a PhD program which involves analyzing the non-structural components of tall (more than 20 storeys) buildings.

Traditionally, she says, it was believed that only the main structural components such as columns, beams and slabs helped resist forces from severe loading, e.g. winds or earthquakes. But her research has shown that the non-structural elements, such as precast concrete cladding panels, also play an important role in the behaviour of tall structures.

These elements are architectural in purpose but they can also contribute to the main structure's horizontal resistance," she says. (Montreal's Place Félix Martin, 2000 McGill College and Westmount's Chateau Westmount have the type of panels she studies.)

"She's showing that architects and engineers have in a way been misled in excluding these panels when considering the design of the building's structure," says Professor Bryan Stafford Smith, Chairman of the Civil Engineering Department.

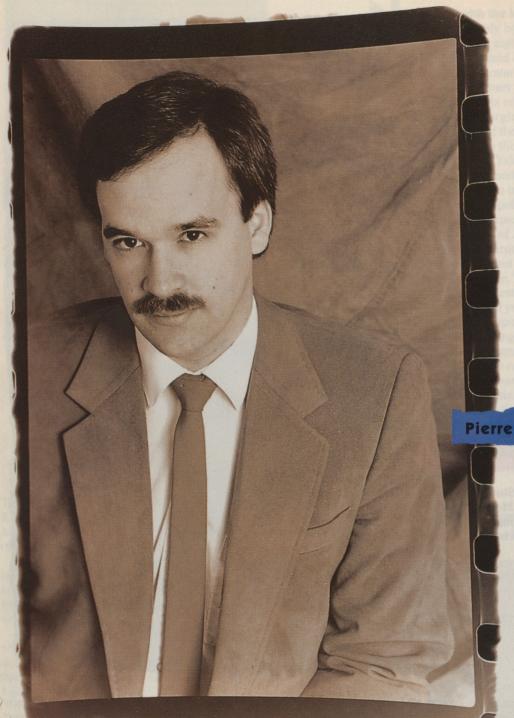
Using computer modelling techniques, Gaiotti has found that increasing the stiffness of connections in precast concrete panels can contribute significantly to a building's resistance. Her interest in the field comes from the family building businesses, Les Entrepreneurs Sadar Inc. and Dancon Inc. Two brothers are McGill grads — Edward, BSc'76, is an engineer and Riccardo, BArch'83, is an architect —a nd her sister is in real estate.

"I've always liked math and science so this seemed a natural field for me," she says. After finishing her doctorate she intends to consolidate her research findings in a project to develop practical design guidelines, funded by the Canadian PreStressed Concrete Institute. As well, she sits on the Faculty's Committee on Women in Engineering and is a frequent speaker to prospective women engineers.

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Pierre Blier, 33

Assistant Professor Assistant Physician, Royal Victoria Hospital (BSc, Bishop's; MSc, PhD, MD, U. of Montreal) Psychiatry in fact, so and som classes. three to but there says Lan ficusses Accord was Kane

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t takes most antidepressant drugs about two or three weeks to take effect, much too long in the eyes of physician Pierre Blier, who is also a researcher seeking drugs with quicker action.

Blier was attracted to McGill by Dr. Claude de Montigny, who was establishing a Research Unit in Neurobiological Psychiatry. It is studying how drugs function when used in the treatment of depression, schizophrenia and anxiety. Blier's major contribution has been to link the neurotransmitter serotonin to the antide-

pressant response in humans. "Serotonin is crucial," Blier says. "It modulates the activity of the brain region which controls our emotions, sleep pattern, appetite, concentration and memory."

"Since these are characteristically upset in depression, we believe that antidepressant treatments—by enhancing serotonin transmission—allow a return to normal of these functions."

Blier's current research aims to clarify how available antidepressant drugs increase the efficiency of the serotonin system in the rat brain, through neurochemical and electrophysiological studies. He is convinced that the problems of unresponsive depressed patients and of the delayed action of antidepressant treatments can only be resolved through such neurobiological studies.

Blier also works as a physician in the inpatient section of the Allan Memorial Institute at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Being a researcher is a rewarding career, Blier says, "because you feel you're actively confronting the problem of human suffering."

Lannie Kanevsky, 34

Assistant Professor (BA, Simon Fraser; MA, PhD, Columbia) Education

hat is it about the way bright children think that makes them so smart? In fact, smart enough to be called "gifted" and sometimes streamed into special classes. "Gifted children represent about three to five per cent of the population, but there's no recipe for a gifted child," says Lannie Kanevsky, whose research focusses on their learning processes.

According to Professor Bruce Shore, it was Kanevsky's unique focus on the way bright children think that resulted in her recruitment to McGill. "Most research to date has been based on the IQ test or has used precocity to explain differences." He says her research is important in defending the argument that gifted children need opportunities to learn in their own extraordinary ways, often different from the regular educational program.

It's something Kanevsky knows from experience. As a special education teacher in B.C., Kanevsky was intrigued and challenged by the gifted children in her class and wanted to serve them in an appro-



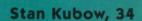
priate way. "No one could tell me what these children were doing differently. I was sure they were bored, and it made me crazy," she says.

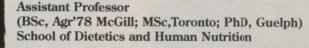
In research to date, Kanevsky has found that bright children seem to be more efficient in the ways they think about what they know. They ask better questions about a problem before learning to solve it, and don't need as much information to put the pieces together. Gifted children are also characterized by the intensity they bring to their learning, she says, but are not necessarily more competitive or cooperative than other children.

The important thing to remember, she says, is that bright children are still children and do the silly things that children do as they learn and grow. At a conference a group of bright children were asked what they hated most about being gifted. "Being old I should know better" was the common response.

Kanevsky is funded by the Quebec agency FCAR (Fonds Pour la Formation de Chercheurs) and the SSHRC (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.) She teaches graduate courses, and at Explorations '90, the McGill summer school for gifted children.

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ou may have heard the ruckus last year about fish-rich diets. Proving indeed that all fat is not created equal, the fatty acids common to many fish (omega 3) were shown to lower blood cholesterol levels.

Now McGill Researcher Stan Kubow thinks the omega 3 fatty acids (contained in cold-water fish and linseed, canola and soybean oils) may play another starring role—this time in preventing birth defects. He is looking at how drugs, such as those used to treat acne or epilepsy, induce birth defects, and is endeavouring to determine "the protective role of diet in reducing birth defects." It's a new avenue of inquiry.

Kubow says he's found the omega 3 fatty acids interrupt an enzyme (involved in drug metabolism) called "prostaglandin synthetase", believed to be a trigger for birth defects. In experiments on mice, prostaglandin synthetase metabolized drugs to form "free radicals", highly reactive products which disturb cellular growth in surrounding tissues. The result: birth defects. "But when mice were fed a diet containing omega 3 fatty acids, there was an 80 per cent decrease in drug-induced cleft palates (a common birth defect)," Kubow notes.

Supported by Medical Research Council unding, Kubow seeks to confirm his hypothesis about the omega 3 fatty acids. As a father of two young children, he advises on the nutritional basics for fetal and maternal health: "The bottom line is—don't expose yoursef to drugs. There's a surprising number of women who take drugs during pregnancy."

ALTERED FRIES



Yellow, green, you are serene... with claims of ease and efficacy, video therapy moves into private practice. A nineties answer for what ails us.

BY RACHEL AKALLAY

he video cassette recorder, or "VCR", can now be found in more than half the 9,477,000 households in Canada. So rare just a decade ago, video has become part of life's fabric, a radical way to learn and to entertain.

Now Bryan Knight (MSW'67) is pioneering the use of video in his private counselling practice in Montreal. He holds the North American licence for use and distribution of Psychovisual Therapy (a registered trademark of Psychological Research and Development Organisation in London, England). He first viewed the tapes at a 1989 Conference for the Advancement of Ethical Hypnosis. "I was very skeptical at first, but then I found they gave me a sense of energy." In counselling, Knight says, the key thing is "the human relationship" but the psychovisual tapes can help speed up therapy and make it less expensive.

The video tapes, sold to his clients at \$70 each, combine shifting patterns of colour and light, subliminal suggestions that flash by in milliseconds, music and voice-overs to present new attitudes to the subconscious mind. Nine available titles focus on problems such as smoking, overeating, and tranquilizer dependency. According to Knight, the potential market

He believes many problems result from poor self-image. "My forte lies in helping people develop their self-esteem," says Knight. He suggests watching the tapes each day for their full duration of 35 to 40 minutes, in conjunction with the hypnosis he uses in therapy. "Similar tapes selling across the United States have not profited from simultaneous sessions with

a trained professional." The idea, say the tapes' British creators, is to re-program the subconscious mind to create a more relaxed state.

Dr. Don Donderi, Associate Professor of Psychology at McGill, who teaches courses on perception, says the effect of light on depression is well-known (and has been shown to cause changes in hormone secretion), but the impact of colour on behaviour is unproven. "It's [the use of the tapes] on the border between advertising and science.'

Still, Bryan Knight says he has been using the psychovisual tapes with clients for several months and achieved positive results - a number of clients have successfully lost weight or quit smoking. (He would not permit client interviews for reasons of confidentiality.)

During his 22 years as a therapist, Knight has often championed new techniques. In the sixties, he wrote Expropriation '67, the first training manual for community organizers, which was required reading for ten years at McGill's School of Social Work. In 1970, he coauthored The Laughter Book (published by Musson), which discussed laughter as therapy, then co-authored Enjoying Single Parenthood (Van Nostrand Reinhold) in 1980. As well, he has designed and implemented community organizations such as the Milton Park Citizens' Committee and the Park Extension Community Centre.

His own boss now, Knight sits on the private practitioners board of the Professional Corporation of Social Workers of Quebec. He predicts technological advances in other sectors will revolutionize his field as well.

He sees future clients sitting in a room surrounded by giant videoscreens. Through advanced technology, the system will pick up and replay their individual experiences, a childhood trauma for example. As the scenes are replayed, the clients will be able to change the outcome, and the course of their lives. A therapist sitting in another room would participate through sophisticated electronics.

Knight entered private practice to free himself from bureaucratic constraints and video therapy has given this independence a profitable edge. "There's nothing more satisfying than helping people and making money at the same time."

Bryan Knight stands in the glow of "Relaxation", one of nine therapeutic videos he uses in his counselling practice.

The Fall of the

hen the Berlin Wall was opened on November 9 last year, many expected to find behind it a well-disciplined society. Images of "Prussian" soldiers goose-stepping past Gorbachev and Honecker one month earlier to celebrate 40 years of the East German Republic were still vivid.

Few had guessed that this state, hailed the success story of the Eastern Bloc, would collapse so quickly. Soon after the Wall fell, many of these same soldiers deserted, simply crossing the border to complete their obligatory service in the army of the "enemy". The economically motivated rush toward reunification and the readiness of the people to surrender political sovereignty to their powerful West German neighbour are testimony to the utter disregard for economic and social realities under which the East German state had been created. The symbol of this arbitrariness was the Berlin Wall, but its origins go back further.

When the "Big Three"-Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin-first met in things, the political landscape of Europe after the anticipated defeat of Hitler, Stalin advanced a definite proposal: if Poland were moved west into German territory, the Soviet Union could annex large parts of what was currently eastern Poland. The two Western leaders, citing parliamentary responsibility and electoral considerations, first resisted such finalization.

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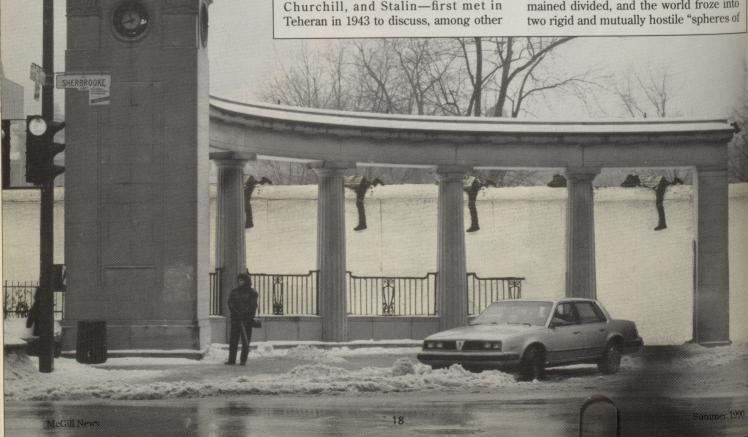
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"Nothing is final, the world is in flux." Roosevelt is said to have declared. Churchill unwittingly revealed, in a playful gesture, just how final Stalin's plans were. He laid three matches side by side, representing the Soviet Union, Poland, and Germany respectively. As he moved the Soviet match westward, the other two naturally had to be moved westward as well. Amused, Stalin saw that Churchill might bend. By 1944, at the Quebec City conference. Roosevelt too had shed his philosopher's cloak and readily agreed to the partition of Berlin.

But after the war the victors fell apart over the terms of settling the German question. Germany as well as Berlin remained divided, and the world froze into



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The country on his passport is dissolving. Hans-Jakob Wilhelm, MA'89, a McGill doctoral student, examines the Wall that has shaped the psyche of his country, family, and self.

influence" with Berlin as the ideological battleground.

The city was supposed to have a special status, not fully integrated with the political structures of Germany, but rather retaining elements of an Allied military administration. The three western sectors largely preserved this status until the present day. The Soviet sector, however, illegally subverted Allied agreements by integrating increasingly with the Soviet Occupational Zone (known in the West as East Germany). Here, under the protective umbrella of the Soviet power, the Socialist Unity Party began carving out its own sovereign state.

This sovereignty was asserted principally in two ways: first through proclamation and finally through barbed wire, land-mines and a concrete wall. In 1949 the German Democratic Republic, or DDR for short, was proclaimed. Its people were by decree no longer Germans but DDR-Citizens. Berlin was also rebaptized. What was by Allied agreement the Soviet Sector was henceforth to go by the awkward name of "Berlin-Capital of the

complex toward its rival neighbour, the sovereign DDR invented the humbling name "Westberlin" for the other sectors of the city. (Imagine if one day somebody invented "Westottawa"!)

Eventually, it became clear that namecalling and ceremonious proclamations alone (to say nothing of economic policies) were not enough to maintain a sovereign identity; too many skilled people voted against it "with their feet" by leaving for the West. On August 13, 1961, the regime resorted to its final and—as we have recently witnessed—only means of preserving its existence: the Berlin Wall.

I was born in the centre of Berlin, or what by then had become the edge of East-Berlin, only a few years after the leadership had taken its final measure of enclosing its happily grazing herd of well, since the West has never legally

What if it happened here? School of Architecture Student Adrian Shewchuk, BSc(Arch)'91, dissects McGill's Roddick Gates by the Berlin Wall, photomontaged to scale.



acknowledged the existence of the *Deutsche Demokratische Republik*, or DDR. (Conservative West-German newspapers condescendingly write DDR with quotations.) Which brings us back to the Wall—the sole guarantor of this existence. But how much acknowledgement can a concrete wall give?

At school they told us that these border fortifications served to prevent the imperialist-revanchist aggressor (West-Germany and its Nato-Allies) from conquering and raping our socialist paradise. To make this explanation more credible, regular military manoeuvres were held where we—armed with toy rifles and decorated with cardboard shoulder straps—were told to destroy imperialist West German troops (played by a workers brigade convincingly dressed in black leather jackets and armed with automatic weapons), which had crossed the border in helicopters and landed somewhere in the neighbouring fields.

Despite the state's constant efforts to sell its version of the Wall, the influence of West-German enemy television usually prevailed. It convinced us that, contrary to what our teachers said, a consumer paradise existed on the other side and that border fortifications were only meant to keep us from crossing over to the greener pastures. Our big hope was that at retirement age we would finally be allowed to leave this kindergarten—a reward for a life-time of obedience, as it were.

How did this crazy division (which over 28 years shaped and twisted the lives of millions) come to be? The Wall's construction was a Blitzkrieg-type operation. My mother, an East-Berliner who had just completed her first year of studies at the Humboldt University, remembers that, despite rumours, none believed the Wall would be possible.

After all, though belonging to different political and economic systems, the American, British, and French sectors of the West and the Soviet sector of the East had maintained a certain level of integration. Because of a common public transportation system, for instance, the city still appeared as one. A number of East-Berliners still worked in West-Berlin, some since before the war. Shortly before the building of the Wall, these people were required to register with a government bureau in East-Berlin, which caused suspicion. But people continued their lives, many secretly harbouring the option of settling in the West, and unwilling to believe this option could vanish forever.

The flow of workers went both ways. In the Theological Faculty of the university where my parents studied, there were two professors from the West, and students who were not admitted to the University in the East went to study at the Free University in the West. An uncle and an aunt of mine had graduated in West-Berlin; another uncle was enrolled in professional training there. On the weekend of the construction of the wall he came east for a visit home—a fateful decision.

In our house lived a woman of whom my family knew very little, since she left early each morning to visit her daughter in West-Berlin, returning late in the evening. As the wall was being built, she would always run to the border, waving to her daughter at a distance and weeping incessantly. After a while, as the Wall began to block her view, she resigned herself to waiting in front of our house for news from the post.

In the beginning people still managed to get across, sometimes with the help of those who were forced to build the wall. One construction worker is said to have raised a traffic sign whenever the border patrol was out of sight, thus signaling people when it was safe to risk an escape. Not only were Easterners forbidden from going to the West, but for a long time West-Berliners were not allowed to visit the East. Encircled by a wall, they were seemingly condemned to a perpetual island-existence, an existence they had already been painfully aware of ever since the Soviets had blockaded their city in 1948/49.

But at Christmas '63, when West-Berliners were allowed to visit East-Berlin for the first time in two-and-one-half years, great crowds came over, even those who had never come before, in a strong show of solidarity. Their retreat back to West-Berlin, in time for their midnight deadline, caused a massive traffic jam. Then followed the construction of the "Palace of Tears" on Friedrichstraße, the welcoming and farewell centre, where East-Berliners would bring their Western relatives and visitors just before 12. This is where the reality of the Wall hit hardest: some could leave, the others had to stay behind.

The Wall grew higher—to almost four metres during the final period, when the primitive cement block structure had given way to a prefabricated concrete slab construction—and the death strip grew wider as adjacent houses were demolished. More than 100 people have been killed at the Wall, at least 50,000 people arrested while trying to go west in Berlin and elsewhere in East Germany. The charge: "attempted escape of the republic". The average penalty: 22 months in prison.

Now this nightmare has ended. It is worth remembering that it was the mass exodus of East Germans via Hungary and Czechoslovakia that sparked the popular revolution which led to the opening of the Wall. The "brain-drain" that occasioned its construction eventually led to its destruction.

But on a larger scale these changes prove to be merely the symptoms of a more fundamental transition. Today, Berlin is no longer the arena of power politics at the periphery of two empires, simultaneously victim and showcase of two rival systems; rather, it seems to have acquired a gravitational force of its own, one that will perhaps bridge the gap between East and West.

For now the practical problem is: what to do with the rubble and debris of the era gone by? McGill Architecture Professor Pieter Sijpkes posed that question to his class back in November. The assignment: to devise a strategy for the city of Berlin to demolish the wall, but to commemorate it at the same time. The students built a life-size ice-sculpture, complete with graffiti, dividing the Prince Arthur St. restaurant district from St. Laurent Blvd. To bring this mythical symbol closer to home, they also projected the outline of the Wall onto the map of Montreal. McGill University was cut off from its downtown access. As to the architectural solution for Berlin, Prof. Sijpkes favours a plan that would eliminate most of the wall but keep certain sections intact, which would be integrated into a park landscape, as objects of celebration and commemoration. Most importantly, since the wall is akin to an unused railway track or canal, leaving a linear structure traversing the city, this feature should be preserved as much as the reintegration of the road system allows.

If dismantling the Berlin Wall is something of a symbolic act, then the commercial activity it involves adds an ironic twist. Everybody wants to buy into its legacy. In the form of brooches, paperweights, and entire sections it is being exported all over the world. A three-ton slab recently arrived in Winnipeg, where it will serve as the cornerstone of a new German cultural centre. As the wall stops dividing people it gives the world a common history.

A footnote to this history: when T-shirts were being sold with the inscription NOVEMBER 9—I WAS THERE!, a startled son of Holocaust survivors asked whether Germans had already forgotten the infamous Kristallnacht of November 9, 1938. Because communists had also suffered in concentration camps, the East German state had always disavowed the Third Reich, denying all responsibility for its crimes and placing them squarely on the shoulders of the "imperialist-revanchists" in the West. Shortly after the fall of the Wall, the interim government of Hans Modrow of East Germany reversed this 40-year policy of denial.

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DOCTORS IN THE HOUSE

Modern research is underway in the historic Davis and Hosmer Houses.
A breakthrough PhD degree at the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy has drawn doctoral students and a distinguished faculty.

by Ann Laughlin



Nicole Paquet is one of a new breed of physiotherapists at McGill these days. Although trained as a practising thera-

pist, Paquet has moved back into the lab to probe the scientific underpinnings of her profession. "Research is my main interest. It's what I love to do," says the 26-year-old Quebec City native. She is one of seven (six women, one man) who have entered the new PhD program in Rehabilitation Science at the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy.

Paquet began the doctoral program last year, after earning a Bachelor of Physiotherapy and an MSc (neurobiology) from Laval University. Her area of interest is the control of balance and the study of spinal reflexes. "We know older people fall but we don't know why," sums up her supervisor, Dr. Christina Hui-Chan, Director of the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy.

Like many of her colleagues, Hui-Chan, BPhysTher'69, MSc'74, PhD'79, first practised as a therapist. She returned to university frustrated at the lack of answers to her questions about techniques she had been taught to help patients at a rehabilitation clinic.

"So much of our teaching in the past was purely empirical—apply a hot pack for a prescribed length of time without ever knowing why, we were just told how," she said. "Now we are focussing on the 'why' as the basis for the 'how' and this is being made possible by



Dr. Christina Hui-Chan, Director of the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy.

research, our own included."

In just 11 years, the school—which trains top-flight practitioners for one of the fastest-growing professions in Canada—has added a scientific research base without equal on the continent. McGill has offered an increasingly advanced science degree since establishing the first BSc in Physical and Occupational Therapy in 1954, the first MSc in Health Science (Rehabilitation) in 1976 and now the first PhD in 1988, a significant evolution in the rehabilitation field.

Once, there were no faculty members with PhD degrees. Now 10 of the 16 full-time professors have doctorates, a number without precedent in North American rehabilitation programs. Where the school once had no research labs, no research grants, no publications, today there are nine labs, 32 publications and 25 grants—the largest number of such awards in North America in this field.

This academic turnaround—called "dramatic" by Principal

David Johnston—has not been easy. It has involved some tough decisions about staff, space and money and has left the school bursting at the seams of the two stately heritage buildings it occupies on Drummond St.

But it is sweet victory for Dr. Hui-Chan, who has both set the

pace in research and, since joining the staff as head of graduate studies in 1979, spearheaded the effort to initiate a PhD program. Another gain is increased credibility.

"Even in the early seventies when I was a student here, we were referred to by the medical faculty as 'a bunch of old ladies'," Hui-Chan said in a recent interview.

"Last fall I received a copy of a letter from Dr. Richard Cruess, the dean of medicine, saying that at the present time the most credible academic unit doing funded research in rehabilitation medicine is ours," she said. "It's quite a transformation in recognizing us."

Another student taking advantage of the PhD program is Sharon Johnston, wife of McGill's Principal. "I'm really fortunate to have the opportunity to do a PhD at 47. I grew up in a time where you got married and that's what you did." Still, Johnston earned a degree in physical and occupational therapy at Western, then an MSc at McGill in '87, while raising five children.

Her current area of study, under Drs. Peter Macklem and Ken Watkins at the Meakins-Christie Laboratory, is the respiratory function in stuttering, or more specifically whether respiratory abnormalities—beginning even at the diaphragm—play a role in stuttering.



Johnston doesn't think her presence garners any favours for the School. "We PhD students are really low on the totem pole," she laughs allowing her main difficulty is the demanding schedule of a two-career couple.

What has attracted PhD-level teaching staff to McGill's newest doctoral program is a med-

ical faculty, world-renowned for research, which firmly backs the rehabilitation school's efforts to do its own scientific studies and extend its scholarly scope.

"At other universities, the physiology department or rehabilitation engineering would do the research or they would take the more promising students from the rehabilitation school and move them to another department to do scientific study," said Dr. Lynette Jones, an assistant professor. "Because we are part of a faculty of medicine that is strong on research, all we had to do was convince the University that we have the research potential and are worth the gamble."

The gamble has paid off in recruiting staff researchers like Jones, a New Zealand native, who has a post-doctorate in neuropsychology from the Montreal Neurological Institute. In Hosmer House—the red sandstone mansion where most of the school's labs are located—Jones installed a state-of-the-art computer system essential to analysis of what makes rehabilitation therapies work.

She is seeking to understand how people perceive where their limbs are in space and what has happened when they don't have that ability. She is also studying hand function and new ways to evaluate rehabilitation programs, since many means of measurement date back to the last century.

Along the hall, Dr. Patrice Weiss—who has a PhD in biomedical engineering—is doing clinical studies to determine the worth of using high technology, such as specially adapted computer systems, to give the severely disabled some independence and a way to communicate.

"The equipment costs a lot and it's hard to teach people to use it," said Weiss, viewing a video of one of her subjects, a young man immobilized by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Lou Gehrig's disease, who now can type by pressing switches, sending Morse code information to a computer.

"We're examining whether applications for high-tech equipment, such as this one I've designed, are worthwhile or expensive toys," she says. "There are two issues involved: that of productivity and that of quality of life."

In the panelled and sculpted splendour of the former diningroom downstairs, Dr. Hugues Barbeau has installed an elaborate frame and harness system to study what affects the walking ability of people with spinal cord injuries.

What was once likely a linen cupboard and a couple of bedrooms upstairs now contains Hui-Chan's own lab. In 1980, it was the first research lab established by external grants in any of the 13 physiotherapy and 12 occupational therapy programs in Canada. That was a year after she became one of the first physiotherapists in Canada to receive a PhD. Hers is a McGill degree in the related field of neurophysiology, as doctorates in rehabilitation science are only a recent development. Even in the United States there are only four universities which grant doctoral degrees in physiotherapy and two which offer such degrees in occupational therapy.

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Part of the problem was that Hui-Chan was in a relatively new field. Physiotherapy, which uses exercise and stimulation to help patients regain control of muscles and limbs, was developed during the First World War to treat injured soldiers. While the University of Toronto started the first certificate-level program in Canada in 1918, McGill began the country's first diploma-level school of physiotherapy under a Faculty of Medicine in 1943 to meet the increasing need for rehabilitation specialists during the Second World War.

Occupational therapy—which helps patients relearn skills like cooking and dressing or adapts their environment so they can get on with day-to-day life—was introduced at McGill in 1950.

Over the years, the methods of physiotherapy have become more complex. From the use of physical agents on the muscles and



This Human Tilting Apparatus was custom-designed by graduate student Emmanuel Lo Monaco (and two engineers) to study balance control in normal and Parkinson's subjects (sweat suit courtesy the McGill Bookstore).

joints of orthopedic patients—its old "slap and tickle" image—therapy has evolved to include sophisticated equipment such as the TENS electric stimulator and biofeedback machines which modify the nervous system to overcome a problem in functioning.

THE STATE OF THE S

Hui-Chan's research covers four areas: pain management, particularly the scientific basis for the way the TENS machine is used in the control of pain; the control of spasticity in stroke patients; the neurophysiological factors—from

pressure on the feet to neck movements to ear components—that make up the body's sense of balance and what makes the elderly, especially those suffering from Parkinson's disease, more prone to fall.

The enrichment on-site research brings to teaching is summed up for Hui-Chan by the day she walked from her lab straight into a classroom with news of her "exciting" discovery that the TENS stimulator not only controls pain, but also relieves spasticity in stroke patients.

"Within three years, this is a technique these students will be able to go out and use and they'll know why." she said.

While staff and students alike welcome the advent of in-house research, the single-minded push in that direction in recent years has left the school with what some long-time faculty members tactfully call "growing pains."

More than half the teaching staff has been replaced, a process started in the seventies when the University as a whole underwent an academic upgrading campaign. Until then none of the school's staff had more than a BSc and most had only diplomas and teaching certificates.

Now increasing amounts of space have been turned over to research labs, straining to the limit the

capacities of Hosmer House and its neighbour, Davis House; their protected turn-of-the-century historical status precludes major modifications to increase efficiency. While the researchers applaud McGill for freeing them of crushing teaching loads they would have had elsewhere, staff members feel this may leave a gap.

"The emphasis on research and improving academic qualifications has had phenomenal support from us all but there is concern about where the future lies," said Edith Aston-McCrimmon, who has taught at the school since 1952 and earned a master's degree with encouragement from the University to upgrade. "We need a strong undergraduate program," she adds. "The need for teaching is a bit of a problem as the researchers don't seem to want to get too involved in teaching."

Her concerns are echoed by Pat Wells, the physiotherapy program's academic clinical co-ordinator. She welcomed research for giving therapists a more critical eye but said the question is balance. Currently, one of the practical problems is a shortage of clinical placements, resulting in undergraduate acceptance of only one out of eight applicants to physiotherapy and one of six to occupational therapy.

"We owe it to the public to turn out clinicians who are good and competent as this school really exists for the public," she said, pointing out that 95 per cent of undergraduates become clinicians rather than researchers.

The Canadian Physiotherapist Association's Executive Director Brenda Myers says the association supports graduate education since it provides faculty for schools and may help alleviate Canada's shortage of physiotherapists. "It is true that the grass-



Dr. Patrice Weiss demonstrates the Exos Handmaster, a \$70,000(U.S.) device which helps identify abnormalities in handicapped hands.

roots might not be overly concerned about a new PhD program because it does not affect their daily work, but the research will support their practice later on." Ninety per cent of Canadian physiotherapists are clinicians with undergraduate education.

Hui-Chan underscores the benefits to the profession. "I really believe in research. The lack of such a base is not good either for teaching or for the profession. Without research, physical and occupational therapy is essentially only an art that can't be validated on scientific grounds. The practice of medicine can only be an art up to a certain point."

The demand for therapists is ballooning. Estimates by Quebec professional corporations suggest that within the next two years, Quebec will need another 672 physiotherapists and 520 occupational therapists. The lack is world-wide and recruiters from the United States as well as the rest of Canada flock to this province, the corporations say, because of the excellent reputation of the therapy schools at the University of Montreal, Laval University and McGill.

"As our population ages, there will be more chronically ill and physically disabled people," says Hui-Chan. "With improvements in acute medical care, people who before would have died now survive, but with disabilities and a need for rehabilitation to achieve greater functional ability."

To meet this challenge, she says, universities need PhDs in rehabilitation science such as McGill will turn out. There are currently 22 vacant teaching jobs for such PhDs in Canada. McGill alone needs four immediately and two in the future. "I really see the nineties as the decade for rehabilitation science."

Photographs by Jack Goldsmith/

McGill News

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Reunion '90 September 13-16

by Gavin Ross Executive Director of the Graduates' Society

More than 100 volunteer class representatives have thrown their talents and energies into organizing class parties, promising to make Reunion '90 our best and biggest ever! Many events are open to one and all.

The fun starts Thursday, September 13 with the Society's Awards Banquet and Annual General Meeting at the St. James's Club. The Honours and Awards Committee, chaired by Graduate Governor Dick Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67, will honour the following this year:

• Award of Merit (Gold Medal): Hugh G. Hallward, BA'51.

• Distinguished Service Awards: Helen Goodhall, BA'50; Claude Tétrault, BA'39, MA'40, BCL'49; C. Josie Katz, BCom'55; Michael Conway, CA, BCom'79, DipAcct'80.

• Honorary Life Memberships in the

Graduates' Society: Joan Price Winser and Philip E. Johnston.

• Student Awards for exceptional leadership: Errol Eccles, MEng'87, Vincent Lacroix, BSc'86, MD'90; Andrea J. Lee, BA'91; Pericles Lewis, BA'90; Santo Manna, BEng'91.

The Board of the Graduates' Society congratulates all those to be honoured.

On Friday evening, there will be special events for our 25th reunion class (1965), our 50th (1940) and all who graduated 55, 60, 65 and 70 years ago.

Details of Reunion '90 are on the back cover of this issue. We encourage all graduates, in reunion classes or not, to participate. For further information call Reunion Coordinator Anna Galati, (514) 398-3554.

The Affinity Card

The McGill MasterCard, announced to our Canadian graduates and friends in the last issue of the *News*, has proved very popular—4,000 cards have been issued to date and 10,000 of these attractive, "no fee" cards are expected to be circulating within this first year. The University receives a percentage of every sale charged

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to the card and, during these first five years, proceeds will be allocated to the Principal's Priority Fund for libraries and student aid. Anyone wishing an Affinity Card application is encouraged to call Administrative Secretary Maria Colonna (The Graduates' Society), (514) 398-3550 or Bob Atkinson (Bank of Montreal), (416) 927-5495.

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The Alumni Directory

The McGill Alumni Directory is nearly complete, with shipping scheduled to begin at the end of June. The Directory is a compilation of the most current data available on more than 90,000 alumni, obtained from phone interviews and alumni records.

Updating a database of approximately 100,000 names has been a huge undertaking and not without its problems. Nonetheless we are confident the final product will be an attractive and useful volume. For more information, please call 1-800-877-6554 (Canada and U.S.). To place an order please contact: Customer Service Department, Bernard C. Harris Publishing Co., Inc., 3 Barker Avenue, White Plains, NY, 10601.



McGill's Ottawa phonathon efforts received a special boost from Regional Vice-President Joan Patterson Winters, BA'46, President Alison Edgar, BSc'70, and Dorothy Soros, BA'23 (90 years of age!).

Olympic gold medallist Carolyn Waldo was the guest of honour at McGill's 39th Water Show sponsored by the McGill Society of Montreal. Presenting her with a gift are Geraldine Dubrule, BSc(PE)'57, McGill's Coordinator of Aquatics, and Michael Conway, BCom'79, DipAcct.'80, Past-President of the McGill Society of Montreal.



SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Overseas Activities

In the last issue, we reported (despite a mix-up in photo captions) an exciting event held in the home of Canada's Ambassador to France. During these past few months, there has been a Graduates' Society event held somewhere in the world every five days; these have included McGill receptions and dinners in Israel, Singapore, Hong Kong and Nairobi. (Look for pictures in our worldwide Winter issue.)

Alumni Travel Program

I can attest to the fact that the trip led by Chancellor and Mrs. de Grandpré to Singapore, the Indonesian Islands, and Hong Kong was an unqualified success. Graduates of McGill, Harvard, and the University of Chicago mixed easily, and the highlight of the trip was a cruise aboard the Renaissance. More to follow in an upcoming issue.

Eighty-four graduates and spouses took part in the Danube River Adventure in May, and the Journey of the Czars is filling up nicely. There is still room for some hardy souls on my Irish trip leaving September 29—I promise it will be a good one! See our travel ad for a complete roster of trips.



The Graduates' Society helped sponsor a team of civil engineering students in the Great Northern Concrete Toboggan Race held in Calgary. The team placed second of 13 universities, right behind cross-Mount rivals Ecole Polytechnique. The two-day competition required a display and presentation of the design, plus two 100-metre time trials.

The team began raising funds early in the school year through coatchecks and bake sales, then received sponsorship from Canadian Airlines, the Engineering Undergraduate Society, Richard Ryan

Ltd. and Betone Mobile de Québec Inc.

Pictured above are competitors Julian Giacomelli, Sandra Lamorte, Christine Whalen, Stephen Hamelin and Janice Lovett. Front row: Samantha Walker, Alain Larochelle, and Heidi Watson.



The McGill Society of Southern California was graciously received by Canadian Consul Joan Winser and her husband Frank, BA'41. Pictured here are Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55, McGill's Vice-Principal (Advancement) Michael Kiefer, Joan Boulter, McGill's Bequests and Planned Giving Officer Ann Cilhelka, and Ed Boulter, BCom'39.

Grassroots, Greystones and Glass Towers: Montreal Urban Issues and Architecture. Edited by Bryan Demchinsky Véhicule Press, 1989



Is Montreal expendable? You might ask the same question of yourself. Would you let a greedy stranger squash and reshape you? Slap on a fancy atrium and dump you, routinely aglitter, on an island to make a buck?

Not likely. Accordingly, some Montrealers have watched recent development with alarm. Building booms and weak leaders have radically changed their city, "arguably the continent's finest", and repackaged its soul. *Grassroots, Greystones and Glass Towers*, a collection of essays, evaluates this era from many angles, sounding a chorus of warning.

The book grew from an architecture column *The Gazette* has run since 1983. Bryan Demchinsky's first task as editor was to leaven the unwieldy prose of his architect-freelancers. "They learned a lot about the demands of newspaper writing," he says. "To follow their thinking, I was forced to bring them down to my level immediately." The column treats the issues in layspeak, popularizing a rather esoteric passion.

Local opinion evolved, and so did the city's skyline, often in warring directions. The upshot was a call for reform. Demchinsky gathered many of his columnists and others, and *Grassroots* took shape.

Contributing their concerns are several McGill architecture professors who've watched the city grow from an enclave in its middle. In large part, the debate "surrounds" McGill: from the future of "the mountain" that supports the University, to the shimmery tide of develop-

ment that has bloated McGill College Avenue up to the Roddick Gates. Growth has escaped controls despite a new mayor, Jean Doré of the Montreal Citizen's Movement (MCM), who promised to reverse the sins of the Drapeau period.

It was Mayor Drapeau (1960-86) who led Montreal through the glory of Expo '67 and deep into Olympic debt. In his dream of "a great cosmopolis", he approved widespread demolition. "Rapaciously", Dane Lanken says, the federal government ate up "18 entire blocks for the inane Radio-Canada building." Capitalists rushed in where Drapeau let them tread, to feast in a developer's "banana-republic".

His liberties persist. Among these disappointed essayists, the MCM has few fans. Lewis Harris, *The Gazette's* city hall reporter, calls them neophytes and wimps, too spineless to enforce their much-ballyhooed masterplan, recently released.

"It's just too little, too late," comments Derek Drummond, Director of McGill's School of Architecture. In *Grassroots*, Drummond looks at street life in Montreal. He laments the shift in local neighborhoods from old European ease to Yuppie uptightness, and the pathetic use of dogs as conversational props.

Joshua Wolfe, former director of Heritage Montreal, examines a trend known as "architectural taxidermy". In the downtown area existing facades have been retained, then stuffed with new construction, a solution that Wolfe says pays "lip service to preservation without really accepting the building in its surroundings."

To these writers, respect is a key issue. The low-rise Maison-Alcan gets high points for sensitivity. Careful to respect its context and provide "human scale", this oft-cited project still manages to wow. The book condemns the arrogance of seventies' development, when skyscrapers shoved fine greystones off their corners and defied Montreal to care.

Montreal must care is the credo here. Demchinsky and his crew know the city can't afford to snub investment or stiff-arm change. They argue instead for increased awareness and responsible growth. But whose awareness exactly is the book after?

Sixteen writers, 18 essays, each of which seems to assume a different level of sophistication in its reader. Likely too simplistic for the professional architect, the book risks boring the "informed"

layperson with repeated definitions (i.e. what is Modernism?).

Demchinsky says the book is for "people who need to know. There's a lot of information there they wouldn't get elsewhere." He regrets the multi-level approach: "It was a question of smoothing that out into one even stream. And I'll tell you quite frankly, I was not able to do it."

These writers know the city's record. They counter their own ideals with varying degrees of conviction—sometimes edgy, sometimes vividly optimistic. Whether the city will heed these dissenting voices, or speed on unchecked, it's still tough to say.

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by Dale Hrabi

366 pp., in French.

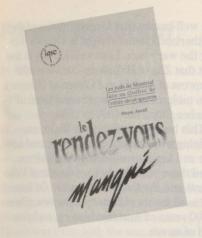
Le Rendez-vous manqué: Les Juifs de Montréal face au Québec de l'entre-deux guerres by Pierre Anctil Montréal: Institut Québécois de recherche sur la culture, 1988

This history of Montreal's Jewish community from 1919-1939 casts new light on a time when Jews began pushing for broader acceptance in Quebec society. McGill's Director of French Canadian Studies and Jewish Studies Lecturer Pierre Anctil expands our understanding of the place of minorities in Quebec, not to mention McGill's cultural heritage.

Predominantly Yiddish speaking and working class, the Jewish community of Montreal grew swiftly in the early years of the century, swelled by immigration from eastern Europe. *Le Rendez-vous Manqué* tells the story of this community after the First World War, when the children of these immigrants began to strive for a better standard of living by moving into the professions. Anctil examines how the dominant English Protestant and French Catholic communities reacted to the Jews' demands for admission to their universities.

It's not a pretty story. At both the University of Montreal and McGill, official and unofficial anti-Semitism barred complete acceptance. Quebec presented Jews with a unique dilemma: how to deal with a dominant Christian culture that was itself divided. In general, Jews felt more at home with English-speaking Quebec, especially since, for purposes of education, they were classified as Protestants and educated in Protestant schools.

REVIEWS



This made McGill the obvious choice for most Jews trying to get into university.

By 1924, Jewish enrolment at McGill had soared. The University responded by requiring higher grades from Jewish students than from non-Jews, and instituting quotas in several faculties. These discriminatory policies were never openly admitted, but Anctil cites numerous private memoranda, as well as an exchange of letters between Principal Sir Arthur Currie and the Dean of Arts making clear McGill's intent to discourage and limit the

Jewish presence at the University.

At the U of M, Jewish enrolment was smaller, but there too by 1929 the university found itself facing a "Jewish problem". Jews turned away from McGill applied in greater numbers to the U. of M., especially to the faculty of medicine. Here the pressure to limit or ban Jewish enrolment came from the French Canadian student body rather than from administrators. Prejudice against Jews in the French university sector culminated in the hospital strike of 1934, when interns and residents at Montreal's French Catholic hospitals refused to work, protesting the presence of a Jewish intern at Notre Dame Hospital.

Anctil even-handedly examines the reasons behind such discrimination on both sides of the language divide. And he looks at the problems of integration from the Jewish perspective, focusing primarily on H. M. Caiserman, founder of the Canadian Jewish Congress, and his relationship to various leaders of the English and French sectors of Montreal.

Meticulously organized and researched, Le Rendez-vous Manqué provides an unusual insight into the relations between French and English in Montreal as seen from the vantage point of a third party. As a French Canadian who is fluent in English and has mastered Yiddish, Anctil is uniquely qualified to deal with this topic. As well, his book breaks new ground in describing how Jewish and French Canadians got along, a subject which has been largely neglected in histories of Canadian Jewry. One can only hope this important book will soon be available in English.

by Goldie Morgentaler, MA'86

Small Business Success by Tony Fattal, BCom'62 CCH Canadian Limited, 1989 \$12.95

Small Business Success—A Practical Guide for the Entrepreneur offers constructive solutions to the budding entrepreneur. Fattal, CEO of Roboserve (Canada) Ltd., has assembled a series of his previously published magazine articles for a slim and easy read.

The aspiring entrepreneur looking for a

It's an Illustrious Summer ...

PLANETS, POTIONS, AND PARCHMENTS

Scientifica Hebraica from the Dead Sea Scrolls to the Eighteenth Century

B. BARRY LEVY

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This heavily illustrated, informative catalogue, is published in conjunction with the major exhibition this summer at the David M. Stewart Museum in Montreal.

Both catalogue and exhibition portray the important yet often neglected Jewish contribution to the history of science.

B. Barry Levy is an Associate Professor in the Department of Jewish Studies, McGill University.

Published for the Jewish Public Library by McGill-Queen's University Press.

32 colour & 100 b&w illustrations Cloth 0-7735-0793-0 \$49.95 Paper 0-7735-0791-4 \$29.95

CHARLEVOIX Two Centuries at Murray Bay

PHILIPPE DUBÉ

For over two hundred years the Charlevoix region has played host to some of the world's most famous and adventurous travellers. Considered the "Newport" of Canada, Charlevoix has been a meeting place for rural French Canadians and urban English-speaking visitors.

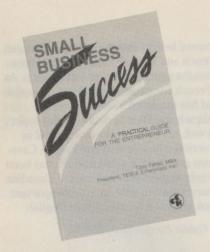
Using many photographs and illustrations of the area's elegant resort homes, the people who built and inhabited them, and the tourists who flocked there during the summer, Dubé captures both the untamed beauty and the unique history of this remote resort region.

Philippe Dubé is a member of the Département d'histoire, Université Laval.

366 b&w illustrations Cloth 0-7735-0726-4 \$29.95

... at McGill-Queen's University Press

REVIEWS



"hands-on" approach will feel most comfortable with those chapters which "show how the required information can be presented and analyzed." A discussion of accounts receivable and their aging process—a valuable tool—opens this section.

"Cash flow forecasting", one of the fundamentals of a successful operation, gets the attention it deserves. Fattal shows you clearly how to chart the peaks and valleys of your annual cash flow, crucial data when dealing with banks.

Reference to the Schedule B banks (e.g. Bank of Hong Kong and others which deal with commercial/industrial accounts) gives timely and useful information about the import-export aspects of international trade. "Confirming Houses", key financiers of traders, is a subject few texts on finance or marketing address, so it's gratifying to find a discussion here which mentions their liberal lending policies—but higher lending rates.

The chapters most useful for entrepreneurs are those that call for a "sharp pencil". "Cash Flow Forecasting", for example, advises advance analysis and gives a model. After all, an entrepreneur tends to be practical in orientation, so many with this disposition may readily identify with

the author's approach.

The remaining chapters are too general in nature. For a book to be truly "A practical guide for the entrepreneur", it needs greater emphasis on a checklist approach. As well, Fattal has made some fundamental omissions. For example, the business plan, so basic in today's dealings with the bank and venture capitalists, is absent. And franchising, equally current in the entrepreneur's vocabulary, is omitted. Fattal does mention that government help is available for several problems. but anybody who's tried to ferret out the information knows how much time and effort can be wasted in tracking it down. One telephone number such as the Ontario government's Small Business Hotline (1-800-387-6142) would have been of help.

by Professor Willard Ellis McGill's Dobson Centre for Entrepreneurial Studies

Zita: The Last Empress of Austria by Leo J. Hammerschmid, BEng'46 Meridian Press, 1989 352 pp. \$24.95



It's well-known that Queen Juliana of the Netherlands found refuge in Ottawa during the war years. Less well-known is the fact that Zita of Habsburg-Lorraine, the Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, also took refuge in Canada and lived in Quebec City from 1940 to 1950.

This book chronicles her flight, explaining why she came to Quebec and how she and her four school-aged children lived there with the help of Cardinal Villeneuve and the Catholic Church. Of interest to all lovers of history, *Zita* describes 1,000 years of Austrian history, and the end of an era.

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by Dr. Artur Bablok Press and Cultural Attache Austrian Embassy, Ottawa

The Travellers: Canada to 1900 by Elizabeth Waterson with Ian Easterbrook, BA'61, Bernard Katz and Kathleen Scott University of Guelph, 1989 321pp., limited edition

This annotated list of more than 700 books written by travellers and published in English before 1900 uniquely charts early Canadian history.

Arranged chronologically, the bibliography allows history to unfold: explorers report their baffled encounters with icy gales in northern straits; tourists laugh at the ill-armed militia of 1812; round-theworld mariners sail up the Pacific coast in search of the northwest passage.

In a sense, these travel books not only reflect Canadian history, they also play a part in making it.

by J.D. Alouette

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever.

M.F. Tupper

The books reviewed are available through
The McGill University Bookstore





BOOKSTORE

3420 McTavish • 398-7444



Forum Decorum

by Stanley Frost

onvocation days are here again, and with them the annual smorgasbord of emotions—joy, relief, regret, disappointment, pride and hope. And for many of us a large measure of nostalgia.

In earlier years, convocations drew thousands to an outdoor ceremony. Graduating women wore white frocks under their gowns and men, dark suits. Cyril James was Principal; the sun shone on the assembled multitudes. The ceremonies were held in the open air on the lower campus, with the stately Redpath Museum as backdrop, framed by Molson Hall on the one side and the Presbyterian College on the other—Leacock was still a professor and not a building.

The whole University (apart from Macdonald College, which had its own day) assembled for one great, glorious ceremony. Graduands sporting differentcoloured hoods from all 10 faculties filled the first 12 rows of seats, 100 to a row, and behind, crowded on the broad West Lawn, were some eight or nine thousand faculty, parents, spouses, fiancés, friends and wellwishers. The wise had come early and found seats. The less fortunate stood in an encircling, amorphous fringe, which quietly throughout the morning formed and reformed as onlookers changed position to greet an acquaintance. And no one thought of leaving until the Benediction had been pronounced, and the Platform Party had retired in solemn dignity to the strains of a Handel march, played somewhat uncertainly by the Redmen Football Band.

Of course, Convocation required a good deal of careful stage-management. Gowns, hoods and caps had been rented out a day or two earlier. Engineers gathered in their building, medics and dentists in the Strathcona Building, BAs at one end of the Arts Building, BScs at the other, and Graduate Faculty in the Redpath Museum. Then, according to the time-table and at the given signal, the processions of black gowns and colorful hoods converged on the West Lawn.

Slowly the 1,200 seats filled, and the Platform Dignitaries began to arrive. Everybody stood and the final procession approached: members of Senate, members of the Board of Governors, the presenting Deans, the Registrar, the

Honorary Graduands, the University Visitor and his lady, Her Excellency Madame Vanier, the Chaplain, and finally the Principal, Dr. F. Cyril James, and the Chancellor, Raymond Edwin Powell—known familiarly to his business associates as Rip Powell: rip as in "rend", not "tombstone".

Here were the academic colours in profusion, black gowns and red, hoods of bright yellow or vivid blue, and glittering in the sunshine the gold embroidery reserved for the Principal and the Chancellor. The Chaplain moved to the microphone, men removed their hats, the Invocatory Prayer was offered, *Hail Alma Mater* played by the band and Con-

One small event went almost unnoticed.
A note was passed to the Principal:
"In or Out?"
Attached was the updated weather report. He pencilled one word: "Out".

vocation was ready to begin.

There were indeed many such convocation days—but May 30, 1960 wasn't one. At six a.m. that Monday, Professor Stewart Marshall of Meteorology phoned Colin McDougall, the Registrar, to say he regretted he could not guarantee a precipitation-free morning. The Registrar called the Principal, and the edict went forth—Plan A was cancelled, Plan B would go into effect, and Convocation would take place in the Montreal Forum.

A telephone network alerted the organizing staff, radio stations informed the multitudes. Shortly before 10 o'clock, where normally gladiators fought their battles on ice, and crowds roared their support, academic calm prevailed as hundreds of graduands filed in to fill the arena. In the surrounding tiers of seats, parents and well-wishers found ample accommodation, and none was left to stand. The Chaplain offered the invocation, all sang *Hail Alma Mater*, rather more boldly than in the open air, the Prin-

cipal stepped forward to welcome one and all. We knew that another University Convocation would proceed on its stately way without a hitch to the final Benediction.

At that 1960 Convocation, 15 Hungarians who had fled their country in 1956, and who found shelter, friendship and education at McGill, had now completed their studies and were receiving their degrees. The contemporary report emphasized their achievement in overcoming homesickness, loss of family and friends, an unfamiliar curriculum and the difficulties of the language. In 1990, when they can rejoice that their homeland is free from the tyranny they fled, this thirtieth anniversary of their graduation must crowd their memories with strong emotions and thanksgivings. They deserve a special greeting: O quindecim excellentes, vos salutamus!

One small event went almost unnoticed. A note from the Principal's Secretary was quietly passed to the Principal: "In or Out?" Attached was a brief, updated weather report. The Principal glanced at the report, produced a pencil and wrote one word: "Out". A little later, at an appropriate pause, he announced that the Principal's Garden Party would take place as usual on the East Lawn, and that all the newly-capped graduates and their friends would be welcome to attend.

So on the thirtieth of May, the day cleared and convocation colours had after all their chance to flutter in the warm spring sunshine. We drank tepid tea, avoided egg sandwiches and nibbled on coconut meringues and petit-fours. We congratulated our graduating students, their proud parents and, not infrequently in those days, the triumphant wives who had worked hard to put their husbands through their professional degrees. We also stood in long lines to greet the Principal and Mrs. James and to pay our respects to the Chancellor and Mrs. Powell.

Nowadays we graduate nearly four times the number of students, and we hold six or seven Convocations, generally in Place des Arts. They are all very fine occasions and still evoke a strong mix of emotions. Few graduates forget their own Convocation Day. But there was something very special about that great crowd on the Lower Campus, when the whole University came together as one great family, rejoicing in an annual ritual of achievement and togetherness.

ALUMNOTES

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HÉLENE L. BALDWIN, BA'41, is a retired college professor and has published an essay, "Loving

Labours: Fleeting Pleasures: Diaries of Two Cumberland Women of the 19th Century" in Maryland: Unity in Diversity.

STANLEY W. JACKSON, BCom'41, MD'50, is a Professor of Psychiatry and History of Medicine at Yale University. He recently published Melancholia and Depression: From Hippocratic Times to Modern Times.

JOHN KAREFA-SMART, MD'44, Dip. Trop. Med.'45, LLD'61, former Assistant Director General of the World Health Organisation, has received a Doctor of Civil Laws Honoris Causa from the University of Sierra Leone.

ALEX GLASSMAN, BEng (Chem) '46, President of Paper and Graphic Arts Inc., in Foxboro, Ont., has been named a Fellow, given for meritorious service to the Association and the industry.

DAVID CULVER, BSc'47, LLD'89, has been appointed a Vice-President of the American Express Company.

WILLIAM FALCONER, BCom'48, has been elected Trustee Emeritus of Berklee College of Music, Boston, following his retirement from the Gillette Co. and moved to North Carolina.

GORDON PFEIFFER, BCom'48, has retired as Vice-President, Public Affairs, Chrysler Canada Ltd., and has moved to Adelaide, Australia. He is the official McGill "contact person" in that area

THORNTON B. LOUNS-BURY, BEng (E1)'50, Dip. M&BA'55, has been appointed President of Ontario.

PIERRE PÉLADEAU, BCL'50, President and Chief Executive Officer of Quebecor Inc., was named a Director of the Campeau Corporation in February 1990.

W. NOEL O'BRIEN, BEng (Mi)'51, retired in January '90 from the position of Vice-President, Minerals & Marketing, Denison Mines Limited, Toronto.

ROBERT H. MARCHESSAULT, PhD'54, has retired as Vice-President Research and Manag-

er Xerox Research Centre of Canada. He is now serving as the Xerox-NSERC Research Professor in McGill's chemistry department.

GEORGE S. PETTY, BCom'54, Dip. M&BA'59, has been elected Chairman of the Executive Board of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. He is a Governor of McGill and Chairman of Repap Enterprises Corp. Inc.

STANLEY WARREN STEVENSON, MA'54, Associate Professor at U.B.C., has published the book *Poetic Friends: A Study of Literary Relations During the English Romantic Period* (Peter Lang Inc.).

GERALD J. SARWER-FONER, Dip. Psych.'55, is Director of the Lafayette Clinic and Professor of Psychiatry at Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan.

ROBERT G. COFFEY, CA, BCom'56, has been appointed Vice-Chairman, Marketing and Client Services Development, with Peat Marwick Thorne.

ALEX PATERSON, BCL'56, has been elected Chairman of the McGill University Board of Governors for a three-year period, beginning July 1 1990. He is a partner in the Montreal law firm of McMaster Meighen, and since 1960, attorney for the McGill Teaching Hospitals. He has been a member of the Board of Governors since 1987.

ROBERT G. HUNTER, BEng(El)'58, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Carrier Canada Limited, Mississauga, Ont.

ANDRÉ GALIPEAULT, BCL'59, has been appointed President of Fasken Martineau Walker, Barristers and Solicitors.

PETER M. KILBURN, BA'59, has been named President & CEO of the International Institute for Sustainable Development in Winnipeg. The newly formed Institute was announced at the UN General Assembly and is supported by the Government of Canada and Manitoba. Kilburn was most recently VP of Project Financing at Lavalin International Inc.

LEONARD A. ROSMARIN, BA'59, MA'60, Chair of the Department of French, Italian and Spanish at Brock University, has just completed a two-year term as President, ADEFUO (an organization of the French departments of all Ontario universities and their affiliated colleges).

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D. ALLAN MacKENZIE, BSc'60, MD'64, has been appointed Director of Orthopedics and RehabilAN

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S Orthopedics and Rehabilitation Services at Ventura County Medical Center, California. He is also Clinical Professor of Surgery at Loma Linda University School of Medicine. His son, Shane, is a music student at McGill.

ROBERT J. FOX, BEng(Chem)'61, has been appointed Managing Director for Alcan Aluminum Ltd., Australia and New Zealand, November, 1989.

THOMAS KIERANS, BA'61, has been elected to the IPSCO Inc. Board of Directors.

DAVID E. CAPE, BEng(Ci)'62, has been appointed Executive Vice-President of E.G.M. Cape & Company Ltd.

MICHAEL A. HASLEY, BA'62, has been appointed Chairman of of Sun Life Trust Company.

RICHARD POUND, BCom'62, BCL'76, who is Past President of the McGill Graduates' Society, Graduate Governor and Chairman of the Alma Mater Fund, was presented with an Honorary Doctorate by the United States Sports Academy.

MOSES ZNAIMER, BA'63, is founder and Chief Executive Officer of Toronto's largest independent television station, CITY-TV, and rock video stations MuchMusic and MusiquePlus.

ROBERT R. HANSEBOUT, MSc'64, Dip. Trop.Med.'66, has been appointed Chairman, Department of Surgery at McMaster University. He was also recently appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals in Hamilton, Ont.

EDWARD P. BRNDIAR, BSc'65, has been appointed Vice-President, Information Services, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

E. CLAUDE MOLLEUR, BCL'65, has been appointed Vice-President, Legal Affairs, Ivan-hoe Inc.

GLENN RUITER, BA'65, MA'70, is Athletic Director of John Abbott College in Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue.

CHARLES G. HEINRICH, MBA'66, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer, and elected to the Board of Directors, of Sheritt Gordon Limited.

ROBERT J. KERR, BSc'66, President of Kerr Financial Consultants Inc., has been appointed Chairman of the Canadian Association of Financial Planners for 1990. He is also the only non-American admitted to the Registry of Financial Planning Practioners of the International Association for Financial Planning.

ROY B. LACOURSIERE, MD'66, is Chief of the Chemical Problems Treatment Unit at Colmery-O'Neill V.A. Medical Centre in Topeka, Kansas. He has co-authored a book titled *Patients, Psychiatrists and Lawyers* which was released in August, 1989.

CAMERON G. STRONG, MSc'66, has been named to the Board of Governors, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. Thursday, September 13, 1990 5:30 pm Saint James's Club

1145 Union Street, Montreal

The meeting is called for the purpose of receiving reports, presenting awards, electing and installing officers, appointing auditors, and other business.

Daniel Tingley, BCL'63 Honorary Secretary

GRADUATES' SOCIETY NOMINATIONS

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors

Term—Five Years (Starting January 1, 1991)

James A. Robb, Q.C., BA'51, BCL'54
Partner: Stikeman, Elliott – Barristers &
Solicitors
Provident McCill Studental Society

President, McGill Students' Society – 1953-54

Former Trustee and Chairman, The Martlet Foundation

Member Advisory and Executive Committee, Centre for the Study of Regulated Industries.



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For President

Term—Two Years
Dr. Robert W. Faith, BA'53, DDS'58
Orthodontist
Vice-President, McGill Graduates'
Society, 1988-90
Associate Professor, McGill Faculty of
Dentistry
Fellow Royal College of Dentists of

Canada Former President, Quebec Association of Orthodontists and Canadian Association of Orthodontists

Chairman, McGill Reunion, 1986 Vice-President, Youth Horizons



For Vice President

Term—Two Years
James G. Wright, BA'65, LLB(Laval)
Partner, Martineau Walker, Advocates
Former President, Young Alumni
Chairman, McGill Reunion 1974
Former Chairman and current Member,
McGill News Advisory Board
Former Honorary Secretary and Director,
McGill Graduates' Society
Class Agent, McGill Alma Mater Fund



For Honorary Secretary

Term—One Year
Dan Tingley, BCL'63

For Honorary Treasurer

Term—Two Years
Margaret Stronach, BA'43, BLS'44

For Members of the Board of Directors

Term—Two Years
David D. Cohen, BA'52
David Covo, BSc(Arch)'71, BArch'74
Sally McDougall, BSc'68
Douglas Pryde, BCL'63
Jacqueline Ross, BA'52, MA'75

For Regional Vice-Presidents Term—One Year

Atlantic Provinces
John William Ritchie, BSc/Agr)'51

Ottawa Valley & Northern Ontario

David McRobie, BSc(Arch|'72, BArch'74

Central Ontario

Donald F. Greer, BCom'56

Alberta

Norman E. Brown, BSC'48, MSc'52

Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Douglas W. MacEwan, MD'52

British Columbia

Michael J.B. Alexander, BA'58

Great Britain

Dr. Richard Jack, MD'62

New England States

David Ulin, BCL'69

U.S.A. East

Richard M. Hart, PHD'70, MBA'73

U.S.A. Central

Dr. Albert L. Rabinovitch, BSc'66, MSc'69

U.S.A. West

Dr. Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55

Caribbean

George L. Bovell, BSc(Agr)'45

Bermuda

Keith R. Jensen, BCom'69

ALUMNI TRAVEL 1990

Journey of the Czars

Departs August 23 for 14 days. Join graduates from Dartmouth College to visit Moscow and cruise the Volga from Kazan to Volgograd, finishing in historic Leningrad.

Tour leader: McGill professor R. Vogel From \$3789, from Boston.

Turkey and the Greek Islands

Depart August 29th for 13 days. Visit Athens, then cruise for seven nights on the luxury yacht Renaissance I through the islands of the the Aegean before landing in fascinating Istanbul. From \$4549, from Montreal

Wings over the Nile

Departs September 24th for 14 days. Explore Cairo and Alexandria before cruising the Nile from Luxor to Aswan. An Egyptologist will accompany you to tell you about the sights, that include the great Temple of Ramses II. Sightseeing included in the price. From \$4780, from Montreal.

Ireland and the Kinsale GourmetFood Festival

September 29th— October 13th.
Three nights in Dublin, five in Kinsale,
Co. Cork and a leisurely tour of West Cork
and Kerry staying in Mizen Head and the
luxurious Park Hotel in Kenmare, winding
up at a medieval banquet at Bunratty
Castle.

Tour leader: Gavin Ross Price \$2750, from Montreal.

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Voyage from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean this fall and discover the splendors of Pharaonic Egypt, the "lost" city of Petra, and the graceful ruins in Athens and Crete on this extraordinary journey through the ages. Price from approx. \$6195.

Travel 1991 Preview

February Kenya/Tanzania
April European Masters and the
Supersonic\ Concorde
May English House and Garden
Tour

May/August Danube River Adventure June The Elbe River

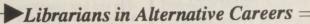
July Waterways of North West Russia
October Romance of the Seine
October Tiger Tops (Thailand, Nepal,

India)

All prices above are per person based on double occupancy. Single supplements are available for certain trips.

For information contact:

The McGill Graduates' Society 3605 Mountain St Montreal, PQ H3G 2M1 (514) 398-3550



I am conducting a Canadian study on the movement of librarians toward alternative career paths. If you are a librarian working in a non-library setting and you would like to participate, please contact:

Prof. M. Giguère
Concordia University, Library Studies Program
7079 Terrebonne Ave., Montreal, Quebec H4B IEI
(514) 848-2525

LAWRENCE D. RAPHAEL, BSc'67, MD'71, has been appointed Chairman and Chief of Staff of the Department of Medicine at San Bernardino County Medical Center, and Adjunct Assoc. Prof. of Medicine at University of California, Irvine.

BRIAN L. BARGE, MSc'68, PhD'72, has been appointed Vice-President, Advanced Technologies, Alberta Research Council.

TULLIO CEDRASCHI, MBA'68, has been appointed a Director of Hollinger Inc. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of CN Investment Division, Canadian National Railway Company.

PHILIPPE LETTE, BCL'68, President of the McGill Graduates' Society of Paris, has been elected President of the France-Canada Chamber of Commerce in Paris. With this appointment, he becomes the second Canadian elected to this duty — the first was Jean de Grandpré, BCL'43, and Chancellor of McGill. Lette also heads the Paris operations of Lette & Associés, with offices in Montreal, Toronto and Geneva.

PATRICIA MARTINEZ DORNER, BA'68, has co-authored a book titled *Children of Open Adoption* and has a private practice in San Antonio, TX.

MURRAY McLAUGHLIN, BSc(Agr)'68, recently moved from Toronto to Saskatoon to assume the position of President, Ag-West Biotech Inc., a newly established company to facilitate commercializing projects in agricultural biotechnology.

ALBERT E. BATES, BCom'69, has been appointed President and Chief Operating Officer of Metropolitan Life's Canadian subsidiary operations.

HIDIPO HANUTENYA, MA '69, has recently been named Minister of Information in Namibia.

DAVID P. ULIN, BCL'69, has been named Counsel to Palmer & Dodge of Boston where he will practice as a member of the firm's Labor and Employment Law Group and the International Practice Group.

770

SERGE K. DARKAZANLI, MBA'70, has been appointed President of Westfair Foods Ltd.

B.L. MEHROTRA, PhD'70, has been appointed Principal and Secretary of Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, India.

RICHARD M. RÉMILLARD, BA'70, has been appointed Vice-President in charge of The Canadian Bankers' Association office in Ottawa.

ARCHIBALD CURRIE III, BArch'70, BSc (Arch)'70, has been appointed Vice-President & Chief Architect of the New York City office of Ellerbe Becket, Architects & Engineers.

HENRY W. LIM, B.Sc'71, is Associate Professor of Dermatology, New York University School of Medicine and Chief, Dermatology Service, New York Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

MAY POLSKY-LINNEBANK, MEd'71, is National Director of IAM CARES (International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, Center for Administering Rehabilitation & Employment Services) in Ste. Sophie.

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ERIC BOULVA, BCL'72, MBA'74, has been appointed Senior Consulting Professional with Egon Zehnder International Inc.

GABOR LANTOS, BEng (Met) '72, recently established Occupational Health Management Services, medical consultants to industry.

A. DAVID PELLETIER, BSc'72, spent five years as Head of Towers Perrin offices in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and is now in Milan, Italy to open the company's first Italian office.

LEONARD WOSU, MSc(Agr)'73, PhD'82, Medical Researcher at the Montreal General Hospital, is also Founder of the Montreal Inter-Hospital Choir.

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Information: Department of Languages & Translation, Redpath Library Bldg., 398-6160. For a copy of the announcement, please call 398-3725.



ALUMNOTES

ANNE H. CAMPBELL, BSc,PT'74 has received Specialist Certification in orthopedic physical therapy from the American Board of Physical Therapy Specialties. She has a private practice, Access Physical Therapy, and teaches in the advanced clinical graduate program at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston.

DIONIGI FIORITA, BCL'74, Dip.Air & Space Law'75, is currently practicing with the Montreal law firm of Lavery, O' Brien, specializing in domestic and international aerospace law and aviation insurance law.

AVIVA MAYERS, BA'74, has been certified as a Psychoanalyist/Psycho-Therapist and is in private practice in New York City.

ELLIOT BIER, BCL'75, LLB'76, a senior parner in the law firm of Adessky Kingstone, has been appointed President of Mount Sinai Hospital Centre. He is the managing editor of McGill Law Journal and a member of the board of Trustees of Allied Jewish Community Services.

ELIZABETH CARSWELL, BN '76, is a Nursing Teacher at John Abbott College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

ROBERT J. FESSENDEN, PhD'76, has been appointed Vice-President, Resource Technologies of the Alberta Research Council.

MICHELE H. SCARABELLI, BA'76, has a lead role as "Susan" in the TV series "Alien Nation" and lives in North Hollywood.

MAGGIE WILLIS-O'CONNOR SUTROV, BEd'76, is currently running an architectural design business on the Island of Maui.

MICHAEL S. COHEN, BA'77, Dip.Pub.Acc.'82, has joined the firm of Sheamus J. MacLean & Associates Inc., as Commodity Tax Manager.

MICHAEL HAYES, BSc'77, has been promoted to Department Head of Special Education at Port Hope High School.

CALLY JORDAN, LLB'77, BCL'80, has joined the Corporate Commercial Department of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, Barristers & Solicitors, in Toronto.

MICHAEL MARMUR, BCom'77, has joined Coopers & Lybrand in Toronto as a Manager in the Executive Search Practice, where he specializes in the recruitment of senior managers and executives in the information systems field.

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FASKEN MARTINEAU DAVIS Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, London/England, Brussels

CHRIS NOBLE, BEng (El) '77, has been promoted to Product Line Director of the Analog Processing Group at Analog Devices Inc., in Norwood, Mass.

STEPHEN M. KEARNEY, BA'78, has been promoted from Financial Economist with the U.S Treasury Department to Treasurer of the United States Postal Service, effective March 1st. 1990.

JOHN C.A. HAGEN, MBA'79, has been awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

JANICE MILLER, BSc'79, is completing her internship in internal medicine and will begin residency in neurology at the University of Washington in Seattle in June.

'80

J. NORMAN ETHIER, MA'80, has joined the Teaching Staff of Lower Canada College, Montreal.

ALAN FRASER, BMus'80, MMus'87, has released a recording of piano music by Chopin, Mozart, Debussy and Scriabin and is teaching classes in the Foldenkrais Method, a form of neuro-muscular education with implications in music, dance, physiotherapy and other fields.

JEANNE M. ROBERTSON, MBA'80, has been appointed Vice-President and Chief Information Officer of Consumers Packaging Inc.

OMAR F. ALI, BEng'81, is now employed by the Research & Development Division of Union Camp Corporation, in Princeton, N.J.

TODD ANTHONY CHANKO, BA'81, is Supervisor of Television Acquisitions with WNYC-TV in New York City.

YVON DESCORMIERS, BCom'81, has been awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

ROBERT L. LABBÉ, BCL'82, LLB'83, has been appointed General Counsel and Vice-President, Newport Pacific Group Corporation, Newport Beach, Cal. He is a member of the Quebec, New York and California Bar Associations.

CHARLES D. LINSTROM, MD'82, has been appointed Assistant Director of Otology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and Assistant Professor of Otolaryngology at the New York Medical College. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Otolaryngology and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada



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ALUMNOTES

J. RONALD LUCCIOLA, BCL'82, is presently with Donald, Duggan & Waxman, Barristers and Solicitors in Montreal.

DONNA-MAE SIDERIUS, BTh'82, is moving to Hampton, Va. to assume the position of Assistant Rector, St. John's Episcopal Church.

LORI WEITZMANN, BCL'84, LLB'85, is a member of the Montreal team of Crown Prosecutors specializing in sexual abuse, dealing mainly with children.

PAUL W. FINNEGAN, MD'85, a Senior Resident in the Department of Radiology at McGill, was awarded "Magna Cum Laude" for the scientific exhibit titled "Nonsurgical biliary drainage: defining the radiologist's role in optimal patient care" at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America.

CARMINE N. IANNUZZI, Dip.Pub.Acct.'85, has been appointed a partner of the firm Ptack Schnarch Basevitz, Chartered Accountants.

JEFFREY ALLAN COPOLOFF, BSc'86, will start a surgical residency at Community Hospital Medical Center in Phoenix, Arizona in July, 1990 after graduation from the Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine.

JOHN F. JOHNSON, BA'86, is Field Organizer with the Ontario Liberal Party.

DIANA NASSAR, BA'86, is Sales Manager of World Link magazine in Lausanne, Switzerland.



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Act now! Place your advance order for this limited edition Compact Disk (for Sept. 1990 release). Send cheque or money order to: McGill University, 3605 Mountain, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 2M1 (Quebec residents add 9% sales tax) DIANE STE-MARIE, BPhysEd'86, has earned an MSc degree in Physical Education from McMaster University and is now a PhD student in the psychology department.

CATHY SIMONS, BSW'86, has been appointed Director of the Young Adult Division, Assistant Director of Human Resource Development for Allied Jewish Community Services, Montreal. She is currently studying for her MSW degree at McGill.

HEATHER STUPP, BCom'86, Dip.Pub.Acct'88, is a chartered accountant with the firm Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine. She won the women's world racquetball championship in August 1989

DOMINIC BERGERON, B.Eng (Mech)'87, lives in Truro, N.S. and is a Treating Foreman at a Domtar Plant.

COLOMBO R. BOLOGNESI, B.Eng (El)'87, was awarded the Governor General's Gold Medal for the Research (high-speed electronics) leading to his MEng at Carleton University. He is now working towards his PhD (El) at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

MICHAEL DeWITT DORIA, BA'87, received his MS from Boston University - Journalism, June '89, and is presently in London, England on a student work exchange program.

PETER A. NIXON, Dip.Pub.Acct'87, is a Manager with Coopers & Lybrand in Hong Kong and is married to Marie Marchand, BEd'85, who is teaching at the Chinese International School.

AMYN B. SAJOO, DCL'87, has taken a term appointment as Policy Analyst with the Canadian Human Rights Commission in Ottawa.

MARTHA MONTOUR, LLB'88, BCL'88, is President of her own business, North American Indian Services (NORAM) Inc., specializing in aboriginal personnel and consulting services to government and private business.

PATRICK ANDRES, BCom'89, has been promoted to Branch Manager of Com Computer Systems Ltd.'s Asia-Pacific office in Hong Kong.

STEVEN JAMES FREEDMAN, BSc'89, was awarded a seven-year scholarship for a combined MD-PhD program at Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.

SANDRA SZALIPSZKI, BEd'89, is teaching English in the Aomori Prefecture in Japan.

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IN MEMORIAM

1900_s

ALEXANDER S. POE, BSc'17, at Montreal, February 15, 1990.

720 s

CHARLES L. BROOKS, BSc'22, at Montreal, on February 17, 1990.

RICHARD C. HARRIS, BA'22, MA'24, at Vancouver, on December 30, 1989.

CHARLES ROY BOWN, BSc'23, at London, Ont., on December 7, 1989.

MELVIN M. CHORNEY, BSc'23, at Montreal, on January 30, 1990.

EDWIN HAROLD DEWIS, BSc'23, at Wolfville, N.S., in February, 1990.

EVAN W.T. GILL, BSc'25, at St. Andrews, N.B., on February 5, 1990.

KENNETH R.A. ELDRIDGE, BSc(Arts)'26, at Montreal, on January 2, 1990

FLORENCE H. (REID) KELLAM, BA'27, at Toronto, on January 29, 1990.

JOHN G.M. LeMOINE, BA'28, BCL'35, at Ottawa, on January 3, 1990.

HILDA ELLENOR MOUNT, BA'29, at Peterborough, Ont., on January 8, 1990.

RODERICK D. MacLEAY, BCom'29, at Clarenceville, Que., on February 10, 1990.

730 s

JOHN W. BLEMER, MD '30, at Danville, Cal., on December 16, 1989.

ROBERT JACK, BSA'30, at Chateauguay, Que., on September 10, 1989.

G. MEREDITH ROUNTREE, BA'31, MA'33, at Montreal, on January 4, 1990.

JOSEPH SALTZER, BSc (Arts)'31, MD'35, at Nampa, Idaho, on February 5, 1990.

JAMES E. GARDNER, Com'33, at Hudson, Que., on February 17, 1990.

HENRY B. YUEN, BSc'33, MSc'38, at Waukegan, Ill., on November 18, 1989.

LOUIS G. JOHNSON, BSc'35, MD'39, at Montreal, on January 2, 1990.

LESLIE R. WILLIAMS, MD'35, at Kelowna, B.C., on December 15, 1989.

Rev. JONATHAN M. FLETCHER, BA'36, at Norfolk, England, on December 20, 1989.

CECIL J. TWINN, MSc(Agr)'36, at Ottawa in November, 1989.

WILFRID VAN REET, BCom'36, at Montreal on January 12, 1990.

HUGH W. BLACHFORD, BArch'37, at Rosemere, Que., on January 16, 1990.

LEON H. LANG, DDS'37, at Montreal on February 21, 1990.

ELIZABETH (McKENTY) PALK, Dip.SW'38, at London, Ont., on January 11, 1990.

EUGENE H. LANGE, MSc(Agr)'39, at Winnipeg, in May, 1989.

CLARENCE SCHNEIDERMAN, BSc'39, MD '41, Montreal on February 1, 1990.

'40 s

VERNON F. CROWLEY, BEng (Mech)'40, at Ottawa, on February 5, 1990.

ENID AILEEN (SPROTT) FINDLAY, BA'40, at Davidson, N.C., on July 6, 1989.

EUGENE MELINKOFF, MD'40B, at Newport Beach, Calif., on December 23, 1989.

ALLEN P. JAMES, BSc(Agr)'41, MSc(Agr)'43, at Ottawa, on September 4, 1989.

JAMES O. KELLY, BEng(Chem)'41, at Chilliwack, B.C. on February 6, 1990.

Major JACK L. CRAIG, BSc'42, at Orleans, Ont. on January 19, 1988.

ARTHUR W. STINTON, MSc'45, MD'49, at Calgary, on October 22, 1989.

WINNIFRED F. STOREY, BSc'46, MSc'49, MD'54, at Williamsburg, Va., in February, 1990.

E. AENID (JONES) DUNTON, BA'47, MD'49, at Brantford, Ont. on February 10, 1990.

J. CLIFFORD FINCH, B.Eng(Ci)'47, at Kingston, Ont., on December 14, 1989.

JOSEPH P. HUZA, BEng (Mech) '48, at Montreal, on December 24, 1989.

WILLIAM R. MACK, BSc'48, BARCH'53, at Cornwall, Ont., on February 16, 1990.

T. KEITH MURRAY, BSc(Agr)'48, MSc(Agr)'50, PhD'57, at Stittsville, Ont. on January 2l, 1990.

WILLIAM J. RILEY, BEng (Mech)'48, at Halifax, on January 1, 1990.

VAL M. SWAIL, BSc(Agr)'48, at Alton, N.S., on February 10, 1990.

JAMES E. LANGILLE, BSc (Agr)'49, at Amherst, N.S., on November 24, 1989.

'50 S

E BERNICE ROWLAND, BN'50, at Charlottetown, on January 29, 1990.

JOSEPH O. DUFFY, BSc'51, at Grand-Mére, Que., on January 3, 1990.

HARRY W. HOPKINS, BENG(Ci)'51, at Pictou, N.S., on September 12, 1989.

GEORGE RENNIE, DDS'52, at Ottawa, on February 6, 1990.

BEVERLEY (BROPHEY) TURNER, BA'53, at Muskegon, Mich., on March 1, 1990.

ZELDA (USHEROFF) POSMAN, BA'54, at Montreal, on December 27, 1989.

HECTOR P. BLEJER, BSc'56, MD'58, at Los Angeles, Cal., in February 1990.

JOHN N. DEMETRIOU, BEng (Mi)'56, at Scottsdale, Ariz., on December 25, 1989.

REUBEN D. HUBAR, BSc'57, DDS'59, at Montreal, on February 19, 1990.

ALEC E. SCHAFFER, BCom'57, at Chomedey, Que., on February 9, 1990.

'60 g

TRYNA (SHADOWITZ)
ROTHOLZ, BA'64, MSW
'66, at Montreal, on February 25, 1990.

BARRY SCHACTER, BEng (Mech)'66, MBA '70, at Toronto, on February 2, 1990.

MURIEL V. ROSCOE, LLD'67, at Wolfville, N.S., on January 12, 1990.

770

ANGELA J. (COLLINS) MAZZOCATO, BN'70, at Burnaby, B.C., on September 23, 1989.

'80 s

SYLVAIN LONGPRE, BEng (Mech)'89, at Montreal, summer of 1989.

Linda MacPherson Hendrie

ne of McGill's best known and popular figures, Linda Mac-Pherson Hendrie, died on the eve of her 99th birthday in Montreal last April.

She came to McGill in '29 and worked in the Athletics Office.
Because of her business ability and her skill in handling people and problems, she was promoted to business manager—a position she held until retirement 40 years later.

In her early days all football and hockey tickets were handled by Athletics; football drew ten-to-twelve thousand people per game, and hockey almost as many. Hundreds of graduates held season tickets for the same seats year after year, and Mrs. Hendrie knew most of them by name. She was also responsible for the efficient operation of the Team Manager system set up by Major D. Stuart Forbes, the Athletics Manager. Over the years she worked with literally thousands of students.

After her retirement she volunteered with the Graduates' Society for another 12 years.

Mrs. Hendrie was born in Dalkeith, Ontario, and was educated Vankleek Hill and Cornwall. She was predeceased by her husband, George T. Hendrie.

Donations in her memory may be send to the Bursary Fund of the Martlet Foundation, care of 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal. Que., H3G 2M1.

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Cryptic Crossword no.9

by Alan Richardson

Last issue's Cryptic Crossword #8 drew 55 puzzles from grads all across North America. Our four winners this issue are Dr. Charles Rand, MD'42 of Kitchener, Ontario, Martha Glisky, BA'88, of Tucson, AZ, Ruth (Gilmour) Collins, RVC'34, of Victoria, BC, and James Doyle, LLB'41 of Westmount, Que.

ACROSS

- 4. Bothersome problems, maybe by the pound (9)
- 8. Makeup (for breakfast with your honey?) (7)
- 9. Coast need for stories (9)
- 10. It's more humble with an owl inside (7)
- 11. Summit toy (3)
- 13. Room at the 11 (5)
- 14. Be at the beginning of 10 (now don't go out and get high!) (5)
- 15. A place to double up sounds like change (5)
- 16. They speak with tongues, some of them (5)
- 19. A fear of old readers (5)
- 22. A con is around for images (5)
- 23. Term to be frugal (5)
- 24. They're always making pigs of themselves (5)
- **25.** Something to get your teeth into (or out of) (3)
- 27. In it, there's always room for flight (7)
- **28.** Spoken word for those who are shorthanded (9)
- 29. There's a CIA male in the shrubbery (7)
- 30. Some body to get on for a somebody (9)

DOWN

- 1. Entrance and name letters to tie (9)
- 2. Small part of an avalanche (9)
- 3. Good gadget for wavy transformers (5,4)
- 4. It may well tie up one's emotions (11)
- 5. Place to get back to the land (4)
- 6. Her colt is good for a laugh (7)

- **7.** He was quite prophetic in Old Testament days (7)
- 12. For this, many just put on an act (11)
- 16 You can get a big bang out of them (4,5)
- 17. Put a GI in locally but reasonably (9)
- **18.** Quiet affair for musicians to play down (4-5)
- 20. Skin with no tan for an old radio man (7)
- 21. Stage an arrangement of relatives (7)
- 26. To put it up is nuts (4)

McGILL CRYPTIC CROSSWORD NO. 8

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The Eugenie Ulmer-Lamothe Bequest

Eugenie Ulmer-Lamothe was the sister of George Gabrile Ulmer. While he worked toward a B.Sc. in Chemical Engineering and graduated in 1917, his sister Eugenie attended the McGill French Summer School. These experiences left them with a life-long love of the French culture, and an enthusiasm for McGill University. Both brother and sister lived all their lives in Minneapolis, but they visited Montreal from time to time, and they kept in touch with their university friends.

By 1945, George Ulmer was a leading Minneapolis businessman in the hospital supply field. He was recruited by the President of the McGill Graduates' Society, Eric Leslie, B.Eng.'16, to head the McGill War Memorial Campaign in that city. George did an outstanding job. He continued to serve the Society and to give annually to his Alma Mater Fund, until his death in 1978.

His sister, Eugenie, inherited his entire estate and managed it well. In turn, she willed half the residue of her estate to McGill "for the use and benefit of the Department of Chemical Engineering," as a memorial to her brother, and in recognition of their affection for the University. This bequest is funding a graduate fellowship and an annual international symposium in chemical engineering; it has helped to update engineering equipment and buildings, and it will support many future students and research developments at McGill.



Eugenie Ulmer-Lamothe's brother George Gabrile Ulmer Jr., B.Sc. Chemical Engineering, McGill, 1917

Over the years, thoughtful bequests from graduates and friends have played a very significant role in creating today's University. Estate planning will also benefit family, friends and personal objectives. An endowment to McGill can become legendary.

Have you revised your Will recently? Have you thought to designate a bequest to your Alma Mater?

If you would like more information about Bequests and Planned Giving, or, if you would like a copy of our booklet, A Bequest for McGill, please contact:

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH

THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 13TH

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AWARDS BANQUET & 5:30 p.m. ANNUAL MEETING

FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 14TH

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT 8:30 a.m. SEMINARS/RECEPTIONS 10:00 a.m. SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE WALKING TOUR 10:00 a.m. OF LOWER CAMPUS 12:00 noon-LEACOCK LUNCHEON 2:30 p.m. Cocktails, music and luncheon to honour the wit

of Stephen Leacock. 5:00-PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION 7:00 p.m FOR THE CLASS OF 1965

For the 25th anniversary class PRINCIPAL'S DINNER 6:30 p.m.

FOR THE CLASS OF 1940 For the 50th anniversary class CHANCELLOR'S DINNER 6:30 p.m.

For the 55th and earlier anniversary classes

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH

LEADERSHIP DAY 8:45 a.m.-1:30 p.m. WALKING TOUR

10:00 a.m. OF LOWER CAMPUS

ALUMNAE RECEPTION 10:30 a.m. Refreshments for everyone

at R.V.C.

TAILGATE CLUB Noon GRADUATES' PRE-GAME PICNIC

> Lunch for all Everyone welcome.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL 1:30 p.m.

McGill vs Bishop's

CONCERT AT POLLACK HALL 3:30 p.m.

Followed by a tour of the Strathcona Music Building (until 1971 the centre block and east wing of R.V.C.)

BIG BAND BASH 9:00 p.m.

All graduates are invited to come and dance the night away

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH

INTER-FAITH CHAPEL SERVICE 10:00 a.m. WALKING TOUR OF 11:15 a.m. **OLD MONTREAL** A one-hour tour of the

historic landmarks of Old Montreal

CLOSING LUNCHEON 12:30 р.т. Gibby's Restaurant, Youville Square, **Old Montreal**

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TICKETS (514) 398-3551 CLASS PARTIES (514) 398-3554

BIG BAND BASH Tribute to the Class of '50

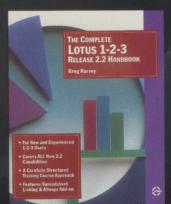
ALL graduates are invited to attend our Reunion '90 Dance in the Student Union Ballroom featuring the 22-piece Swing Band. Our band has performed for the International Association of Jazz Educators in New Orleans, The Royal Bank of Canada Directors' Dinner Dance, The McGill Society of Toronto, Music-Fest Canada and many local charity balls. Their recently recorded compact disc will be available Reunion Weekend.

CGIII News M2M3
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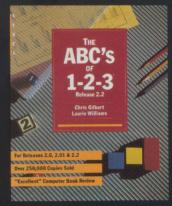


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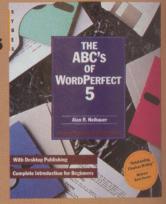


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Cover: As fall arrives, McGill students enjoy a game of pick-up football on the lower lawn. (photo: George Zimbel)

ETTERS

Recognize Chiu

As a McGill alumnus I enjoyed reading about the Montreal Neurological Institute, where I was from 1945 to 1952, when Wilder Penfield was doing his pioneering research on epilepsy. I was fortunate enough to have been a small member of that team.

However, you have in your midst one of the foremost research projects in cardiology, directed by Ray Chiu. His contributions, and those of his team, to the use of electrically stimulated skeletal muscle to pump blood are among the best in the world. I believe it is time to recognize these contributions.

Dr. L.A. Geddes, BEng (El)'45, MEng'53, DSc'71 Purdue University, Indiana

ed. note: Thanks for the suggestion. I hope you'll enjoy the story about him in this issue.

Go Bilingual

In view of the fact that the number of French Canadian graduates of McGill University is on the rise, I think that the time has come for the *McGill News* to become a bilingual publication.

Stanley R. Haskell, Agr'48
Montreal

ed. note: Your comment will be reviewed by the Editorial Advisory Board.

Correction

I enjoyed the article "Doctors in the House" (News, Summer 1990). But I would like to point out the cost of the Exos Handmaster pictured on page 23 is US\$17,000, not US\$70,000 as mentioned.

Patrice Weiss

Associate Professor, School of Physical and Occupational Therapy, McGill



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

The letters came all summer, with a variety of samps from different lands. "What's happening in Quebec?" wrote friends with inquiring minds. "What's it like there now?" asked voices on the other end of the phone. My answer, invariaby, fell flat.

"Life as usual," I reported, feeling somewhat out of the action. I'd seen public debate about the country's constitution explode, but a distinct lack of tension existed in my daily affairs downtown, at McGill, and in Plateau Mont Royal where I live.

As the nation's tensions played themselves out on televison and in the press, I felt a curious agitation grow. I was here, but I was missing something. This political hotspot wasn't feeling so *hot*. As one of a linguistic mnority, I felt more untrendy than traumatized. Despite this, and our staunchpolitical differences, my new friendshipswith francophones were progressing quie nicely.

I came acrossa discussion of Montreal, by *The Globe and Mail*'s Jack Kapica, BA'67, NA'72, that quite remarkably captured this feeling. He wrote: "And so life goes on, which it does with remarkable smoothness, leaving one visiting Torontofilmmaker pleasantly surprised to discover that there are no daggers drawn in the streets. Cabbies will answer a visitor in English, as will waitresses and shoestore clerks and poutine vendorsand even the occasional Metro ticket-seler. It's a far cry from the belligerence of 5 years ago.

"'There are tvo Quebecs,' says an old friend who left Toronto 23 years ago for Expo'67, fell in ove and stayed. 'There is the official Quebec, and then there is the street-level Quebec, which is where everyone lives. never feel unwanted on the street level, where everyone gets along. But then some guy gets up and pretends to speak for all of Quebec, and

everything just goes all to pieces."

Quite right, I mused, wondering how Quebec's changing political climate might affect its institutions. I called the person in charge of planning at McGill, Vice-Principal François Tavenas, to ask what preparations were being made in the event of a sovereign Quebec. It was still business as usual, he told me, but senior University people would begin discussions this fall and continue them "as the action unfolds".

"This puts McGill in a more challenging position," he added. For now, a review committee has recommended McGill create a government relations post. In a similar vein, Pierre Anctil argues in this issue's "Quebec Focus" that McGill must become more responsive to francophones as their numbers increase on campus.

And although the constitutional dilemma dominated public discussion throughout the spring and summer, other projects were indeed progressing. McGill's "Grow Home" (an affordable \$40,000 rowhouse version) was built on McGill's campus and toured widely. It attracted attention from all corners of North America, including *The New York Times* and *Canada AM*. In an unexpected turn of events it has also given rise to a bit of "affordable homes" rivalry, as critic and writer Adele Freedman commissioned a Winnipeg architect to come up with an even "better" \$40,000 home.

As the architects now debate materials, structure and closets, the homebuyers may come out the ultimate winners. The affordable homes project in architecture seems to have hit a nerve—owning a home is still a treasured goal and a fading reality for many North Americans. The exhibition of the Grow Home has prompted the reevaluation of size and zoning regulations in our municipalities. For a firsthand account, read architect Avi Friedman's perspective of the Grow Home in this issue.

In the *McGill News* features section we profile the innovative heart surgery being

done by Dr. Ray Chiu (PhD'70) and the new McGill residence in Saint-Henri; we look at why people tell racist jokes, find comic ways to make chemistry interesting and hear an eloquent approach to naming your child. We hope there is something for every grad. But if there's a topic or issue the McGill News should address, we trust you'll let us know. Until then, I look forward to meeting many of you at branch events this fall and at Reunion Sept. 13-15. As usual, our "world-wide" issue will go forward on December 1.

Januie Parkey



St. Jean Baptiste Day at McGill

McGILL NEWS

VOLUME 70 NUMBER 3 FALL 1990

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Changes on McTavish Street—the new McGill Bookstore (far left) adjoins the McGill-Queen's University Press building

Balancing the Books

by Dale Hrabi

Back in 1961, Michael Werleman, BArch'62, was another loud-mouthed student, booing a proposed student union building for University Street. "We actually paraded through the campus," he recalls, "to protest the way McGill was giving out contracts." Its choices were biased, uninspired, the students said. And their demands resurfaced in the Daily: McGill should choose future architects on the "basis of merit rather than politics or finances".

Today, it would seem McGill's process has become more rigorous. After passing over all of Werleman's previous campus bids, it eventually accepted his firm's design proposal for the new University Bookstore. The finished building opposite the Redpath Library is winning praise, turning heads—in short, is demonstrating merit. "Obviously, our protest worked," Werleman jokes.

But (perhaps reassuringly) McGill has not managed to forestall all critics. At the Students' Society up the street, the Bookstore is sharply resented despite its admittedly successful design.

Pointedly "contextualist", the three-storey structure at 3420 McTavish honours and interprets the older architecture on the street. Limestone-faced like the neighbouring McGill-Queen's University Press, towered like the Faculty Club, it holds itself harmoniously in check. Its facade, slightly poker-faced, calms and

Inside, however, the \$6.5 million project (officially opened this month) makes immediately clear McGill's commitment to aggressive bookstore marketing. Seven times larger, with 32,000 square feet of selling space (60,000 overall), \$553,000 worth of shelving and merchandise that ranges from computer discs to Conrad, the new bookstore puts firmly to rest the notion that McGill should downplay this successful commercial operation.

"Early bookstores were deliberately kept small and hidden-away," says Stanley Frost, Historian of McGill. "There was a great deal of nervousness, because it was felt that McGill should not be competing with commercial interests on their own ground." From its first appearance in 1950, the bookstore was shunted from spot to spot like an unpopular orphan. One early outlet, Frost recalls, was in a decrepit Victorian structure on precisely the same site occupied by Werleman's new building. "You went up some very rickety stairs, and entered two narrow rooms, shelved from floor to ceiling. It dealt exclusively in textbooks."

From 1965-72, the bookstore was housed in the students' University Centre. "This move was not popular," Frost recalls. "The students resented having this semi-commercial operation under their roof which gave them nothing but rent. At that point, the store gave discounts, and was losing money rather than making it." It lost as much as \$80,000 a TESS YOU GI's ne

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A remarkable turnaround dates to 1972, when the store moved to the new Bronfman Building on Sherbrooke Street, a more public site, and under George Franks (general manager since 1978), was run for the first time as a business.

"I was given carte blanche," admits Franks, who has previously planned bookstores for Loyola and Dawson Colleges, "and sent in by the University to turn it around. There was a lot of dead wood in the Bronfman. We had to bring in book people, professionals who love books, and each summer, we expanded as much as we could." As a result, in recent years, the store has been showing annual profits of around \$200,000.

For Horst Bitschofsky, Marketing Manager, the new store is a badge of accomplishment, "because it represents the fact that we've done a really good job. We've shown that we can pay our way.'

With four floors of selling space, there's a lot more room to play with. Permanent staff will double from 18 to 36. Apart from a broader selection of texts and "McGill insignia" products, the store offers some new features: a second-floor Penguin boutique, with "practically the whole Penguin line", and another boutique on the third floor for Dover Books, which reprints lowcost versions of "old but classic textbooks". Tucked into a corner on the third floor is Viau-Marlin Travel (which

MARTLETS

has held the McGill business contract for 21 months), on campus for the first time. Manager Josephine Wall says she was married to an academic for 20 years, "so I know all about cuts and grant problems. I guess you could say I'm sensitive to McGill's needs." As for the space: "I love it"

Not everyone's so chipper. For student politicians, the store's a sour issue, one they'd like to forget. According to a 1978 agreement (record of which could not be found), bookstore profits were fed into Students' Society coffers, becoming a familiar source of revenue (\$1 million went over between 1978 and 1987, according to Franks). When bookstore expansion got the go-ahead in 1985, the Students' Society agreed to interrupt this flow, and reroute it into a "special Bookstore reserve account which shall be the source of funding to repay the capital and interest costs for the construction of the building." This should take 16-18 years, after which a portion of profits will revert to the students. Negotiated by President James Green, but signed by his successor Paul Pickersgill, this agreement is now a source of controversy.

Subsequent student politicians regret what they consider a horrible bargain. With the University Centre filled to bursting (in some cases, four or five student clubs share the same office), why, they ask, did Green give up the revenue without negotiating spill-over space in the new project. "They feel," Bitschofsky says, "that we're stealing their money to pay for the building and that therefore, they should be able to house some of their services there."

For Kate Morisset, new President of the Students' Society, the project is a big headache. "I know it's seven times larger [than the previous store] and we're paying for it." Morisset believes students have every right to benefit from the store's sales: "The bookstore makes its profits off students. Obviously, since it has been the normal agreement, the money should come back to us. The tradition makes absolute sense."

Not to Franks: "I've opposed it from day one. If my staff and I had been asked at the time, we'd have said that the profits should have gone to the libraries to buy books."

Morisset is anxious to move past this dispute. "The bookstore question, as far as I'm concerned, is done. We're looking for space elsewhere now." She's unwilling to view this as a defeat. "We have to look at

the positive side, which is: the students get a beautiful bookstore, and one that they need."

For now, the site remains exclusive to the bookstore, but (like most McGill projects) the building has been specially constructed to expand upward if desired. "McGill said it would be a mistake not to foresee possible growth," says Werleman's partner, Jean-Eudes Guy. As a result, the building was overbuilt, at what Guy calls a "small premium", to take another three-storey structure on top.

Despite the surrounding conflict, Werleman's design is already a strong favourite. "It's not a timeless building, but it's a building that fits in," he says. "We tried to let the bookstore absorb what's made good architecture along the street. Much of the existing 'language'—bay windows, projections, pointed towers—entered our design. Every age has its style," he adds. "Before it was contrast, today it's harmony."

Students Report Real Returns

by Janice Paskey

On a Losing Stock

"The Campeau Stock plunged from \$22 to \$13.50 ... we are still confident that the stock will improve in the short or medium term." (Dec. '89)

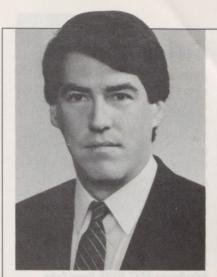
On the Economy

"Clearly there are conflicting signals about the immediate future of the economy. It is unlikely that we will see any sort of sustained bullishness on the market. Rather, we are looking at a stagnant, bearlike scenario."

On their Gains

"There were a number of things our group did wrong (and as a consequence learned from it), it should be mentioned that we did in fact succeed with one of our primary objectives—to learn."

So read the final reports of students in Applied Investments. To Helen Zukerman, who was instrumental in establishing this new course, the feedback was encouraging. "The objective of this course is not to make the most money. In fact, you



Bill Watson

Watson's Win

Bill Watson, BA'74, was kind of trying to keep it quiet. At least on the McGill campus. After all, how many academics have written the words steamy, mafia, condos, blondes, AIDS, blood bags, racoons, Elizabethan and La Guardia—all in the same article? For his impressionistic account of a weekend in New York City, the 38-year-old economics prof netted this year's National Magazine Award for humour. The article, titled A New York State of Mind, appeared in the August '89 issue of Saturday Night magazine. Watson is no neophyte to the popular media. Besides teaching Canadian economic policy, Watson has managed a successful sideline as a columnist for The Financial Post and a commentator on Canada AM. But this latest journalistic accolade leaves him uncharacteristically taciturn. "I still want to be taken seriously as an academic," he said thoughtfully, declining a request to reprint the article in the McGill News.

Frosting on the Cake

Reading like a chemist's formula for Labour and Distinction, Stanley Frost's string of honorary degrees, "DLitt, DD, LLD", grew by one last June 12 at convocation. The well-loved Dr. Frost, who's led McGill through countless peaks and valleys since 1956, received an honorary LLD.

Currently a favourite News columnist and the Director of the History of McGill Project, Frost explains the subtle links between his Ds and Ls: "The DD is a professional degree, which I received in 1962 as dean of divinity. The LLD is something that the University bestows on someone from the outside, a distinguished statesman or a public figure, or someone from its own ranks who has served the University rather than his own discipline. They were thinking of my work as vice-principal (administration) and as the University's historian."

An honorary degree, he adds, is like any other with the amendment "honoris causa" (for reason of honour) "which means that though it's given to you, it doesn't convey any privileges, such as the right to put up a brass plate and practice law, or, if you do, you can't charge any fees."

MARTLETS

McGill Fund Council

At a meeting designed to orient and welcome new members, Michael Kiefer, Vice-Principal (Advancement), outlined the reorganization of fund-raising activities at the McGill Development Office, and the history and terms of reference of the Fund Council. (It is a standing committee of the Board of Governors with a mandate to promote an understanding of the importance of private giving, to enforce policy and guidelines for fund raising, and to provide a nucleus of leadership for fund-raising efforts at McGill.)

There are 18 new members, 9 of whom serve on the Board of Governors. Current members with portfolio include: Chairman Warren Chippindale, BCom'49; Arthur Bruneau, BA'47, BCL'49; Menard Gertler, MD'43, MSc'46; J. Michael Nelson, BCL'82, LLB'82; John Peacock; Richard Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67; and Dawson Tilley, BCom'52.

Volunteer members-at-large are: Douglas Bourke, BEng'49; Charles Bronfman, LLD'90; Frederick Burbidge; John Cleghorn, BCom'62; Harold Corrigan, BCom'50; David Culver, BSc'47; H. Purdy Crawford; Paul Desmarais Jr., BCom'77; Timothy Dunn, BCom'40; John Fisher, BEng'51; Sheila Kussner, BA'53; Pierre Lortie; John MacBain, BA'80; Charles McCrae, BCom'50; Eric Molson; Brenda Norris, BA'52; Derek Price; Susan Riddell, BCom'61; Herbert Siblin, BCom'50; and Lorne Webster, BEng'50.

Ex-Officio members include the Chancellor, the Principal, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the Vice-Principals, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer, the Director of University Relations, and the Presidents of the Graduates' Society and the Students' Society.

In direct response to academic priorities identified after two years of University-wide planning, the Council agreed to proceed with a feasibility study for a capital campaign.



Fund Council members A. Keith Ham, (President of the Graduates' Society), John Cleghorn and Dick Pound.



Helen Zukerman

learn the best lessons by losing money."

You might say she has a vested interest in the students' progress. In her husband's name, she created the Barry Zukerman Investment Fund which gives groups of management students the opportunity to invest \$40,000—however they choose.

Though the stakes are for real, the purpose is as philanthropic as capitalistic: to complement classroom theory with a bracing dose of Bay Street. "We wanted to give the students the opportunity to learn about the real world of investing," Helen commented from her Toronto home.

Barry Zukerman, BSc'63, had been a successful investor and was partner in his own firm, Sarlos & Zukerman Ltd., in Toronto. When he died of cancer three years ago, Helen looked for a creative way to honour him; she created The Zukerman Foundation and allocated \$400,000 for McGill.

The result, Applied Investments, is taught by Bill Sealey, the Bank of Montreal Profes-

sor of Banking and Finance, and by Adjunct Professor Murray Lester.

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The course will have its first calendar listing this September, though it's the second year students have had access to the investment funds (under the designation "special topics"). The Fund has made a distinct difference, Prof. Sealey notes. "There is a sense of responsibility in investing other people's money. The problem we had with simulations was that students would run it like a lottery and take high levels of risk. If they were successful they would win. if not, they had nothing to lose." Sealey says the goal of the Fund is learning and the "preservation of capital".

Applied Investments is taught as a combined BCom/MBA course, making it unique in Canada. Only one other university, UBC, gives students access to capital. In its elite program, six undergraduate students are chosen to manage \$700,000 (donated primarily by three alumni) and

placed in successive summer positions, in Toronto the first year, then Vancouver.

UBC opts for this select approach, according to its Chairman of Finance Robert Heinkel, "because we don't think you can do anything meaningful with \$40,000". That aside, Helen Zukerman says her philosophy was to give a greater number of students investment experience. In all, five to six groups, or about 20 students, at McGill benefit, each working with a broker from a participating investment house: RBC Dominion Securities, Richardson Greenshields, the Nesbitt Thomson Group, Scotia McLeod, or Wood Gundy.

Gundy broker Reford MacDougall, BA'62, believes \$40,000 is enough to gain some solid investment experience, and it was his group that turned in the highest return—19.4 percent—in the last set of results (ending December '89). After subtracting commissions and exchange on the dollar, the final result was a 16 percent return.

MARTLETS

Although he professes to being "the world's least competitive person", MacDougall concedes that "16 percent is a good return since this was not an aggressive portfolio. An aggressive portfolio might show a return of 23 to 30 percent."

Together, he and the group-Patrick Von Koss, Russell Newsome, Michael Turcot, Alkis Crassas, and Albert Yehuda-chose five stocks: CAE Industries Ltd., Canstar Sports Inc., Devran. Placer Dome and Browning Ferris Industries. Acting on MacDougall's advice, the group profited with Devran, a public Canadian oil company, and Canstar Sports Inc., the world's largest manufacturer of ice skates with brand names Bauer, Micron and Lange. Canstar returned 14.3 percent and Devran, 26.7 percent. But the largest return, 38.4 percent, came from the students' choice of Browning Ferris Industries, an American pollution control firm.

"I was impressed with the students' keen attention to environmental concerns," MacDougall said. "It was an astute choice." The students also fared well with the gold producer Placer Dome, which returned 22.2 percent, but flopped with CAE Industries (high technology) which lost 9.6 percent.

Each group handed over the portfolio to the next batch of students and new results will be announced this December. MacDougall's current group has decided to play it cautious and invest mainly in Treasury Bills. "That's against my best advice," he laments, "but the students get to call the shots."

Town and Gown

Strawberries gleamed in rows, vats of chocolate bubbled, barbeques sizzled and trays of wine whizzed by. Repletion and pride were the twin themes June 12, as parents and graduating Seniors gathered on the lower campus for the *Town and Gown Salute to the Class of '90*.

Surpassing expectations, Ottawa-based Scott's Management Services, Inc. (recently awarded a five-year food contract by the Students' Society) left guests wide-eyed with a spread that was far from institutional. Another windfall came in cheque-form, \$111,518 from the Senior Class Pledge, a new initiative that urges graduating students to pledge modest amounts for the next three years. As the cheque passed hands from chairperson

Joanna Wedge to Principal David Johnston, traditional songs were sung and another convocating class was officially welcomed as alumni.

The Chair was Frank McMahon, BSc (Arch)'70, BArch'72. Hardworking members of the 1990 Town and Gown Committee included: Carol Bromley, BEd'62, Director, McGill Society of Montreal; David D. Cohen, BA'52, Director, Graduates' Society; Mary-Pat Cormier, BA'89, Annual Fund Associate; David Covo, BSc(Arch)'71, BArch'74, Professor of Architecture; Karen Diaz, BEd (PE)'82, Secretary, McGill Society of Montreal; Michael C. Kiefer, Vice-Principal (Advancement); Gael Krasny, BA'61, Graduate Governor; Ron Mansi, BEng (Mech)'85, President, Young Alumni; Betsy Mitchell, BA'71, BCL'75, Director, McGill Society of Montreal; Gavin Ross, Executive Director, Graduates' Society: Mark Smith, BCom'82, DipPubAcc'83, Director, Graduates' Society, Jutta van der Kuijp-Offord, BA'83, Volunteer Coordinator; Kathryn Whitehurst, Alumni Relations Officer, Graduates' Society; Kate Williams, DipTransl'90, University Relations Officer; Gavin Wyllie, BCL'64, Director, McGill Society of Montreal; Debbie Yacoulis, McGill Conference Office.





Lights, Campus, Action!

A few banners, some nightlife sparkle, and McGill's venerable Arts Building hit celluloid this summer as a glamorous casino in Warner Brothers' \$13-million production of If Looks Could Kill, starring Richard Grieco and Linda Hunt.

"We needed something that looked European," said Publicist Prudence Emery, "and with its pillars and facade, the Arts Building was a natural for the exteriors." (The Bank of Montreal's main branch, in a marathon shoot between banking hours, served as the scene's interior.)

Warner pays \$2,000 per day for the right to shoot on campus (plus physical plant charges and fees to keep security and maintenance persons close at hand).

McGill's resulting revenue is split: half goes into the budgets of the departments whose buildings were used and half to the Conference Office, which oversees special events. According to the Conference Office's Debbie Yacoulis, the company must sign an agreement "that the University not be recognizable as McGill".

So look the other way next spring. If Looks Could Kill is set for a 1991 release.

Morisset Leads Union

Kate Morisset, a political science student, has been elected President of the Students' Society (SSMU) for '90-91, making her only the fifth woman president in its history.

The Students' Society has been busy over the summer preparing for Welcome Week and setting priorities, some of which include: performing an environmental assessment of their building (University Centre) and developing environmental policies, establishing a ground floor information kiosk, and hiring a political research officer.

The Students' Society has an operating budget of \$6 million, raised from food and beverage operations and student fees. It generates \$1.2 million in revenue each year which is allocated to programming, building administration and salaries.

Also elected to the Students' Society were: Joanna Wedge (VP, Internal), Jane Howard (VP, Finance), Alex Usher (VP, External), Deborah Pentesco (VP, University Affairs).

The Grow Home

A small idea has become big news all over North America. It's an affordable home designed for today's trend in living combinations: singles, single-parent families and young families. Designed by McGill Architecture Professors Avi Friedman and Witold Rybczynski, BArch'66, MArch'72, the Grow Home's wide publicity is now encouraging municipalities—including Montreal—to rethink bylaws forbidding such narrow houses. Small is not synonymous with slums, argue Friedman and Rybczynski, but with style and affordability.

by Avi Friedman

In the years following the end of the Second World War, North Americans faced severe housing affordability problems. Many notable architects faced the challenge and offered innovative designs. Among them was Marcel Breuer's 1949 design (built in the Museum of Modern Art, New York City) of an "Expandable House" that could be built in stages.

The design principles of that era's inexpensive homes included small size, simple geometry and inexpensive finishes. In the late forties, the old-fashioned, well-crafted home became an industry product; homeowners became customers of the developer, and the foundation for market housing as we know it today was laid. The extent of a user's involvement with his home was limited to choosing finish patterns and colours.

In the fifties and sixties, a healthy economy allowed builders to stop building these no-frills small homes, and as a result designers were not compelled to search for innovative cost-saving ideas. The mideighties marked another changeover. For the first time since World War II, access to home ownership was blocked for first-time buyers. High interest rates, larger homes, as well as high energy costs and mounting land costs, have helped raise the average

*Figures specifically for new home sales are not available, but CMHC Statistical Services Division estimates that across Canada between 1979 and 1989 prices increased 76 percent. The average price for a resale house in Toronto in 1989 was \$274,000, in Vancouver \$210,000 and in Winnipeg \$84,000.



This prototype of the Grow Home was erected temporarily on the McGill campus in the summer, and sponsored by Dow Chemical Canada Inc.

cost of a single-family home in Montreal from \$80,000 in 1977 to about \$112,000 in 1989.* This period also set the stage for a search for design strategies which could return the "runway house" to the affordability level of a "starter family" by adapting good old principles to the reality of the nineties.

Who is the client for our "grow home"? A builder who owns land relatively close to the urban centre. His potential customers? Single-parent families and young families, either childless or with a small child, with an annual income of about \$40,000, who wish to live in the house for several years and then move on to a more spacious home as their family and means grow. Our goal was a construction cost of under \$40,000.

Faced with this scenario, we were attracted to the narrow-front row house with its North American roots, not only because of its cost-saving characteristics (small facade area and low heating costs), but also because of the ability of this housing form to provide single-family quality living in a high-density urban context. In order to reduce land and infrastructure costs, the house is built on a small plot of land 14 feet wide by 50 feet long (4m by 15m). Interior parking can be reached from the street or from a back lane, depending upon local regulations.

The conservative attitude of both builders and buyers was taken into account when we examined past attempts to reduce costs through "revolutionary" designs. As a 1987 study of the American Department of Housing and Urban Devel-

opment found, it takes builders and buyers between three years (considered "overnight") and nine years (the "mean period") to accept an innovative product or technique. We decided that our design should be compatible with existing preferences rather than confront them. And it should also make use of, or improve upon, existing industry routines, rather than suggest new ones. The cost-reduction strategies we have used are: to design a small, efficient unit, to transfer part of the work to the buyer, and to make better use of existing technology, particularly by optimizing different building trades.

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The house is designed on two floors (slab on grade) and the total area is approximately 1,000 square feet (93 m²). A basement for parking and service space or a family room is optional and will add about \$6,000 to the cost. The ground floor, 504 square feet, is designed to function as a self-sufficient dwelling. It is fully furnished and well equipped with a kitchen and dining area, bathroom, a bedroom which can be turned into a sitting room, and plenty of storage. The upper floor is heated and insulated, but not partitioned. Upon occupancy, the front of this space serves as a sleeping and study area for parents, the rear as a child's room. Later, partitions and a bathroom can be added. In one alternative, the roof trusses can be designed for future expansion by building another room in the attic.

The idea of leaving part of the work to the user in return for reduced costs, which we called "progressive completion", is common practice if one considers the typi-

PERSPECTIVE

cal suburban bungalow basement. In Levittown homes, the attic was left for buyers to finish. A survey which was conducted as part of my doctoral dissertation indicated that buyers are not only willing to paint and lay tiles, but that most builders in the Montreal area are already allowing this option.

Construction details and finishes on the ground floor were designed with simple upgrading in mind. At present, adding electrical, plumbing or telephone lines to existing homes is prohibitively expensive if such lines are to be installed behind the gypsum board. We are studying locating service lines in the bottom part of the partition behind the moulding for future alteration or addition—similar to those in commercial flexible partitions. Vinyl flooring was selected to allow easy replacement by another, more expensive material in the future. As well, the work of several workers—the plumber, the electrician and the bricklayer-was designed for execution in less than one working day, and more work was assigned to each, eliminating the work of others. We found, for example, that the coat closet, if manufactured by the kitchen cabinet maker, is less expensive and more flexible than framing, plastering and painting a conventional closet.

To further lower cost, we have suggested a base unit, and a range of exterior options each with a price tag. This approach coincides with the marketing practices of builders who have target buyers and, consequently, a price range for each site. The options to be selected jointly by the customer and the builder include balconies, and number and style of windows and doors. The narrow dimension of the house makes it affordable to use brick on the exterior, although other materials such as stucco, wood or vinyl siding could be used. The narrow size also makes the house suitable for modular manufacture, and it can arrive at the site in the form of two finished boxes, therefore reducing the cost of on-site construction.

To simplify the choice of options and to calculate costs, and also to ease communication between builders, architects and buyers, we have experimented with several computer programs. Some simply determine what the buyer can afford based on his or her income and savings. Others, such as *Profit* CAD for the IBM and *Archi* CAD for the Macintosh, are able to demonstrate both the esthetic and the economic consequences of the buyer's choice. *Power Draw* for the Macintosh makes it easy to alter working drawings.

Grow Home base model, with basement, roof and exterior options.

The design of affordable homes requires additional skills to those currently taught in schools of architecture. Being able to understand how to communicate with builders, who according to the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation build 95 percent of Canadian housing, is one essential skill. Familiarity with economic and sociological trends in the market, and the ability to design for an unknown buyer are also required. Knowing the economic consequences of every design decision and using advanced tools are keys to the provision of affordable homes in the future.

The Grow Home Fact Sheet

Simple cost comparison:

- The \$40,000 approximate price of The Grow Home applies to construction and labour costs only, not to the final selling price of the home.
- The following is a comparison of final selling prices of The Grow Home and a typical new singlefamily home in the Montreal area in 1989:

	Typical Home	Grow Home
Construction Costs	\$ 60,000	\$ 40,000
Development Costs	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Land Costs	\$ 48,000	\$ 12,000
Marketing Costs	\$ 3,500	\$ 2,000
Overheads & Profit	\$ 17,500	\$ 8,000
TOTAL COSTS	\$132,000	\$ 65,000

- Marketing, overhead and profits are calculated, in the industry standard, as a percentage of the other costs.
- Of course, costs will vary somewhat depending on the location across the country, particularly with respect to land and development costs.

Graham Tucker, BDiv'52

by Barb Carss

streetfront ministry in Toronto's financial district might be difficult to picture. Bay Street is not exactly the bible belt. But in the bank towers, brokerage houses and corporate head offices that surround him, The Reverend Graham Tucker sees a crisis of faith and values going on, and he thinks the timing might be right to do something about it.

Tucker, an Anglican minister who received a Bachelor of Divinity from McGill in 1952, is the founding director of the King-Bay Chaplaincy and the Canadian Centre for Ethics and Corporate Policy. For 12 years now, he has been counselling workers in financial fields, helping them translate values into action. "Eighty-eight per cent of the population of Canada claims to be Christian," Tucker notes. "If even a fraction of that group took seriously their faith in the workplace, we could transform the whole system."

A new interest in ethics, he says, coupled with the emergence of the environmental movement, are the keys to getting Christian values on the corporate agenda

At his King-Bay Chaplaincy, the recipe starts from within: "My approach is more long-term consciousness-raising and equipping of people to make a difference," Tucker says. "People who were connected with us ten years ago are now vice-presidents of banks. If you can wait long enough eventually they will get up there and hopefully they will, from the inside, begin to make a difference."

Yet, most of his current active participants are office workers and middle-level managers. About 1,000 people are considered "friends" of the chaplaincy, which operates from an office in the Commercial Union Tower on King Street. Its focus is on ethical analysis and problem-solving which incorporate faith into workplace decision-making. Seminars include testimonials from believers like J. David Rae, President of Apple Canada. Other activities include: daily bible study groups, individual counselling, conferences, retreats and monthly dinner meetings.

"The senior executives are just inaccessible as far as this kind of ministry is concerned," Tucker admits. "They come to work early, and work late, and work



Reverend Graham Tucker

through lunch hours." But it is just this kind of obsessive workaholism that Tucker is trying to address.

Tucker's other operation, the two-year-old Canadian Centre for Ethics and Corporate Policy, targets these executives. It promotes the idea of ethical codes for dealing with employees, consumers and the environment. This March, it sponsored a conference on business and the environment, where Tucker outlined a typical ethical problem-solving exercise. The five questions: Is it profitable? Is it legal? Is it fair? Is it right? Is it sustainable development? are designed to evoke market, legal, social, personal, and environmental values and bring them all into the decision-making process.

"The Centre for Ethics and Corporate Policy is much better equipped to reach the executive level because it is not specifically Christian, and because being ethical, and being seen to be ethical, is on the agenda of every executive. Or if it isn't, it better be—for their survival," Tucker says. Recent scandals in the business world and an increased environmental awareness have made businesses more vulnerable to bad publicity.

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Tucker's approach is more conservative than most street-front ministries, and shies away from political activism. He sees few similarities between his ministry and those which advocate and lobby for poor and homeless people, approaches he believes merely "share the poverty".

His own vision might be called a combination of sustainable development and the trickle-down theory. "If a city is more efficient and more effective and generates more wealth, if you can find an equitable way to share that wealth, then I believe the poor will be better off than if you concentrate on trying to solve the problems of the poor, and just make everybody poorer."

Canon Bob Cuyler, the director of community ministries with the Anglican Diocese of Toronto, says the two types of ministries complement each other, and the King-Bay Chaplaincy has helped build bridges between the church and business. In situations where criticism by the clergy angered the business community, Tucker has effectively mediated.

The poor, Cuyler stresses, are not the only people in need of community-based ministries. "The rich man who is poor in terms of his lifestyle and relationships, because of the demands of the corporate model, needs to be ministered to," he says. "The primary role of the King-Bay Chaplaincy is to minister to those who work in the downtown towers—whose lives really revolve around those towers."

The Reverend Bill Major, a minister with Toronto's activist-oriented Downtown Churchworkers' Association whose views often differ from Tucker's, concedes that there are different ways to see all issues. Tucker, he adds, has been successfully working with people for 12 years. "Any ministry that keeps going that long, that's to its credit."

"Businessmen are pragmatists," Tucker says. "They are willing to change when they see reason to change. Whether they're doing it for moral reasons or expedient reasons is of secondary importance, as far as I'm concerned, as long as they do the right thing."

QUEBEC FOCUS

McGill Needs a Plan of Action

by Pierre Anctil Director, French Canadian Studies Program

or the almost two years that I've belonged to this University community, there's never been a day when I haven't asked myself, as I came through the Roddick Gates, what I, as a francophone, have brought to McGill. My question is not strictly personal. What haunts me is broader; it combines promise and pain—it's a question that can no longer be avoided: how will McGill adjust to the momentous changes in Quebec society?

Almost a quarter of first-year students this year will be of French mother tongue; the great majority of them are Quebecers who have attended francophone schools.

In the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Occupational Therapy, francophones constitute an absolute majority; in four other areas, Continuing Education, Music, Nursing, and Engineering, their number exceeds 25 percent.

These young people, whom one hears talking French among themselves, participate fully in the intellectual life of the

University. Born after the Quiet Revolution, more secure in their personal and collective cultural identity, McGill's francophones probably differ very little from their counterparts at Quebec's French-language universities.

They come to McGill to acquire the knowledge and competence to get ahead professionally; advantages they feel they can best find here. But Mc-Gill, which succeeds so well in filling the career needs of these young francophones, fails to integrate or bind them to the University. And so these students, assiduous on the intellectual level, preoccupied with perfecting their English, evince little interest in the social life of the campus. Their friendships and personal relationships are formed outside the University community. Can McGill afford to lose the long-term loyalty of a quarter of its graduates?

Rather than facing the issues that cry out for immediate resolution, McGill has preferred a patchwork of compromises. Students may, for instance, write their exams in French. However, it is not in class but out of class that francophones tend to feel on foreign territory. This begins, I'm told, when students see only English signs and are often served only in English. Although the francophone students are keen about studying in English, on a personal level they have come to be accustomed to being served in their own language. McGill has not grasped the implications of the growing francophone presence-which confers on McGill a unique status among Canada's universi-

What other university in Canada can pride itself on so faithfully representing the linguistic reality of the country? Does this not in turn present it with a responsibility for contributing to good and sustainable relationships between anglophones and francophones through its structures and professional corps? Instead, our behaviour, through inertia and indifference rather than hostility, often follows the national trend in these times of constitutional controversy.

The issue is not whether McGill should in any way compromise either its English character or its international reputation for excellence. On that score, I am absolutely convinced that Montreal has everything to gain by having on its territory an anglophone institution with links to other great universities and even beyond, to business communities and international research networks. McGill is part of an historical tradition that has every right to fly its colours in Quebec. Subjugating this characteristic, denying its cultural heritage would be to emasculate the institution.

On the other hand, there is no necessary contradiction between century-and-a-half-old tradition and the offering of services in French to some part of its community. On the contrary, the gesture would signify that McGill has the dynamism, the maturity, and the staying power required to adapt and prosper in a new cultural context in Quebec and even Canada.

No one on the campus should be refused the courtesy of being answered in either of Canada's official languages. By the same token, signage and the attitude of the staff should not systematically discourage the initiation of a conversation or inquiry in the language of Molière.

The McGill Law Faculty, conscious that it represents one of the most significant meeting places of the country's English

and French cultural currents, is making greater efforts to inculcate this sense of linguistic duality in its students. The Faculty chooses its programs and professors accordingly and without, in my judgement, ever compromising the quality of its teaching. Why shouldn't Law become an example for the University?

How much longer can McGill do without a concrete plan of action in this direction? It will undoubtedly take 10 to 20 years for the University to adjust to these new circumstances, particularly if the transition is to be progressive and generally accepted. That is a long, long time to be without strong and committed leadership in this area.



Professor Pierre Anctil

Beating as One

by Nancy McHarg

Dr. Ray Chiu's life goal is to mend broken hearts. Broken, that is, in the physical not romantic sense.

As a full-time McGill professor and a cardiovascular and thoracic surgeon, Chiu (PhD '70) and his colleagues at the University are working on a new surgery for failing hearts—dynamic cardiomyoplasty. It's a procedure in which the patient's own back muscle is removed, anchored to a rib, and then wrapped around the heart. The back muscle is stimulated by a pacemaker which coordinates its contractions with those of the weak heart.

"It's like a hand that gives the heart a helpful squeeze," says Chiu.

Although similar operations have been performed on some 60 patients worldwide, Chiu's research has accelerated the potential for successful cardiomyoplasty. He executed the procedure for the third time in Montreal last spring. The surgery is still considered experimental and in order to be eligible a patient must be deemed beyond help by other medical means.

Despite revolutionary advances, options are still few and often unappealing for heart disease patients, says Chiu. These days, transplants offer a high success rate. But there are long line-ups for the few healthy donated organs. Many older patients don't have a hope of receiving a heart and because of the dearth of donors, some younger patients don't, either. For those patients who do receive healthy organs, there is still a risk their body will reject them. So for years, medical researchers have been trying to develop alternatives.

Intriguing and controversial, artificial hearts received a great deal of media coverage in the eighties. The Jarvik 7, once considered a potential saviour in cardiac patients, is now the fallen angel. The quality of life of the recipients—bedridden and hooked to a machine—has been questioned.

Electric hearts are also being researched, but, again, progress is limited. Even the latest model requires a battery recharge every 8 to 10 hours. "Imagine you go out and forget to recharge—your heart would stop," says Chiu.

Chiu, who works out of a typically modest Montreal General Hospital office, first thought of using back muscle to supplement the pumping action of a weak or failing heart some 10 years ago. Other researchers had the same idea, but there were physiological hurdles to overcome.

The first was muscle fatigue. The large, flat latissimus dorsi muscle (that lies over the shoulder blade), which is used in the operation, does not have the same aerobic capacity as the heart muscle. "Muscle other than heart muscle tends to become tired during continuous contractile activity," says Chiu. The heart works all the time whereas legs, for example, need a rest to recharge. Therefore, the physiological and chemical make up of the back muscle must be transformed to be more heart-like.

To achieve this, Chiu collaborated with a York University biochemist, Dr. David Ianuzzo, who has researched muscle transformation for a variety of uses. Other specialists have done muscle transformation experiments on athletes to increase muscle performance and some doctors are researching its

potential to stimulate atrophied muscle caused by accident or surgery.

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Chiu undertook to alter the latissimus dorsi muscle so it would act like heart muscle by using a specific type of electrical stimulation. "We are changing the way the gene expresses itself," explains Chiu. "In the body every cell has the same genes. But the cells come out differently because certain genes are turned on or turned off." So the skeletal muscle cells (of the latissimus dorsi) must be taught to believe they are heart cells. After four to six weeks of constant low frequency electrical stimulation the skeletal muscle comes to resemble the heart muscle.

Ironically, Chiu says the potential for muscle transformation was actually discovered in the late sixties or early seventies but was not considered for heart application until early last decade when it came to the attention of cardiac surgeons. "We don't read their [biochemists'] papers which are published in their crazy journals and they don't read ours," he jokes.

The second major hurdle was how to power this transformed muscle, since heart and skeletal muscles are configured differently. Skeletal muscle fibres are single and striated and don't interconnect, whereas the fibres of the heart muscle are like a web. Each type of muscle contracts in a different way when subjected to an electrical impulse, so a standard pacemaker for the heart is not suitable for the transformed skeletal muscle from the back.

Chiu guessed he could stimulate the skeletal muscle to embark on this protracted contraction by sending a burst of electrical impulses rather than a single shot. "We figured that we could simulate the effect if we gave a burst of current—like a machine gun—that would call up series upon series of fibres," says Chiu. In collaboration with Minneapolis-based Medtronic Inc., Chiu developed a new implantable pacemaker called the Cardiomyostimulator that sends out rapid, multiple impulses. This revolutionary development, known as "pulse-train stimulation", is a major contribution by Chiu and his team to the advancement of cardiomyoplasty surgery.

Cardiomyoplasty surgery has been performed in § Europe, South America and the USSR. In North





America only one hospital in Pittsburgh and the Montreal General are active in the field. Pulsetrain stimulation and muscle transformation have renewed interest in the use of skeletal muscle for cardiac assistance.

In the procedure, Chiu removes the latissimus dorsi from its anchors at the waist and under the arm. The back muscle is considered ideal for this operation because it is close to the heart and can be removed without causing any negative effects. (The same muscle is used for breast reconstruction after mastectomy.) Chiu removes four inches of the patient's second or third rib, re-attaches the muscle to the rib cage and then feeds it into the chest cavity. There it is rigged with the rapid-fire pacemaker (which is embedded in the patient's stomach) and finally wrapped around the heart. The result is that a healthy, newly-conditioned envelope of muscle is now in place to assist the weak heart. (Muscle transformation can take place before or after the wrap is performed.) The trauma of

Chiu's first patient lived four active months after the operation but died of arrhythmia (irregular heart beats) unrelated to the surgery. His second patient was an Inuit man from Baffin Island in his late thirties. He was a candidate for transplant but would not have been able to return to his family in the north while he waited for a donated organ. Five months after his cardiomyoplasty surgery he is doing well at home. He comes to Montreal every month for a check-up and he pesters Chiu for per-

mission to go skidooing.

transplant is avoided.

Chiu performed the third operation on 62-yearold Paul Green, "who was more excited about the operation than I was," says the surgeon. For 10 years, Green had been developing an enlarged heart. "If I couldn't have a transplant it was the end of the road for me." One month after the operation he reported feeling the muscle pulsing under his armpit, and was hoping to feel positive effects in a few months. "I don't have big expectations. I'm retired and hope to work around the house and go



on walks with my grandchildren."

Chiu says he and his colleagues don't yet know what kind of heart patient benefits most from the cardiomyoplasty surgery. But there is worldwide interest to find out. "This time last year I gave a speech about this to the Soviet Academy of Medical Science. Next month we are expecting a visitor from the Soviet Union," says Chiu. The Japanese have a particular interest in the procedure as they do not accept the concept of brain death. This creates a major obstacle to locating donors and performing transplants.

Once the patient's heart has been wrapped, it is twice as large as normal. The patient feels a twitch—like the muscle twitch you might feel occasionally in your eye-every time the heart (and simultaneously the skeletal wrap)—contracts.

"It is bothersome for the first couple of days," says Chiu. "But I suspect that after a while, the patient is not only not bothered by the twitch, but is comforted by and emotionally reassured by the reminder that everything is going strong."

Biography: Chu-Jeng Chiu

"I arrived in Shreveport, Louisiana, to intern and was met by a bank VP and his wife - the Wagners who had no children of their own. So they befriended many foreigners, and called us their sons and daughters. One night after dinner, Mrs. Wagner told me my name would give me difficulty; she said she had a very nice uncle named Ray, and that Ray was a good name. And I was 'Ray' from that day."

Born: March 13, 1934

Place: Toyko

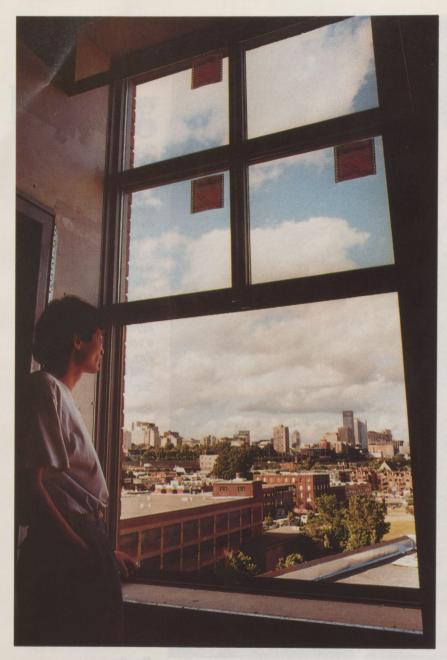
Titles: Senior Surgeon/ Associate Director, McGill University Surgical Clinic, Montreal General Hospital. Professor of Surgery, McGill

Degrees: MD, National Taiwan University PhD'70, McGill (Experimental Surgery)

Family: Wife, Jane Chiu, MD Assistant Professor, Pediatrics, McGill

Children: Daniel Chiu, BA'88 Wendy Chiu, MD'94

On life as an Academic Surgeon: "It's exciting. In what other job can you have the humanitarian satisfaction of treating patients, the artistic satisfaction of surgery, the scientific satisfaction of research. and the professorial satisfaction of training a lot of people?"



Common Ground

McGill's newest residence brings students face-to-face with residents in one of Canada's founding areas. Is there accommodation in Saint-Henri for both?

by Janice Paskey

t the Lionel-Groulx metro station four lines converge; you can get most places in Montreal easily from here. But as ironies often go, this area's residents are the least interested—of all Montrealers—in commuting. Montreal's Saint-Henri district was once its own city, and today is typified by its highly-organized community and by the desire of its citizens to both work and live in this predominantly francophone area.

"Until 20 years ago it was mostly this way, all the people still dream of this," says long-time resident Bernard Pilon, who is Director of the Saint-Henri Historical Society. Retired from Metropolitan Life, Pilon is now zealously committed as a volunteer to chronicling the history of his native district. Five days a week, he works in an airy community centre on Place Saint-Henri, where scores of black and white photos are being catalogued and homemade exhibits occupy the main room.

"We're seen all through Canada as a tired, poor, miserable place," Pilon comments. "But we are proud that we have been part of history since 1690. This area represents a worker's way of life, and workers who are proud of their life."

One of the nine districts in the south-west of Montreal, Saint-Henri was immortalized in the novel, Bonheur D'Occasion (in English, The Tin Flute) in which Gabrielle Roy wove a wrenching story of one family's poverty. Once Canada's industrial heartland, the district's many factories—most recently Coleco, Simmons and Stelco—have closed down with the national shift away from manufacturing. Over the last 20 years, about 16,000 manufacturing jobs have been lost, according to a report from CREESOM, the Comité pour la relance de l'économie de l'emploi dans le sud-ouest de Montréal.

The area had always been poor as the vicissitudes of the industrial cycle took their toll on both francophone and Irish working-class families. Today, the average family income in Saint-Henri is about \$19,000 per year or about half the Montreal average; there is 30 to 40 percent unemployment.

The Tin Flute has long been required reading at McGill, but the University's interest in the south west has had a practical side, too. Twenty years ago, McGill set up the first community health clinic in Pointe-Saint-Charles; social work students continue to have work terms in Saint-Henri. During this time, low rents have attracted a flow of young people (including students) into the area. But recently, cheaper land has prompted an influx of unlikely citizens: condominium owners and, as of this September, 300 McGill residence students.

When the students move into the newly-renovated Solin Residence this fall, they will be living both in one of Canada's founding areas and in the midst of a wholly-modern social contract with the community. A unique, detailed four-protocol agreement came out of an unexpected community protest against the residence in the spring of last year.

Did McGill anticipate community problems? "No, to be blunt," said Sam Kingdon, Associate Vice-Principal, Physical Resources. He was responsible for locating a new building to help resolve McGill's

shortage of residence space. The University couldn't afford to build a new structure, he says, nor to purchase anything downtown. The location had to be fairly close, no more than 15 minutes by metro. The purchase of an apartment building was out of the question since evicting tenants was undesireable.

In short, McGill lucked out. Kingdon found an abandoned warehouse, that of Copac Plastics Ltd., at the junction of Lionel-Groulx, Delisle and Rosede-Lima streets in Saint-Henri. The purchase price was \$2.75 million, and another \$9 million would be spent turning it into student apartments. The location was just three metro stops—Lionel Groulx. Atwater, Guy-Concordia—from McGill, and the city of Montreal indicated there would be little problem with rezoning the building from industrial to residential. Area businesses were pleased with McGill's estimate of \$1 million a year in student business.

But unwittingly, McGill bought into an area with increasing tensions, problems even the city of Montreal was unaware of when it gave the nod for an easy conversion. Twenty-six community groups comprising "La Table de Concertation des organismes communautaires de Saint-Henri/la Petite Bourgogne" had been working diligently on a plan to revitalize the area and were just one year from completion. One of the plan's main objectives was to preserve industrial land in order to recreate a community where people could both live and work.

"In an area with so many needs, a student residence was not seen as an important need," says Lucy Krasowski, a community organizer who sits on La Table. McGill hadn't thought to undertake any community consultation, nor had the City. The groups learned of the proposed conversion through community gossip, and were angered-McGill's purchase (in the fall of '88) clearly perpetuated a trend the community had hoped to stem. The University's good intentions for low-cost student housing took a beating. "McGill Slums It" and "McGill, St. Henri residents at odds over warehouse" read newspaper headlines.

McGill found itself in the middle of an area wrestling with gentrification. And to the 80 percent francophone community, the prospect of transient anglophone students (who might not integrate) was unsavoury. "We were surprised," says Bernard Pilon, who is also on La Table. "When you say 'McGill', it's all in English. We thought-why are they coming here to be with us?

Hearings were held after all. Sadly, it was a reactive rather than proactive measure, lamented one McGill staff member. Community members vocally demonstrated their dissatisfaction by singing and chanting adapted Québécois songs as members of McGill's Students' Society made their presentation (in French), demonstrating the need for affordable student housing and suggesting ways students could assist the community. (The students' suggestions later provided a basis for the agreement.)

"I agreed with what they were doing," said then-Student President Santo Manna, BEng'91, who attended high school in Saint-Henri. "You have to sympathize with an economically depressed area.

We wanted to show that it wasn't a bad thing to have students there."

The presence of students in a community can test tolerance at the best of times, but the McGill name brought loaded imagery. Community organizer Gilles Dubois describes the current perception much as Gabrielle Roy put it almost 40 years ago: McGill, a rich English school on the mountain, and Saint-Henri, a poor and low-lying community. Roy wrote, through the eyes of one character:

"Of Mount Royal, which stretches out above Saint-Henri, she was familiar only with the Saint-Joseph Oratory and the cemetery where the people from down below laid their dead beside those who lived on the hill."

How did McGill see itself? Though English is the language of instruction, the McGill student body is now one-quarter francophone, and a good chunk is functionally bilingual or allophone. (To illustrate, Pilon was, at the time, helping francophone McGill student Pierre Malo with his urban planning thesis about Saint-Henri.) "Images lag behind reality," says Principal David Johnston. "McGill has one of the most cosmopolitan, heterogeneous communities in all of North America." And though private funding is running at \$29 million per year, McGill with its \$62 million deficit hardly views itself as rich.

"I can understand the 'rich' perception in one sense," Johnston says. "We have an endowment and generous private support, but we are competing with the best universities in the world with one-sixth the income per student and one-twentieth the endowment." Johnston says McGill's primary obligation to the community is high-level teaching and research.

Like Saint-Henri, McGill was dealing with downtown gentrification and trying to find suitable residence space for students. "Students need low-

cost housing, too," Sam Kingdon told The Ga-

City Councillor Nick Auf der Maur agreed. He sits on the committee which approved the agreement between McGill and the southwest community, but he thinks McGill was "chicken" in not standing up to the "left-wingers" in the community. "The McGill project is an excellent example of converting vacant industrial space into housing. It will provide a good mix of populations and boost the area economy. The problem is the reactionary groups that want everything to stay the same. The industrial age is over, and the industrial areas should be con-

Far left: looking out from Solin Residence ubon Montreal's south-west.

"We're seen all through Canada as a tired, poor, miserable place, but we are proud that we have been part of history since 1690."

Bernard Pilon. Director of the Saint-Henri Historical Society, in front of Solin Residence



verted to housing so people can live near the canal and near downtown," he commented.

Still, McGill was anxious to smooth out relations with the community. Within six weeks in the spring of '89, following public hearings, an ambitious four-part agreement was settled on.

"We started out with the basic premise that the University couldn't solve problems by throwing money at them," Kingdon said. The University then signed a letter of intent to plan integration of the Solin residence (named for the first Dean of Students Cecil Solin) with its francophone community. The four protocols, outlined in a lengthy press release, detailed plans to prevent the students from becoming a "destabilizing element" in Saint-Henri.

The agreement includes:

Integration: The University is to appoint a liaison officer (Director of Residences and Student Housing Florence Tracy) and an integration committee (Tracy, Student President Kate Morisset, Student VP Alex Usher, and community members Gordon Lefebvre and Denise Kennedy). Meeting rooms are to be available to local groups at moderate rates.

Research and Training Services: McGill is to make staff and students available for consultation, research and training services to local individuals, associations and companies. A project coordinator is to be appointed (McGill Public Relations Officer Anne-Marie Bourdouxhe). Beginning in 1990, McGill is to make its staff and graduate students available for five three-credit courses or the equivalent in training programs. As well, the University will provide 500 hours of research or consultation activity, with those hours to double the next year. (So far, requests for assistance include: nutritional assessment of a food program, research into juvenile violence, and research for urban planning in the south-west.) Other formal agreements between University members and community groups are encouraged.

the Fonds' Board of Directors.

Jobs: For the maintenance of its residence, McGill University will hire only local southwest residents or firms taken from a list drawn up by representatives of local groups.

At McGill, the agreement's administration, just now underway, is being closely observed. (The only similar agreement exists at the Université du Québec à Montréal.) "What remains to be seen is the workability of the protocols," Dubois said during a visit to McGill, where he and Bourdouxhe discussed some of the projects suggested by the community.

Montreal City Councillor Arnold Bennett, MA'79, who sits on a council committee on housing, believes this agreement serves as a model. "I think this

agreement sets the standard for cooperation between major institutions and corporations which move into communities," he says. (Bennett is wellknown for his work on tenant's rights and is running against Auf der Maur in Montreal's downtown riding.)

Besides the establishment of McGill's residence, Bernard Pilon at the Saint-Henri Historical Society will soon be recording other new developments in the south-west. After community lobbying, the federal government allocated \$15 million last spring to revitalize the industrial base, \$6.5 million for pilot housing projects, \$48 million for industrial and commercial loans, \$32.5 million to employment initiatives and \$10 million to clean up the Lachine Canal. The provincial government followed with \$28.8 million in revitalization support.

This tired, poor, miserable place that Pilon first described may finally be on the upswing and McGill students will be participating citizens during this historical change. The 300 students will be housed in small but newly white-walled rooms with 12-foot ceilings bearing the original wood beams from 100 years ago. When they emerge from the Lionel-Groulx metro stop, the red brick warehouse to the

south will signal home, and the local restaurants and dépanneurs will be come familiar territory. Living and studying in



Investment: McGill will invest \$500,000 for a period of five years in the Fonds d'investissement social en habitation (Montréal) at preferential interest rates. The sum will be allocated for cooperative or non-profit housing in Saint-Henri and neighbouring Little Burgundy. McGill will be granted a seat on

the distinct areas of Saint-Henri and the McGill campus, students may receive a more well-rounded education than they had expected.

If ever there were a literal sign to the community that McGill does not exist solely on a hill, this residence may be it.

In 1931, many workers such as these women at Imperial Tobacco, both lived and worked in Saint-Henri.

Prior to the modern

metro, Saint-Henri

residents travelled

by streetcar.

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hat do you call the Japanese world view?
A hell of a slant.

Our species may no longer know where to dump its garbage, but we'll always be experts at casting off our fear. We bury it in organized religion, shrink it with psychiatry. We babble it back into more discreet proportions. Simplest of all, we joke.

Jokes objectify our fears—death, Dan Quayle, physical disability—they let us laugh and walk away relieved.

It's social, it's *allowed*. In a sort of photosynthesislike cycle, fear comes in, jokes go out and life titters on. And one fear which really keeps this cycle on the move is *otherness*, the fear of anything too different. Since *he's* not *she*, and *we're* not *them*, whole industries thrive (cosmetics, warheads, the UN) and nervous humans yuk it up.

"This impulse to make fun of people is a universal trait, I believe," says Morton Weinfeld, Chairman of Sociology at McGill, an expert on immigration who's studied ethnic jokes as a side line and justified their societal role in print. "It's human nature. We can make fun of ourselves or of others—we have to

make fun of someone. By definition, that's what humour is ... not adversarial, but competitive."

All's fair in love and war. But jokes, especially on North American campuses, are warranting new scrutiny as evidence builds that racism is on the rise. In a March 1989 Gallup poll, 54 percent of those surveved felt racial intolerance had increased in Canada over a five-year period. In Montreal and Toronto, cities concerned over police shootings of blacks, two in five felt police in their community are prejudiced against racial minorities (Gallup, February 1989). Earlier this year, a poster fueling the debate over RCMP officers in turbans sold by the thousands; the poster (depicting the controversial look) inquired "Does this make you Sikh?"

Colleges, particularly in the U.S., are hurting. A Baltimore-based civil rights group, the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, has

recorded racially or religion-motivated incidents at more than 350 institutions of higher learning since the fall of 1986. (A prominent example: a 1986 "brawl" at the University of Massachusetts, where a white mob pounded a black student into unconsciousness).

To its credit, McGill appears to have avoided major "incidents". Despite inevitable pockets of bigotry, race relations among its students (with more than 120 nations represented) are, by most reports, steady. International Student Advisor Lawrence Lang says: "It would be unrealistically optimistic to suggest that there's no racism on campus. No institution is above that. My experience has been that

MUCK Thy Neighbour

It lets us cope with anxieties and toy with taboos. On campuses everywhere, racial humour is a fact of life. But when joke comes to shove, there's more than laughs to consider.

by Dale Hrabi



most international students at McGill feel safe on campus and not threatened, which is not to say that numbers of them haven't expressed what they feel is unfair treatment."

"These violent outbreaks haven't occurred yet at McGill," says Howard Tessler of McGill's B'nai Brith Hillel, which works to confront racism, sexism and homophobia on campus, "but are they our only barometer?"

Well may he ask. Some McGill observers, like Rev. Roberta Clare, the Presbyterian chaplain, have noted an increase in "victimizing" humour, and worrys about the role jokes play on campus, their potential as tools of hatred. Tessler shares this view.

Weinfeld, for his part, does not readily link ethnic jokes per se with racism. The subjects are distinct, he says.

Yes, he concedes, jokes often oppose ethnic groups (An Englishman, a German and a Jew were sitting in a boat ...), but many, in his opinion, "fall under the rubric of social commentary", a natural offshoot of a planet that pits group against group. The joke is one weapon this social "system" has produced, but also, Weinfeld argues, one of its delights.

better always, I say, to tell jokes about your enemy than to blow him up. Always."

It's a debate that touches raw nerves, and prompts a lot of "grey area" theorizing. What does seem clear is that ethnic and sexist jokes, always a staple on campuses, have taken on a new edge.

Time magazine reports an increase in anti-Asian jokes at the University of Illinois, reflecting the belief that Asians are "curve-busting" on grade scales and raising the job stakes. "You're going to get out of the university and make \$80,000," a student said, "so people can make fun of you while you're here."

At the University of British Columbia (UBC), known as the University of a Billion Chinks according to a student source, the engineering students' society was fined \$15,000 for publishing a "satirical" Indian application form for employment in its newsletter.

And at Syracuse University, the Jewish American Princess (JAP) joke was taken to a new extreme. In the now-notorious JAPping episodes, women who left their seats at basketball games in the 1985–86 season were assaulted with a chorus of "JAP! JAP!



"We can't conceive of the earth without groups. And I wouldn't want to. Our planet would be an immensely dull place."

Take the amoeba. Free of the group dynamic, the amoeba wriggles on, never lynching other cells or wearing designer jeans or exploiting loopholes in affirmative action plans. Not a sexist bone in its tiny one-celled body. A nice life form, certainly, but one with a rather thin comic tradition.

Humans, on the other hand—inventors of the bell curve, the uplift bra, and the short snapper on "Reach for the Top"—are natural rivals. And jokes about our differences, what Freud called "playful judgements", have been around forever—one way, even a preferred way, that we compete. "Jokes may well be a form of aggression," Weinfeld says. "But

JAP!", led by the Sour Citrus Society, the university pep band. According to the *New York Times*, the victims, while not necessarily Jewish, were generally "well-dressed". (JAP jokes turn on a stereotype of young Jewish women as cold, spoiled and materialist: How does a JAP commit suicide? She piles all her clothes on the bed and jumps off.)

For some, though such incidents pass as "jokes" and use a joke's structures, they are different in kind. The JAP joke, for instance, originated within the Jewish community, as mild self-mockery. And though it apparently laid the groundwork for the Syracuse drama, Weinfeld argues that the joke itself is an autonomous cultural artifact—nothing we should (or even could) suppress. "Look, the devil can quote scripture and humour can be misused.

The fact that some anti-semite can open books by Philip Roth or Mordecai Richler and find material for their evil purposes does not mean that we therefore close down the cultural juices of people."

"It's really divided," says Howard Tessler, who says the JAP stereotype is a problem at McGill, too. Jewish female students, he says, are torn by the JAP jokes, unsure whether to resent them or not. "A lot of students see the term as neutral. They say, 'Oh, there's nothing to it,' but when asked, 'Are you a JAP?', the answer's always 'No!' And the pressure to laugh along is enormous."

It seems jokes can support hidden agendas. The Syracuse episode is particularly murky. Unlike the "Chink" jokes at the University of Illinois, which can be quickly explained, this random "JAPping" of basketball fans is denser. Not only has the term JAP evolved away from its origins (Jewish comedians making fun of their own culture), and lost to a degree its racial criterion, becoming a flat-footed taunt, but it's harder to find the point. Why gang up on "materialistic" women? What new threat do they pose?

Most writers feel the JAP joke is just a new twist on misogynism. It's been argued that the "American Princess" label can apply to other minorities—Greeks or Italians, for example—but that the joke evolved "anti-semitically" because "JAP" trips off the tongue better than "GAP" or "IAP". Fred Bruning, writing in *Maclean's*, suggests the JAP joke is America's way of warning itself about "the dangers of conspicuous consumerism ... the dulling effects of materialism".

This blurring of intent can, in fact, extend a joke's lifetime. As Alan Dundes, an anthropologist at the University of California (Berkeley) who's studied joke cycles in popular culture—the dead baby series, the paraplegic joke, as well as the JAP phenomenon—explains: "I have come to believe that no piece of folklore continues to be transmitted *unless* it means something—even if neither the speaker nor the audience can articulate what that meaning might be. In fact, it usually is essential that the joke's meaning not be crystal clear. If people knew what they were communicating when they told jokes, the jokes would cease to be effective as socially sanctioned outlets for expressing taboo ideas and subjects."

What's traditionally been taboo at universities is intolerance. Open books meant open minds—that was the bargain. But as our universities evolve, trading in their role as civilization-perpetuator for one as lean career-machine, and open their doors wider, new stresses have appeared.

One of these is a higher minority profile, and the jokes that have accompanied it. As immigrants and refugees work their way up the societal ladder, once-homogeneous university communities may need to find new ways to cope. "There are 15 million refugees around the globe looking for security from famine and poverty, from civil and national strife, and from outright persecution," said Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut, senior scholar at Holy Blossom Temple in Toronto, who drafted a report on refugees for the Canadian government in 1985. "The pressure

they exert affects their target countries first and foremost. The desired destinations are most frequently the richest nations of the West, of course. And this is where xenophobic sentiments are coming into their own, and gaining a new respectability."

Roberta Clare is witness to this: "I have noticed an increase in [racial] jokes. I go around the campus, what I call "loitering with intent". I sit in the cafeteria and talk to people and I get a feel for what's going on. The students I'm involved with are worried. But I think there's a tremendous body of students who aren't. I mean, a joke's a joke and you know the old saying: If you can't take a joke—"

However, Clare points out that the climate at Mc-Gill, and at most other Canadian campuses, is remarkably tolerant in comparison with American schools. "Fewer students live on-campus [in Canada]. There's not the same sense of closed community, not the same hepped-up atmosphere, and racial tensions are diffused."

Nevertheless, groups at Canadian universities have mobilized to fight intolerance on their campuses. At McGill, B'nai Brith Hillel has formed STAND (Students Taking Action to Network Against Discrimination) which leads informal "dorm raps", exchanges in the residences where students are encouraged to debate prejudices, possibly their own. At UBC, an institution striving to rebound after negative publicity this past year, the Alma Mater Society has organized a student awareness campaign called HATE HURTS.

Meanwhile, Susan Weidman-Schneider, editor of *Lilith*, a Jewish feminist quarterly in the U.S., has taken to the road, urging the larger Jewish community to squelch the use of self-mocking labels like "JAP".

"She may have a point," says Weinfeld, "but I'm uncomfortable with it. Because what we have then are forms of censorship or self-censorship, which means that Jewish artists will have to be careful what they say about Jews, whether they're writers or comedians or filmmakers, lest that be seized by the enemy and used against them."

"And unfortunately, we would then have a society which would be so sterile, with people so hypersensitive—I would find that unappealing. I have no idea how one socially engineers humour. I would shudder to think that we would have to do that. On the other hand, what we have to do is to encourage tolerance and encourage respect for people so that when you tell a joke about a Protestant, a Catholic and a Jew, it can be a celebration of the difference, a recognition of the difference."

Clare agrees: "Jokes can be so humanizing. And it's very hard to tell jokes about a race of people after you've had a one-to-one meeting or shared a joke with someone from that minority."

Clare supports consciousness-raising efforts at McGill, and plans to help out where she can. Humour, to her mind, should not be seen as a self-governing phenomenon. "Laughter can be very cathartic—but when you've stopped laughing, the problem's still there. Sooner or later, I think we have to confront our anxieties, and not just do the maintenance."

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and you know
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If you can't
take a joke -"



In this adaptation from an interview and his series in the Journal of Chemical Education, Henry Carter, BSc'66, tells of the surprising numbers of references to chemistry in the comics which he uses to enliven chemistry lectures at Camrose Lutheran University College in Alberta.

I began buying comic books as a kid growing up in few each week, down at the corner drugstore. There was a tremendous variety available during

these pre-television days, with the top titles keenly collected and traded.

On the advice of my father, I kept my

as well as many of the Dell publications. However, it wasn't until 1974, when I came upon The Comic Book Price Guide (Overstreet Publications), that I realized how serious comic book collecting had become; it now ranks fourth (behind stamps, coins and antiques) in popularity throughout North America, and supports a growing industry.

Introduced in 1933 as advertising premiums and giveaways, comic books entered the retail market a year later, enjoying rapid growth until the mid-fifties. A major setback came with the release of Fredric Wertham's Seduction of the Innocent (1954), which attributed juvenile delinquency to the read-

the criticism with the Comics Code Authority, which imposed strict censorship. Since then, however, the industry has enjoyed a resurgence, and





Illustrations above show the big bang theory as explained in a Star Trek comic, Dynabrite 11357. (Copyright 1973 Paramount Pictures.)

Previous page, part of the cover of Classics Illustrated no. 13 shows Dr. Jekyll at work in his laboratory (Copyright 1951 Gilberton Company). Over the last few years, there's been a revival of descriptive chemistry in the freshman curriculum. Descriptive chemistry, which deals with the chemical properties and reactions of substances, had been phased out in favour of a more theoretical and mathematical approach. But with students concentrating on theories and learning very little about the actual chemical properties of substances, the need for its reinstatement became clear. At the same time, educators have grown concerned about the traditional "image" of chemistry as a dry and difficult subject to teach. Descriptive methods, such as my survey of chemistry in the comics, may be one way to spark interest.

Science fiction themes, based on the classics of

literature, abound in the comics. Several versions of Robert Louis Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll and

Mr. Hyde portray Dr. Jekyll as a mad scientist who has discovered a drug that can separate "the good and evil personalities of man". Adaptations of H.G. Wells' The Invisible Man (e.g. Classics Illustrated, no. 153, 1959) show a drug being used to make people invisible while Dr. Xavier in X, the Man with X-Ray Eyes (1963), injects his eyes with a chemical that expands his eyesight past the normally visible region of the electromag-

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ence, no. 12 (1950), where a lonely bachelor accidentally receives a package of chemicals that "hydrates" to form a "beautiful harem girl". This latter story was written by William Gaines, who had originally planned to become a chemistry teacher, but instead became owner and publisher of Mad magazine.

Throughout the comics, there are many references to experiments using chemistry sets which always seem to result in concoctions possessing miraculous properties or producing explosions.

In more than one instance, Donald Duck makes important discoveries by mischievously playing with his nephews' chemistry set. Undoubtedly, his biggest discovery is the preparation of methylene, CH₂, in a 1944 story from Walt Disney's Comics and Stories. Disney studios received letters from several chemists in reference to the 1944 story following the actual spectroscopic confirmation of methylene in 1959.

Donald's adventures in chemistry continue

in Uncle Scrooge, no. 17, where he handles "bombastium", said to be the "rarest element known to man"—everybody wants it, but "nobody knows what it is good for". From 1949 to 1957, a number of new elements were discovered, including berkelium, californium, einsteinium, fermium, mendeleevium and nobelium. In a recent reprint, the comic's writer, Carl Barks, explained that bombastium was a takeoff on the discoveries of these new elements, along with their "tongue"

twisting names" and unknown applications.

Chemical Facts

Many comics contain bits of chemical information: the recipe for gunpowder is a popular one. The complex reactions of gunpowder provide interesting examples for the teaching of oxidation-reduction, which involves the transfer of electrons from one atom to another.

A freshman lecture on the applications of electrochemistry usually includes the use of "sacrificial anodes", or metals that are sacrificed to corrode instead of a more important piece of metal. (For instance, the underground tanks at gas stations are hooked by a wire to a more reactive metal above ground which corrodes instead of the gas tank. As well, water heaters often have an inside bar which corrodes instead of the tank, thus increasing tank life significantly.)

A discussion of the process can be started with an intriguing example in the 1977 Marvel Comic adaptation of Peter Benchley's *The Deep*. It shows how silver coins found in a sunken ship are prevented from oxidizing because they lie in contact with iron, which corrodes instead (i.e. serves as the sacrificial anode).

Though most undergraduate courses tend to emphasize the theoretical and quantitative aspects of acids and bases, the inclusion of the properties of important acids and bases can easily be made. For example, few general chemistry students are familiar with the ingredients for such classical acids as "aqua regia". Yet alert comic book writers included its ingredients in Dell's 1959 comic book adaptation of *A Journey to the Center of the Earth*. Aqua regia,

discovered during the 16th century by the German alchemist Libavius, consists of a solution of hydrochloric and nitric acids in a 3:1 molar ratio. This combination of acids produces highly oxidizing species that can dissolve precious metals such as gold and platinum.

The focal point for study of the Big Bang Theory is found in *Star Trek*, no. 11357, where the comic book suggests the universe originated from the explosion of an "incomprehensibly compact ball of subatomic particles and waves" about 20 billion years ago. This idea, that all matter in the universe was originally condensed into a "superatom", which later exploded, can be found in some chemistry textbooks. In fact, the theory of general relativity suggests that the universe began with the big bang singularity, a system of infinite destiny, infinite curvature of space and time, and "zero size".

Many references to chemistry in the comics involve crime detection. A device called an "iodine fuming pipe" is used for extracting fingerprints from an object in *Don Winslow of the Navy*, no. FC22 (1941). The pipe consists of a long glass cell with two chambers, one containing anhydrous calcium chloride, and the other filled with iodine crystals. Breath blown through the pipe, which is pointed at the fingerprint, is heated by the hygroscopic calcium chloride in the first chamber. The hot air then vaporizes the iodine crystals and the resulting fumes dissolve in the oil of the fingerprint, leaving a

brown trace. By applying a sheet of silver on the iodine trace, silver iodide is formed. Under sunlight, the print develops as the light-sensitive silver iodide decomposes. Finally, the print is photographed.

Crime Stories

Chemistry is used to fight crime in *The Celebrated Cases of Dick Tracy*, a book which reprints the comic strips of the famous detective from 1931–51. Using carbon tetrachloride as a solvent, Dick Tracy is able to remove an important piece of paper stuck to a wad of chewing gum. Later he is able to restore the serial numbers on a handgun by soaking the weapon in an acid bath. During the stamping process, the metal under the serial numbers becomes compressed so tightly that, subsequently, it is etched by the acid at a slower rate than other parts of the metal. As the gun is attacked by the acid, the serial numbers slowly reappear. I recently met with a forensic expert with the RCMP and discovered this process is still used today.



Above, the ingredients of aqua regia as found in Dell's adaptation of the Twentieth Century Fox release of Journey to the Center of the Earth. (Copyright 1959, renewed 1987, Joseph M. Schenk Enterprises, Inc. and Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation.)

Educational Stories

Since the birth of comic books (during the thirties) a number of publishers have attempted to produce comics specifically for education on topics of history, mathematics, science and religion. These include biographies of famous scientists.

The story of Ernst Chain and his isolation of penicillin is found in *Real Life Comics*, no. 31 (1946). The comic book relates Chain's escape from the Nazis during World War II to England, and describes his research at Oxford University, beginning with a study of Alexander Fleming's 12-year-old paper on a mould producing a powerful antibacterial substance (penicillin). The problems encountered by both Chain and his co-worker, Howard Florey, as a result of very limited funding, are described along with their success in isolating and characterizing penicillin. Chain and Florey, along with Alexander Fleming, won the Nobel prize in 1945, but refused to patent their drug, preferring to give it to the world instead.

Imaginative illustrations such as these can initiate discussion of chemistry topics, and help to bring them alive, for comic book collectors and non-collectors alike.

When I surveyed literature for a series written for the *Journal of Chemical Education*, I consulted older textbooks to find important chemical facts. Modern textbooks tend to omit some of the descriptive aspects of chemistry due to a theoretical bias and space constraints. Their older counterparts, often considered outdated, fill this void, presenting traditional facts and describing the chemical properties of substances. I hope the balance between descriptive and theoretical chemistry will eventually be restored. Until then, my survey may provide some comic relief to freshman chemistry students.

Note: The latter two parts of this series deal with the acidity of paper and the preservation and deacidification of paper, both topics of interest to librarians, historians and comic book collectors.

In the circular photo at left, Prof. Henry Carter reads comics with his children Shantelle and Michael in his research chemistry laboratory.

"In more than one instance Donald Duck makes important discoveries by mischievously playing with his nephew's chemistry set."

The following is an excerpt from the book What's In a Name, by Leonard Ashley, BA'49, MA'50, past-president of The American Society of Geolinguistics and the American Name Society. (Courtesy, Genealogical Publishing)

hat to name the baby? It's become something of an obsession now in our conservative but competitive society in which traditions are constantly up against the trends.

I believe that if corporations spend large sums before settling on a name for a product, then a baby (which represents to a family a financial and emotional investment that is incalculably large, comparatively) is worth taking time and care to name intelligently.

I have consulted literally hundreds of books that purport to give useful advice on what to name the baby and from them and from my own researches and experience I offer you a dozen pointers for consideration.

A Dozen Tips for Giving a Child a Good Name

Don't limit your choices by slavishly deferring to family tradition. A woman, asked where she got her out-of-fashion hat, once said, "We don't get our hats; we have our hats." Some families have a strong tradition of personal names. Maybe you ought to take it seriously, maybe not. Generally speaking, instead of automatic names for your sons and (occasionally) daughters, instead of honoring a deceased relative or trying to please an influential or rich one, honor and please your newborn with a name not too loaded with ancestral baggage, stale or antiquated, but individual and fresh. Resist the temptation to name your children after yourselves; the surname will do its work. Perhaps Jr. or an aunt's name will not be a jinx, but there is usually no need to invite comparison or confusion. There's enough evidence that Jr. and such, barring exceptional cases, are more trouble than you may consider they are worth. Why take unnecessary chances?

Don't get cute. A name that may seem darling or clever for a cuddly infant or a toddler can become an embarrassment in later years. Nor should you name Brandy's new sister Sherry, nor make jokes like Paige Turner. Don't inflict Kelly Kelly or Sydney Sidney and watch out for well-intentioned alliteration (though Kris Kristofferson has done well enough) or the likes of Jack Jackson, or tin-eared names like Dwayne Spain, maybe not even Eldon Elder. Avoid palindromes (Otto, Ada, Ronnor) and Mary Christmas and patterns of naming the children which deprive each of individuality for some pitiful joke.

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Justin Tyme will do only for the cheap working name of a go-go dancer or male porn star. Leave it to gag writers to confect Kitty Litter and Bertha Vanation (from Torch Song Trilogy). "Fatty" Arbuckle, after his disgrace, returned to the movies as Will B. Goode. Elvis Presley's personal pilot went through life with Milo High. But your kid doesn't have to be called Herb Gardiner or June Moon or Noel Powell (pronounced "Pole" in England) or May Dos Passos or Patience Scales (the piano teacher). You can't please every kid; Miswald Cenda Wrandvakist went to court to change his name to Linkolis Dislgrowels Wrangvaufgilmotkets. But you can try to give a child a nice name.

Twins present special opportunities for naming, and for child abuse in naming. Because twins occur only once in more than 80 births, the lucky parents have been known to get carried away and to name <code>Jack</code> and <code>Jill</code>, <code>Paul</code> and <code>Paula</code>, <code>Heather</code> and <code>Jan</code>. I know parents who have proved that they can have their <code>Kate</code> and <code>Edith</code> too. The pet turtles in Rocky were called <code>Cuff</code> and <code>Link</code>. Cute! Cute is for some pets, for no people.

When the Wind family named their kids *North*, *East*, *South*, and *West*, they blew it.

Sometimes inadvertently parents make mistakes: *Peter Moss* will become *Pete Moss*. Use your wits to see to it that there is no conceivable way to name(s) you give will be hurt, or hurt the bearer.

Be wary of names that already have problems built into them. A lot of people thought Dennis was a fine name. Then came Dennis the Menace. I wouldn't use it any more, any more than I'd count on people having forgotten that "Dumb" often used to precede Dora. What happens is that a good name (Elmer, obviously a little hayseed but certainly strong at the time of the novel Elmer Gantry) hits the skids, the comedy writers notice this (creating Elmer Fudd) and the name is "finished." If you had the name first (presumably Caspar Weinberger is older than Casper, the Friendly Ghost), too bad. By the time the blow strikes you may be too wellknown by the name to change it, in which case get ready for jokes about "ghost-written speeches," etc., and brave it out. People may come to admire that. Lionel first had to worry about toy trains, then a Charlie Brown character called Linus and perhaps a racial suggestion from Lionel Ritchie; no wonder he's Buck now. Buck is usually a deliberately phoney name, as in Buck Henry. Buck (or Bud, etc.) clearly conceals the "real" name but makes light of doing so. You may have noticed that hardly anyone's called *Adolf* these days. *Nor Judas*, but Thomas Hardy and The Beatles both helped to make the name of the patron saint of lost causes, *Jude*, less of a lost cause itself.

No one can predict what history will bring to a name after you confer it. James Earl Carter was fine until James Earl Ray came

along. I know a young woman who was happy with *Lee Bailey* until a certain lawyer gained prominence. "F___Lee Bailey," she says now. The least you can do is to do your best in the light of present knowledge and then, as Arnold Toynbee advised, hang on and hope.

Celebrated names do not always turn out to be cause for celebration. As it is usually not a great idea to name a baby after one of its great relatives, so it is seldom a wise move to name a baby after an illustrious person. The trend used to be more common (George Washington Cable, the brothers Walt Whitman Rostow and Eugene Debs Rostow, the near-miss Ralph Waldo Ellison). Why burden a child, as we have asked before, with someone else's identity? (Novelist Ellison's father had an answer: he wanted the boy to be a writer, like Ralph Waldo Emerson.) It's bad enough to be saddled with William Wilberforce Wentworth, IV (known to intimates as Wobbly because of his signature), but it is unfortunate to be given a stranger's name, one that may look incongruous (as when Socialist Debs' namesake grows up to be Arch-Conservative Rostow)! Moreover, some kinds of celebrity celebration (Franklin Roosevelt Greer, Martin Luther King Junior Rodriguez, Tootsie Hoffman McClintock) can date the grownup and provide perhaps unwanted clues to age or to such things as the parents' political opinions (Hoby Thompson is really Ho Chi Minh Thompson, as old as the early stages of the "conflict" or war in Vietnam). We seldom honor George Washington or Thomas Jefferson or the likes of Oliver Hazard Perry any more in the new names we bestow but we still have a bad habit of naming children for evanescent movie stars. That is where most of those women named Gloria, Shirley, Linda, and Debbie came from. We name for characters on daytime and night-time soaps (Ashley, Alexis, etc.) and even game shows (Vanna). There's not much guesswork involved in determining that someone named for Neil Armstrong was named in 1969, about the time of the moon landing. It is better than Capsule or Module or Moon Unit or such craziness, but still for girls, a datable name is worse, and will be just as bad into the next century unless ageism disappears.

Play the sex roles game. It might be wonderful if we, like some societies, jettisoned outmoded sexual stereotypes or at least did not encourage them with separate names for boys and girls, but to get along, go along: give boys and girls names society will accept in its masculine/feminine conventions. You don't have to go

overboard with Rocky, Brad, Bruno (or macho names which to "outsiders" might appear to be femi-

nine, like Vinnie). The kid might turn out to be wimpy, and then what? You certainly can sidestep Reginald, Hubert, Percy, and other names that were once macho but went from the warlords to the aristocracy to the ambitious lower middle class, where doting Mamas put the scions into little velvet suits with lace collars and gave them these fancy-schmancy names, or worse (Algernon, Fauntleroy, Cadwallader, Murgatroyd). Sure, the children may grow up and live them down. Sure, a father once named his son Percy so he would be tough: "Any boy named Percy is going to have to learn how to fight." Sure, you can overcome a name: Johnny Cash's song told the true story of Judge Sue K. Hicks of Madisonville (Tennessee), "a boy named Sue." Perhaps Sue even predisposed him to be a lawyer. But why handicap your child and then hope he will make Venal, Delyte, Treat, etc., acceptable? Not everyone can.

For girls, society wants you to avoid harsh-sounding names (Hilda and Zelda) and ditzy ones (Dixie, Trixie, Bambi, Brandy) and nicknames (Taffy, Muffy, Corky) and unfashionable flower names (Pansy, Violet, Myrtle) or coldly classical names (Phoebe, Phyllis, Cassandra) or just old-fashioned names (Mildred, Maude, Matilda) and even, among "better people" self-defined, the trashy-trendy (Tiffany, Brittany, La Toya, etc.). It also does not much approve of girls having boys' names (Michael, Kyle, Glenn) or, in most places, surnames as forenames (Brooke, Blair, Peyton, etc.). Society will defeat the move toward unisex names by dropping

them for boys once it is clear that girls are being given them too (Kelly, Robin, Murphy). It may seem that society is more lenient as to what is acceptable as a girl's name than as a boy's. Reflection will show the opposite is true. The boy's forename, in fact, can reach for a wide variety of effects; the girl's name is almost always constrained to be "pretty" and very often "fashionable." If it were not for the convention that permits any surname as a male forename

mits any surname as a male forename, it would be easy to say that there are many more first names for girls than for boys and that there is more

variety but less seriousness exhibited in the naming of girls.

Keep in mind, however, that naming girls is more serious than naming boys. Realize that a female's forename is all she has that is hers in the name line as she goes through life. The male at least almost always retains his surname. The female changes her father's surname most often for her husband's. I say name girls with even more care than you take for boys, especially since we tend to put all our eggs in one basket and choose a single female forename, while boys often have several given names, often including the mother's "maiden name" as a middle name, to work with.

Avoid sexually ambiguous names. This is worth a piece to itself although it has been said before in other connections. I know men named Lee and Robin and women nicknamed Pat and Sam (for Samantha, either from a movie or a TV series, I don't know which because I am not sure of her age). Despite this I still think sexually ambiguous names (Leslie, Terry, Bobby) are courting trouble.

In the film Tron, people are told, "You will each receive an identity disc," but society today does not always make them blue for boys and pink for girls. For some time now, America has been unisex in names as well as such things as certain clothes and hairstyles. In its 1959 edition, Who's Who in American Women (an unfortunate title in itself, when you think of it) made a notable gaffe in including male sports columnist Shirley Povich. Shirley, you know, was first a place name, then a surname, then a male forename, then a name in a Brontë novel who arrived when they wanted a boy, then the name of the cinema's darling (who was not, despite the joke to that effect, named for a synagogue in Shirley out on Long Island), then a much-given female forename, then old hat. Similar problems arise with place name-surname-male forename-female forename progressions such as Beverly, Evelyn, Joyce. Our observation that once a name is categorized as "feminine" it is no longer approved for males applies in all these cases, although I admit that this is not as true for Britain as it is for the US. Here confusions still arise from Lynn, Kim, Randy and some nicknames, especially preppie Puppy names. Instead of a Who's Who we may in some circles need a Who's What.

For reasons having nothing to do with sexism, or the trends among yuppies, guppies (gay yuppies) et al. I suggest steering clear of ambiguous names like Dana, Court-

ney, Kerry, even Jamie. I see what proud families are trying to do with surnameforenames for girls (Byrd, Mac-Kenzie, even Randolph) but cannot

applaud it. And I think female actors ("actresses" sounds sexist today) like Michael Learned and a descendant of Henry George who bears George as a forename but is female, and others, are giving some people the wrong idea (or, as our more inarticulate society puts it, "sending the wrong signal"). I think it foolish for Field Marshal Smuts' daughter to have been called Louis after her godfather (Louis Botha). I suggest that it is indicative of n where peo

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something unfortunate when my readers may not be able to guess the sex from such names of semicelebrities as Norris Church, Stockard Channing, Joey Heatherton, Sean Young, Morgan Fairchild, C.Z. Guest, Michael Strange, and (as they say these days) "the list goes on."

Listen to what comedienne Joy (really Josephine) Behar says: "You have to be careful what you name your kids. You make them crazy." Could it be that calling the boy Bonny could make him grow up to be a Bruce, that unisex names actually precipitate sexual identity crises? What do you think?

Avoid hard-to-spell and "misspelled" names. Do you want your child to have to go through life spelling his or her name for people? That may help to make him or her an extrovert, but is perhaps even more likely to have a negative effect. People may in spite of all get it wrong, and you know how it makes you feel when people get your name wrong. You don't want your child to be regarded as illiterate ("can't spell their own name") or coming from backward parents. Thus, please, don't bestow a name like Thom, Sheri, Diahanne, Shawn or one of those startling show-biz confections (Bever-Leigh, Jan'et, Tempestt, Stiv) or teenage try-hard names (Bobbye, Bretni, Kymber Lee, etc.), or what some people are unkind enough to call "ghetto names" never before seen (by them) on land or sea and outraging whatever their ideas about othography may be. The farther a child will have to go to the top, the more a name that only friends in the know can spell correctly will hinder. People whose kids are born to the purple may be able to get away with difficult names and the unconventional. People who are ready to sacrifice anything to get their names up in lights may have the stamina to cope with Barbra (worse, Barbera) and such. Ordinary folks generally find extraordinary names more of a disadvantage than not, and names other folks resent as "misspelled" (actually we should think of them as brand new names) are handicaps. The handicapped -I believe "challenged" is the polite term this year, "crippled" can bring down wrath on anyone who dares to employ it-can and do succeed sometimes. We applaud their courage. I say don't ask for trouble and don't needlessly put your kid in an onomastic wheelchair and then say "Cope!"

Try the proposed new name on your friends and neighbors. If they cannot spell it the way you'd like, scrap it. Even if they can manage it, ask yourself it your child is never going to move out of the environ-











ment where people can spell it and like it. Better safe than sorry. How can one take a *Jheri* seriously? Not easily. Jeer at *Jere*.

Don't give too long a name. A baby is not to be regarded as a pizza on which you can put Everything. Most people need only one first name, one functioning middle name, and one last name. Only Royals need a string of forenames like Albert Frederick Arthur George Andrew Patrick David (to honor ancestors and patron saints of several countries). To name a person after another you need not repeat all of the other person's names: Lyndon Smith or Johnson Smith will do as well as Lyndon Baines Johnson Smith. Think of all those forms bureaucracy will present to your child for filling in "first name."

Beware of initial difficulties. Consider not only how the given names and the surname go together but also what initials they will have. Avoid DOG, PIG, FAT, NUT, GAY, and even CIA and FBI and PCP. Sir Arthur S. Sullivan hated his middle initial. Can you blame him? Just as you wouldn't call the boy Dudley for fear he'll be a Dud, don't call him (say) Donald Ussher Davis, either. There's nothing wrong with a spiffy monogram such as SIR or TED (especially for a Theodore), but don't strain for them. If you try for a special effect the result may not be so special. You cannot predict what may come along to render any particular set of initials fortunate or unfortunate. You can, however, make certain that as of the time of naming the initials of the names are not an invitation to mockery.

Avoid both the stale and the startling. Find a happy compromise between a trite name and one that tries too hard to be striking. Heed Alexander Pope's couplet:

Be not the first by whom the new is tried Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

If you've hear Melissa or Jessica too often lately, it is too late for you to give it as an unusual name. If you have never heard a name before and you find it in some book, ask yourself what the reason for its rarity may be. You don't want your child to be one of a dozen Jennifers or Jasons in the kindergarten class; but, by the same token, it's hard for a child to be the only kid anyone has ever heard of with Tima or Taura. You may think your child is exceptional, but don't express that in terms of a strange name that attacts unwarranted and unwelcome attention, invites not just curiosity but ridicule, possibly labels the tot by association as an oddball. Where uncommon names are common, as among the Chinese or perhaps among the poorly educated here, a peculiar name is little problem. If you think the name you are giving is highly unusual where you are, avoid it. You want to raise a child, not eyebrows.

Seeking the unusual, perhaps you can revive a name that was popular in the US a century ago (Emma, Alice, Florence, or Samuel, Warren, Clifford). Or you may wish to adopt here a name currently more popular elsewhere in the English-speaking world (Simon, Adam, Martin). These

names have a kind of refurbished freshness without sounding odd. Generally avoid "new" versions of older names such as *Shayla (Sheila)*, *Renita*, (*Renata)*, *Terrance (Terence)*, *Deshawn* (from *Séan*). Many people make fun of them.

Imagine a child calling for your kid, "Can_____come out and play?" If it sounds crazy, drop the idea.

Avoid trendy names. This is related to what

I have just been saying. Soap-opera names (Luke, Fallon, etc.) and unusual names of actors (Farrah, Dustin, etc.) are the modern equivalents of the names once found in books and too much adopted in their day (Rowena, Lorna, Ramona). They are too trendy. It's time to retire Jennifer, and already late for Jessica, which recently dislodged it from the top of the list. But there is also too much use of Nicole, Michelle, Stephanie, the recent replacements for Stacy, Tracy, Kimberly. Go down the list a

little, maybe to *Amy*, one of those names with a pleasant meaning. Always check the etymology of a name; some people may know it from reading the name books you and your spouse have been poring over. Etymology is no longer the main thing if indeed it ever was, but it needs to be considered along with everything else.

When in doubt, err on the side of conservatism. Pick the hardy perennial rather than the exotic bloom.

Consider how the name will sound and look in different situations. Try saying the name alone, in formal and informal sentences. Try whispering it lovingly. Think of how it will sound and look when said by a lover or publicly announced on ceremonial occasions. How will it look on a diploma or award certificate, in print, on a book cover, on a campaign poster, on an executive's stationery or office door?

Consider what others will do with it in distortions and nicknames. Be ingenious about this, because the kids in the playground will be very much so. Playground names can wound a child for life. Names that invite parody or disrespect can be very hard to live with.

"The real name of the little man was Harris," wrote Dickens in *The Old Curiosity Shop*, "but it had gradually merged into the less euphonious one of Trotters, which, with its prefatory adjective short, had been conferred upon him by reason of the small size of his legs." There's not much you can do to protect your loved one from that kind of naming, but you can defend him from having to come home from school to cry because *Dustin* has been unkindly turned into *Dustbin* or *Warren* has caused him to be known as *Rabbit*.

REVIEWS

A History of Archaeological Thought by Bruce Trigger Cambridge University Press, 1989 500 pp., \$59.50 (cloth), \$17.95 (paper)



"I've never seen a prehistoric person behave—no archaeologist has," McGill Professor Bruce Trigger said in a recent interview. "That's the really fascinating thing about archaeology—we are trying to do so much with so little."

However little, Trigger has already done a lot with it. His books about North American Indians and European colonization—*The Children of the Aataentsic* (1976) and *Natives and Newcomers* (1985)—have turned Canadian history on its head and this fascinating book (Trigger's fourteenth) promises to further his reputation as one of Canada's most distinguished scholars.

A History of Archaeological Thought is written primarily for academic readers but the author's lucid style, chapter summaries and descriptions of the people who changed archaeology make it entertaining for anyone with a passing interest. The author shows how the discipline was shaped by the rising European middle classes, nationalist groups and political regimes and how, even today, such prejudices often determine where archaeologists dig, what they look for and how they interpret what they find.

We meet the British banker and naturalist John Lubbock (1834-1913), who maintained that cultures evolve through the process of natural selection. He argued that the European middle classes were the most advanced of human beings, and therefore entitled to rule over "inferiors". His books were enormously popular, so much so that when new evidence undermined it, Lubbock's theory died hard.

In 1971, for instance, the Rhodesian government faced conclusive evidence that the ruins at Great Zimbabwe were built by Bantu tribespeople, and secretly ordered archaeologists to suppress it (provoking the resignation of the Inspector of National Monuments, Peter Garlake). To admit that native black people had built the splendid city would be to acknowledge their rich heritage and question the legitimacy of the white settler regime.

Amidst the nationalist fervour at the turn of the century, the leading German archaeologist, Gustav Kossinna (1858-1931), proposed that cultures are defined by ethnicity—rather than, for instance, ecological or material factors—and claimed maximum antiquity for the ancient Germans. When the Nazis came to power, his chauvinist theory became a part of the school curriculum.

States meddle in the business of archaeology but more often than not, the coercion comes from within the profession, through funding and appointments. Trigger shows how, in the 1960s, American archaeologists strained to establish scientific credentials in order to qualify for funding by the National Science Foundation

While physicists justified their existence by building atomic bombs, social scientists and archaeologists began to claim that they provided information that was value-free, independent of any kind of prejudice and useful to the government.

Today, archaeologists follow a diversity of theories. Many have rejected the scientific pretensions of the archaeologists of the 1960s. Some have gone to the opposite extreme, arguing that the way archaeological information is interpreted has nothing to do with what actually happened in the past, and reflects instead a need for ancient scenarios that can justify present events.

But Trigger defends the middle ground. He accepts that archaeology, like all social sciences, is contaminated by prejudice but he believes that the growing body of archaeological data—potsherds, arrowheads and other finds—acts to restrain the imagination of archaeologists.

"Archaeology is itself a product of social and economic change, but what it has led us to believe about the past is more than a fanciful projection of contemporary social concerns into the past," he concludes.

However truthful, archaeology remains an intensely political discipline. Many alumni will recall that in 1986, Professor Trigger resigned as Honorary Curator of McGill's McCord Museum when it defied an international boycott (called for by the Lubicon Indians, then in a land claim dispute) and lent native artifacts to the Calgary Olympic Arts Festival.

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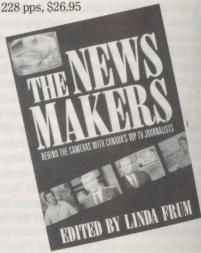
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He explained recently, "It was a valuable experience because it compelled me for the first time to come to terms with what the relationship was between my academic responsibilities and the political world."

by Jim Boothroyd

The Newsmakers edited by Linda Frum, BA'84 Key Porter Books, 1990



There is a type of book that examines a subject by relying on the words of those people involved in it. Part social anthropology, part oral history, such a book needs a skillful editor to make many disparate voices work together. Two fine examples are author Barry Broadfoot's *The Lost Years*, and writer-broadcaster Studs Terkel's *Working*.

The Newsmakers, which examines the world of Canadian television journalism, is a failed attempt at the genre. Editor Linda Frum certainly had excellent resources. Some of the best on-air and behind-the scenes professionals talked to her about their jobs gathering, filming or presenting the news. It's a great idea. Alas, the book doesn't work because Frum is no match for her material.

An editor's job in this type of book is to recognize themes, and then select, prune, and splice the best passages into a coherent whole. Frum identifies good subjects, but too often fails to give them worthwhile support. She presents, instead, a great deal of extraneous and just plain boring material. Does anyone care that Lloyd Robertson once bought ear drops that made his cheek swell before going on air?

REVIEWS

At times Frum is just plain gullible. Her mother, CBC Journal host Barbara Frum, claims to hate interviewing stars. She describes how put off she was by singer Paul McCartney and "his presumption that any female would be water on the pavement before him". Yet anyone who saw that interview will recall Frum's fawning, slathering performance before the former Beatle. As Frum the elder admits, the interview was a bad one—but McCartney was not to blame.

Another problem with *The Newsmakers* is that Linda Frum is not a strong writer. Her short introductions to the passages are amateurish, distracting, and add little to the journalists' own words. This editor badly needed a good editor. Nevertheless, it is impossible to interview 49 television journalists and not get some solid material out of them.

The foreign correspondents often have interesting and thoughtful stories to tell. CBC reporter Brian Stewart's piece, in particular, has many excellent insights. His experiences in Ethiopia covering a devastating famine are moving: "[It was] what our world could look like if our environment fails. Sometimes, in Ethiopia in 1984, I had the eerie feeling I was peering into the future."

There are lighter moments. The National's Wendy Mesley admits she wears stiletto high-heels in parliamentary scrums, and spikes anyone who gets in her way. Producer Marc Allard gives this wonderfully irreverent account of an assignment in China: "When I was in Beijing with Trudeau, I met Deng Xiaoping, I sat fascinated watching this little old man, the leader of this great country, sitting in a great old armchair from the fifties with a spittoon next to him. He's sitting next to Trudeau just letting off these big huge spitballs into the pan. And I mean, they made noise! The sight was only topped by the roasted dog for dinner."

A few reporters do take a serious look at their trade. *The National's* Ottawa Bureau Chief Elly Alboim offers frank and worthwhile criticism of the way television covers events. *Global News'* Ottawa Bureau Chief Doug Small, of the budget leak fame, offers this brutal assessment of television journalism: "You have to feed the goat. If you have an hour-long newscast, it has to be full. In television, even if there's nothing to say, there's usually lovely pictures to say it with." But most interviewees reflect little on the business.

The best passage in the book, however, says much about the pitfalls of broadcast

journalism, and the delicate lines many reporters walk—and sometimes cross. It is CBC reporter Lynden MacIntyre's account of his two interviews with James Keegstra, the anti-Semitic teacher and mayor from Eckville, Alberta. "My [first] interview with James Keegstra did two things," says MacIntyre. "First, he offended me with his message. And I was appalled, as I became aware, halfway through that shoot, of the impotence of the media. He was using us as a platform.

He didn't care what we thought of him." MacIntyre admits that, in the second interview, he put aside all objectivity and went for blood. "I said to myself, 'This can't be an interview, it has to be a mugging. This guy deserves to be beaten up."

There is enough in *The Newsmakers* to make it an interesting read, yet it's a missed opportunity—with a better, more experienced editor, this book could have said so much more.

by Hugh Wilson

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever.

M.F. Tupper

The books reviewed are available through The McGill University Bookstore

McGill



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BOOKS FOR THE INTERESTED.

TOWN HOUSE, COUNTRY HOUSE

Recollections of a Quebec Childhood Hazel Boswell • Edited by R.H. Hubbard

Illustrated by Jean-François Bélisle

Hazel Boswell delightfully recounts many adventures from her mother's childhood more than a century ago. For younger readers, the story is clear and wonderfully intriguing. For those of us who are not so young, it has a story so enchanting as to make us almost forget, despite the rich and vivid detail of post-confederation Quebec, that we are looking into history.

October • 152 pp • 7 x 10 • 57 line drawings

MAKING A MIDDLE CLASS

Student Life in English Canada during the Thirties
Paul Axelrod

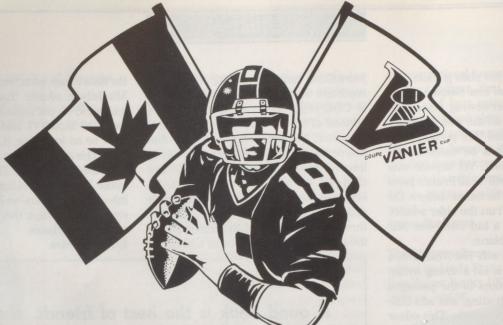
"The best comparative analysis of Canadian post-secondary education available." Keith Walden, Department of History, Trent University.

Universities of the 1930s, declared one observer, were "loafing places for rich men's sons." Paul Axelrod challenges this popular perception, arguing that while students who attended university during the Great Depression were relatively privileged, the majority were neither terribly affluent nor completely sheltered from hard economic times. Nor were they all men — women composed almost one-quarter of the student population.

November • 288 pp • 6 x 9 • 20 b&w photographs Cloth 0-7735-0753-1 \$34.95

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McGill News

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Fall 1990

OLD MCGILL

McGill's Medical Luminaries

By Stanley Frost

The names run or like a litany, a medical version of Ecclesiastes 44: "Let us now praise famous men"—and woman. Fenwisk, Osler, Shepherd, Thomson, Macphail, Chipman, Abbott, Archibald, McCrae, Baɔkin—but there are others who could all too easily be forgotten if Dr. Edward Bensley were not here to remind us.

He has done so again. Over the past 30 years, Dr. Bensley has enhanced his long and distinguished medical career by writing a series of articles on the history of the McGill Faculty of Medicne and the striking personalities who enliven it. Now in his octogenarian years, he has written a book, McGill Medical Luminaries, the first of the series, Osler Library Studies in the History of Medicine. At a time of life when others have gone fishing, Dr. Bensley is as active and productive as ever.

This well-produced volume comprises 43 biographical sketches complete with portraits of the men and voman (no, that is not a typographical error) who Dr. Bensley considers have made exceptional contributions directly to the life of the Faculty, or "... greatly enhanced its reputation through their activities inrelated fields ..." If the reader regrets the omission of some personal favourites, Dr. Bensley says that several of his own heroes are not included: "They have been shining lights in my own career, but this does not recessarily qualify them as 'McGill Medical luminaries'." One cannot argue with that kind of honesty.

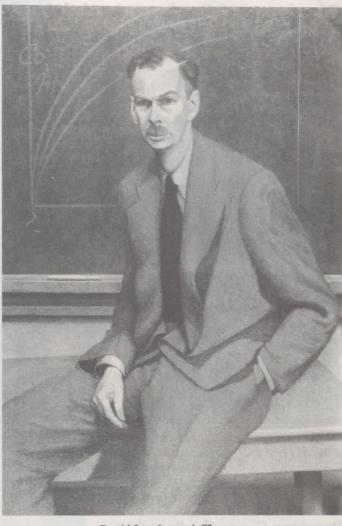
Dr. Bensley's subjects are aptly chosen and succinctly, judiciously presented: "I have tried to avoid allowing my likes and dislikes to influence me. It is worth recording that, in more than one instance, a careful study of the person's life and work convinced me that my original dislike was perhaps no more than a manifestation of my own immaturity". How many octogenarians can so gracefully confess to that weakness? (Most of us are so eager to parade our wisdom that we prefer to forget that we were ever immature.)

More than once my pen has hovered on the brink of asking: "Why only one woman?" But each time I approached the subject, I heard Dr. Beisley anticipating me with the retort: "Others don't fit the criteria." This puzzled me nuntil I remembered that one of his decisions was to include only those who were deceased. The names which had spontaneously come to my own mind were, I realized, of women happily still with us, many of them shining with undiminished lumiosity. In the revised and expanded edition of 2025, their names will be included as readily as David Landsborough Thomson's is in this.

How good to be reminded of D.L.T.! It is almost 30 years now since we heard that high, Scottish voice summarizing with great clarity the value of some new findings in biochemistry, or interposing at a PhD oral examination with an incisive question on a subject far removed

from his own discipline, or shooting a solution across the round table in the Faculty Club to a clue in Richard Pennington's daily battle with the Times crossword puzzle. Stories of his wit and charm are without number. My personal reminiscence has a date: 4 October, 1957. At 11 a.m. that day we heard on the radio that the USSR had beaten the West in putting an artificial satellite into space. At 12:45 p.m. I found David seated by that same round table, glass in hand: "Sputnik cocktail," he explained, "one part vodka, four parts sour grapes." He was a luminary that enlightened many a dull day as well as many a bright mind.

A great deal of vodka has been poured in Moscow since that day, and David would hardly recognize this age of *glasnost* and *perestroika* as the successor to his times of Korean conflict and cold war. But how interested he would have been in the room-temperature fusion flurry, the recent claims of a man-made molecule replication and the first pictures from the



David Lansborough Thomson

Hubble! He truly deserved his place in the roll-call of McGill's medical luminaries, for he indubitably qualified under both of the author's primary criteria—and that without taking into account his detective novel Murder in the Laboratory.

Dr. Bensley has provided a portrait of each of his shining lights but with characteristic modesty none of himself. As historian of the Faculty (and emeritus professor) he is certainly one of its brightest luminaries and I have asked our editor to remedy that omission. Long may his octagon beacon continue to illuminate the scenes of Old McGill, and long may he fail, like those other women, to qualify for inclusion in his own list, by reason of that third and very proper criterion.

E.H. Bensley: McGill Medical Luminaries, Osler Library Studies in the History of Medicine, no. 1, 1990; paperback, 179 pp., \$15 (Can)., \$10 (US); obtainable from the Osler Library, McGill University, 3655 Drummond Street, Montreal, H3G lY6.

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES



The National Library of Canada was the site for the annual meeting of the Ottawa Branch, and for a talk by Margaret Somerville, Director of the McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law. (Her speech was filmed by The Journal for a story on euthanasia.) Pausing afterwards were David Cohen, BA'52 (Montreal); David McRobie, BSc (Arch)'72, BArch'74; Betsy Rigal, BA'54; Bobbie Fraser, BScPE'55; Alison Edgar, BSc'70; David Laidley, BCom'67 (Montreal) and Helen Leslie, BA'55.

Reaching Out to the Branches

Around the world graduates have been enjoying visits from members of the McGill community. Principal David Johnston met graduates in Portland, Victoria, and Vancouver. Vice-Principal (Advancement) Michael Kiefer did likewise in Barbados, Pittsburgh and New Jersey, while

Chemistry Department Chairman Bill Chan and his wife Christina Hui-Chan (Director of our School of Physical and Occupational Therapy) visited with graduates in Hong Kong. I attended annual meetings of our branches in Toronto and Ottawa as well as a "Clambake Cruise" jointly organized by the McGill Society of Boston and the local Princeton Alumni branch. Thanks to all who worked hard to make these events so successful.

Welcome Ray Satterthwaite, BA'90

We are pleased to announce that Ray has joined the Graduates' Society as Alumni Relations Associate. We at Martlet House have known Ray for several years as Vice-President Internal of the Students' Society, and as a Scarlet Key recipient. His responsibilities here are many but for now he will concentrate on advertising for the McGill News and on promoting the McGill Affinity MasterCard. Welcome, Ray, and good luck!



Ray Satterthwaite, BA'90

The Affinity Card

Announced in mid-March, the McGill MasterCard has proved popular with graduates, students, faculty and staff. More than 5,000 "no fee" cards have been issued by the Bank of Montreal, and an active marketing program has been planned for the fall and winter months. McGill receives a small percentage of every charge and the proceeds go to the Principal's Priority Fund to assist our libraries and to provide student aid. For more information call Ray Satterthwaite at (514) 398-8288.

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SOCIETY ACTIVITIES



Barbara Noetzel, BA'76, BCL'79, LLB'80, accepts an award of appreciation at the end of her presidency of McGill's Young Alumni Branch. Special Events Coordinator Susan Reid and Director André Buteau, BSc'82, look on. The McGill Young Alumni celebrated its year-end with dinner at Stash's restaurant in Old Montreal and the play, The Reduced Shakespeare. (The President this year is Ron Mansi, BEng (Mech)'85.)



The McGill Society of Toronto Barbeque. Above: John Kellett, BCom'68, Sandra Kennedy, DipEd'66, and Marie France Lemoine, BSc'76, at right: Don Greer, BCom'56, Di Cronin, BA'86, Harry Galley, BCom'24

A Special Thanks

Let me join Editor Janice Paskey in recognizing the special gift from Richard Hart, PhD'70, MBA'72, that enables us to send this issue of the News to overseas "non-donors".

Richard came to McGill from New Zealand. During a recent visit to Montreal from Greenwich, Connecticut (where he lives with his wife Louise Trudel-Hart, MA'79, and son Molson McGill Laurent), he commented on how well he was treated by McGill as a foreign student, and by his former employer, Molson Breweries (which offered support during his MBA program).

These strong feelings, shared by Louise, helped the Harts choose a name for their son, who also has visited Martlet House in the past few months. We discussed with the Harts the importance of McGill's link to overseas graduates, and lamented that due to budgetary restrictions we were only able to send our magazine to them once a year—sometimes not even that often.

The Harts immediately offered to fund an overseas mailing. enabling us to send the News to 6,000 graduates. We thank Richard and Louise for this

generous and thoughtful gift and hope that our alumni outside North America will become regular "subscribers" by donating to the

Alma Mater Fund. The December issue will be sent to all graduates worldwide as usual, regardless of their support.

Above: Molson McGill Laurent Hart enjoys the great hospitality of Martlet House on the McGill Campus.

ALUMNOTES

'20s

STUART H. ROSS, BSc'25, has retired as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Phys-

ics and Earth Science at Molloy College, Rockville Center, New York. He will now serve as Professor Emeritus.

Rev. ARNOLD MATHEWS, BA'27, was recently appointed Assistant to the Minister of St. Andrew's United Church in Toronto.

730

Rev. DAVID R. ANDERSON, BA'34, a United Church Clergyman, was recently named "Legion"

Padre for Life" of the Royal Canadian Legion in Pembroke before he moved to Summerland, B.C.

GORDON H. BJORKLUND, BSc'37, PhD'40, obtained a BA, English Literature, in 1986 from Somma State University in California following his career in the field of chemistry.

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CHARLES R. STE-PHENS, MD'40, was presented the 1990 Citation of Merit by the

Academy of Anesthesiology for outstanding leadership in both the United States and Canada. Dr. Stephens was also awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the American Society of Anesthesiologists in 1981. In 1988 an annual lecture series was established in his name at the Washington School of Medicine. He is now retired and lives in St. Louis, Miss.

KALMAN C. KUNIN, BSc'41, MD'43A, has been awarded the title of Associate Professor Emeritus of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine.

L. ANNE DRURY, BA'42, is happily retired from teaching, curls twice a week, and is undertaking volunteer work at the Montreal General Hospital.

WILLIAM MUNROE, BA'43, MA'46, has been elected President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Retired Teachers of Quebec. For the past eight years he has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Robinson Residence for retired teachers operated by PAPRT in Cowansville, Que. He is also Governor of the Wales Home in Richmond, Que.

ALEX GLASSMAN, BEng (Chem)'46, has been appointed Chairman & CEO of a newly formed offset-printing company (BAYWEB), a division of Georgian Industries Inc. in Elmwood, Ontario, and was also elected as a Fellow of TAPPI, the technical assoc. of the pulp and paper industry.

DAVID CULVER, BSc'47, LLD'89, is a Director of the American Express Company.

JOHN P.S. MACKENZIE, BCom'47, retired president of the Toronto Arts Council, was awarded Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa at York University, last June for his contribution to the performing arts and conservation. He also received an award of merit from the City of Toronto, February, 1990.

Hon. GERALD LE DAIN, BCL'49, was appointed Companion of the Order of Canada.

'50

DONALD K. CAMERON, Jr., BSc'52, is an Exploration Geologist and Supervisor of Strati-

graphic Sciences for Chevron Overseas Petroleum Inc., in San Ramon, Calif.

MORRIS WECHSLER, BSc'53, DDS'55, has been promoted to the rank of Full Professor in the Département de Santé Buccale, Orthodontic Section at the University of Montreal. He is Chairman of the Orthodontic Section at the U. of Montreal and Visiting Assistant Professor at McGill.

J. ARCLEN BLAKELY, Q.C., BA'54, BCL'57, was elected Bâtonnier of the Montreal Bar Association by acclamation at the Annual General meeting held on May 3rd, 1990. He is a Senior Partner with Blakely Gascon.

VERNON G. MacKAY, BSc(Agr).'54, MSc(Agr)'56, has been appointed Director, Trade and Investment in the Singapore office, Ministry of International Business and Immigration, Government of British Columbia.

GEORGE ELLENBOGEN, BA'55, is the author of Along the Road from Eden. He has published widely in magazines in both Canada and the U.S., where he currently teaches.

ANDREW B. WITTKOWER, BSc'55, Chairman of the Board of Ibis Technology, Danvers, Mass., has been appointed Honorary Visiting Professor at the University of Surrey, Guildford, LLK

AARON D. BERNSTEIN, BA'57, MD'61, has moved to Hong Kong for a three-year posting as Zone Director, Asia Pacific Zone of Health & Welfare Canada, and Medical Attaché at the Hong Kong Commission for Canada.

GLORIA STENSON BISHOP, BSc'57, has been appointed Program Director of CBC Radio.

JOHN D. HSU, BSc'57, MD'61, has been appointed Chairman, Department of Surgery and Chief of Orthopaedics at Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center, Downey, Calif.

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RUBEN ROSEN, BCom'57, has been appointed National Director of Information Technology, Deloitte & Touche (Canada) and Director of Technology for the world-wide firm, DRT International.

AIDAN RYAN, BEng (El)'57, has been appointed President of Newfoundland Light & Power Co. Ltd. He will retain the positions of Chief Operating Officer and Company Director.

PETA TANCRED, BA'58, has been appointed Director of McGill's Centre for Teaching and Research on Women and Professor of Sociology.

STEPHEN C. CHEASLEY, BA'59, BCL'62, is a partner in the law firm Martineau Walker.

LILY CHEUNG, BSc'59, MD,CM'63, has been appointed Medical Director of Stelco Inc.

JEAN H. LAFLEUR, BCL'59, is a partner in the law firm Martineau Walker.

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D. TERENCE DINGLE, BCL'60, has been appointed as a Senior Consulting Professional in the

Toronto office of Egon Zehnder International Inc.

KARMIYUNI (PRATIGNYO) NIXON, BSc'60, is a Laboratory Technician (Chem) with Ontario's Ministry of the Environment, Water Quality Section, in Toronto. (Her daughter graduated with an engineering degree from McGill last spring.)

BARBARA (FAY) BOUDREAU, BSc'61, has a computer consulting business, B.F. Boudreau, in Waltham, Mass., which specializes in business applications for personal computers.

Rev. JAMES T. ADAMSON, STM'62, has received a PhD from the University of Ottawa.

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McGill News

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Fall 1990

ALUMNOTES

ALAN Z. GOLDEN, BCL'62, a Partner of Phillips and Vineberg, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Royal Trust Company.

MICHAEL HASLEY, BA'62, has been appointed Chairman of Sun Life Trust Company, a subsidiary of Sun Life Assurance Co.

RICHARD W. POUND, BCom'62, BCL'67, a Partner of Stikeman, Elliott, and a Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Royal Trust Company.

DENIS L. DESAUTELS, BCom'64, has been named Regional Director of the Consulting Practice of the firm Caron Bélanger Ernst & Young.

RICHARD M. SCHWARZ, BEng(El)'64, has been appointed Director of Sales at the Toronto office of Rio Algom Limited.

LINDA BUZZELL, BA'65, a psychotherapist and career counsellor who specializes in helping people in the entertainment industry, lectured recently at the Directors Guild of America, the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences and the American Film Institute in Los Angeles.

GERALD LUTERMAN, BCom'65, has been promoted to Executive Vice-President and General Manager of the Establishment Services Division of the American Express Travel Related Services (TRS) Company Inc.

ERIC D. McCARTNEY, MD'65, FRCSC, completed the Boston Marathon last April in a time of 3 hours, 20 minutes. He is a general surgeon in Saint John, NB.

DAVID P. O'BRIEN, BCL'65, has been appointed Director and President of PanCanadian Petroleum Limited, which is based in Calgary.

ROBERT M. DIXON, BSc (Agr)'66, was recently appointed Director of Sales for Fort Dodge Labs in Fort Dodge, Iowa. His third child was born in January 1990.

CHARLES G. HEINRICH, MBA'66, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Sherritt Gordon Limited, as well as elected to the Board of Directors.

MATTHEW W. SPENCE, PhD'66, has been appointed President of the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research.

GEORGE EDWARD ORCHARD, PhD'67, has been promoted to Full Professor in the Department of History, University of Lethbridge.

LOIS (SILVERSTEIN) STEINBERG, PhD'67, published a fourth book of poems, Woman Trees How You Are Blooming (1989, Red Shoes Press), and lives in Berkeley, Calif.

BRIAN L. BARGE, MSc'68, PhD'72, has been appointed Vice-President, Advanced Technologies, of the Alberta Research Council.

MARKUS F. LUFT, BSc'68, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Systems and Support Services Division of Montreal Trust.

TIMOTHY W. CASGRAIN, BA'69, is President of National Business Systems Ltd.

MARIE ZIELINSKA, MLS'69, Chief of the Multilingual Biblioservice at the National Library of Canada, is the 1990 recipient of the Public Library Association's Leonard Wertheimer Multilingual Award for the "person, group or organization that enhances and promotes multilingual public library service".

DUNCAN ADAMS, BSc'70, is Executive Director of a rural children's mental health

agency in southwestern Ontario.

HUBERT de MESTIER du BOURG, LLM'70, DCL'74, Managing Director of Total Trading International, has been promoted to Far East General Delegate in Tokyo.

W. JOSEPH HAINES, BSc'70, has been appointed Partner of Peat Marwick Stevenson & Kellogg Management Consultants.

KAREN S. HAYNES, MSW'70, has had her third book released by Springer Publishers, titled Women Managers in Human Services.

MARGARET HUBER, BA'70, is Director, European Community Trade and Economic Relations, Ottawa.

MARTINE ANNE JAWORSKI, BA'70, has been awarded a \$110,030 operating grant by the Medical Research Council and a \$22,500 grant by the Canadian Diabetes Association to continue the study of the immunogenetics of autoimmune diabetes mellitus in Old Colony

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ALUMNOTES

Mennonites. She is an Associate Professor, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, and Deputy Medical Director of the Canadian Red Cross. Ottawa Centre.

MORTON J. MENDELSON, BSc'70, has written Becoming a Brother: A Child Learns About Life, Family and Self, published by The MIT Press this fall.

JOHN R. BRITT, BEng(Mi)'71, MEng'73, has been appointed Vice-President, Marketing, of Denison Mines Limited.

GEORGE F. HANUS, BEng (Mech)'72, MBA'80, is a Representative for the Government of Ontario's Trade and Investment Office, Frankfurt, West Germany.

NANCY C. LECLERC, MLS'72, a Real Estate and Information Broker, is taking a sabbatical with her family to renovate their Toronto home and to undertake consulting work.

ROBERT B. MADY, BEng (Mech)'72, has been promoted to Manager, International Sales, Babcock & Wilcox Canada, a McDermott Co.

DAVID L. PATICK, BSc'73, has been employed as a general internist with the Huntington Internal Medicine group since 1984. He lives in Huntington, W.Va, with his wife and two sons.

STAN ARONOFF, BSc'74, has written a book, Geographic Information Systems: A Management Perspective, released in August, 1989.

EUGENE E. BENJAMIN, BSc'74, MDCM'78, has opened a practice in Neurology and Neuro-ophthalmology in Charlotte, N.C. He is also Clinical Assistant Professor (Neurology) at Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

D. GREGORY NIKOLIC, BSc'74, MSc (Appl)'79, is a Senior Consultant for Digital Equipment Corp. in Juan les Pins on the French Riviera.

CONSTANTIN TEMCHEFF, BSc'74, has been promoted to Partner in the International Division of the Management Consulting Services of Price Waterhouse.

DANIEL K. ALLAN, BSc'75, has been elected to the position of Vice-President of Exploration and Secretary of AEXCO Petroleum Inc., in Denver, Colo. He has been a Director since 1986.

ROBERT CATALFAMO, BSc'75, MSc'78, joined Calian Communications Systems Ltd. (Kanata, Ont.) as a member of the scientific staff in the Advanced Space Systems Engineering Group.

LAMBERT HOGENBIRK, BSc(Agr)'75, has been promoted from Nuclear Operator to Radiation Control Technician at Bruce Nuclear Generating Station "B", Ontario Hydro, on Lake Huron.

JOHN P. MASSEREY, DipMgmt'75, MBA'80, has joined Procedair as Director of Project Management.

JEAN PELLETIER, BSc'75, has been appointed Exploration Specialist, New Ventures, International Division, Phillips Petroleum Co., in Bartlesville, Okla.

KEN BREUER, BCom'76, has started his own consulting firm—Mardyne Consultants Inc., in

Thornhill, Ont.—which specializes in helping companies make better business development decisions.

ROBERT J. FESSENDEN, PhD'76, has been appointed Vice-President, Resource Technologies of the Alberta Research Council.

MICHAEL A. FINKELSTEIN, BA'76, DipPubAcct'78, is manager of Frappeurs, Montreal's only indoor baseball and softball centre

MICHAEL MOSCOVITCH, DDS'76, was recently appointed to position of Clinical Instructor in the Department of Graduate

Prosthodontics at Boston University School of Graduate Dentistry.

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CHARLES CHANGSOO NAHM, BSc'76, DDS'78, was ordained to the priesthood by His Holiness Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Basilica (Rome) last June l.

NORMAN DANIEL RYAN, MEd'76, received his PhD (mechanical engineering) from Concordia University.

MICHAEL BOYCHUK, BCom'77, DipPubAcct.'78, has been appointed Vice-President, Real Estate Services, of Montreal Trust.

SHARON BREUER, BCom'77, CA'80, has been



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ALUMNOTES

promoted to Director, Financial Planning and Taxation, at Neilson Cadbury Canada.

LISA de WILDE, BA'77, LLB'80, has joined the law firm Heenan Blaikie.

BRIGITTE GOUIN, BCL'77, is a Partner in the law firm Martineau Walker.

MICHAEL MARMUR, BCom'77, has been appointed Manager in the Executive Search Practice of Cooper & Lybrand's Toronto office.

BARBARA J. ROBERTSON, MD'77, has joined the Department of Anaesthesia at Peace Arch District Hospital, White Rock, B.C..

IDA TEOLI, BA'77, MBA'80, has been appointed Vice-President, Corporate Communications, of Montreal Trust.

MICHELE CYR, BCom'79, DipPubAcct'80, has been appointed Vice-President, Administration & Control, of Les Editions Télémédia Inc.

ALAN S. RUDAKOFF, BA'79, has been admitted to the partnership of the law firm Macleod Dixon in Calgary, and will continue to practice in the areas of civil and criminal litigation.

'80's

BRUNO DI LENARDO, BEng(Ci)'80, is leaving Montreal to work for the National Research Coun-

cil in Ottawa where he will be evaluating innovative construction materials.

ROBERT H. DUCOFFE, BA'80, is an Assistant Professor at Michigan State University, where he recently completed his PhD in mass media.

MORRIE PAUL, BSc(Agr)'80, MSc(Geog)'86, is currently employed as a Rural Development Advisor for the CIDA/University of Guelph "Sulawesi Regional Development Project" in Indonesia

CLAUDETTE SAVARIA, BSc(Agr)'80, is a Horticulturalist with the Town of Westmount.

SANDON SCHWARTZBEN, BSW'80, MSW'81, has been appointed Senior Social Worker at the Jewish Home for the Aged, Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care, Toronto.

THOMAS BLAHOVICI, BSc'81, has joined Bio-Méga as Research Scientist, Management Information Systems.

PHIL BURGESS, BA'81, is a Commercial Real Estate Developer, living in Cambridge, Mass.

ANNE-MARIE MASSE, BSc'82, graduated from Guelph University in June, 1990 as a Doctor in Veterinary Medicine.

DANIELE TOURILLON, BA'82, has been appointed Product Manager of Prestilux, Inc., a cosmetic firm.

GRAHAM TULETT, BEng (Mech) '82, DipMgmt'86, was recently appointed Director, Maintenance Operations & Control for VIA Rail Canada Inc. in Montreal.

RAYMOND YU, BCom'82, has been appointed Information Technology Manager of Standard Chartered Trustee Systems and Management in Hong Kong.

PATRICIA BELLAC, BA'83, is a law student at

Fordham University in New York. She recently married Jonathan Kates, BA'83, a Senior Associate with Coopers & Lybrand-MCS in N.Y.

ANNA (ANYA) CHMIELEWSKI, BCom'83, recently joined Newbridge Networks Corp. of Ottawa as Applications Engineer.

JONATHAN KATES, BA'83, is a Senior Associate with Coopers & Lybrand-MCS in New York. He recently married Patricia Bellac, BA'83.

CÉLYNE MÉNARD, BEd'83, is an elementary school teacher for the Jérome Le Royer School Board and is pursuing a degree in intercultural education at UQAM. She was awarded a scholarship by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and studied at the Università di Perugia during July and August.

WENDY B. MOORE, BA'83, has been elected President of the Toronto Junior Board of Trade/Toronto Jaycees for 1990-91. She is the Co-op Student Co-ordinator at the University of Waterloo.

MICHAEL ARONOVICI, BCom'84, DipPubAcct'87, has been appointed Vice-President, Investment and Development of Interaction Finance Inc. in Montreal.

JAY ZAPPA JOSEFO, BA'84, BCL/LLB'88, was called to the Ontario Bar in March, 1990 and practices in the area of Labour and Employment Law at the Toronto law firm of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt.

AKIVA GITELMAN, BA'85, has been working as a licenced Tour Guide in Montreal for the last three years.

SUZANNE McCONNEY, BCom'85, is the Financial Controller of Pemberton Resorts—a company that owns Royal Pavilion and Glitter Bay Hotels in the Barbados.

BRUCE YOUNG, BCom'85, has worked principally as a buyer in the Aerospace Industry for Bell Helicopter and Oerlikon Aerospace, and plans to study towards a part-time MBA.

STEPHEN SHAPIRO, BCom'86, is studying in the MBA program at the University of Chicago.

ANNE-MARIE BONNEAU, PhD'87, has joined Bio-Méga, a subsidiary of Boehjringer Ingelheim (Canada) Ltd., as Research Scientist in the biochemistry department.

MICHAEL LEVINE, BA'87, is currently Sales Manager at Titan Safety Products in Montreal, a manufacturer of limited use clothing and products for medical and industrial use.

ROBERT J. VEZINA, BA'87, is an Account Executive and Director of Special Projects and Public Relations with Gervais, Gagnon, Frenette & Associates in Montreal.

SONIA MARTIN, BEd'88, is teaching a grade one French immersion class with the Peterborough Separate School Board.

MARC SHADE, DipPubAcct'88, operates Montreal's first indoor baseball centre, Frappeurs.

Rev. JOHN SIMPSON, BTh'89, has been appointed Minister to the Presbyterian Church at Fort St. John, B.C.

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Ireland and the Kinsale Gourmet Food Festival

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Three nights in Dublin, five in Kansale, Co.
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Kerry, staying in Mizen Head and the
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All prices above are per person based on double occupancy. Single supplements are available for certain trips.

For information about these and other 1991 trips, contact:

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IN MEMORIAM

1900 s

HENRIETTE GNAEDINGER, DipPE'17, at Oakville, Ont. on February 18, 1990.

'20s

WILLIAM DREW HAY, BSA'20, at Calgary on March 24, 1990.

MOE SLOVES, BSc'21, at Montreal on April 30, 1990.

JOHN S. FARQUHARSON, BSc(Chem)'22, at Toronto on May 17, 1990.

ANDREW S. RUTHERFORD, BSc'22, at Montreal on May 2, 1990.

DOROTHY M. (RUSSEL) WILLIAMS, BA'23, DipPE'24, at Montreal on April 23, 1990.

JOHN H. AMBROSE, BSc'24, at Hamilton, Ont., on February 28, 1990.

DAVID A. GITTLESON, BCom'24, at Hamden, Conn., on May 16, 1989.

LUCIENNE DESBARATS, BA'25, at Montreal on April 3, 1990.

CUTHBERT F. PASHLEY, BCom'25, at London, Ont. on April 17, 1990.

EDITH PETRIE, BA'25, at St. Lambert, Que., on March 31, 1990.

WILLARD R. HAIG, MD'26, at Lethbridge, Alta., on April 1, 1990.

JOHN W. NOYES, BSc'26, at South Bolton, Que., on April 15, 1990.

RACHEL (LEVITT) BATSHAW, BA'27, DipSW'28, at Montreal, Que., on May 11, 1990.

HAROLD S. GERSON, BScArts'28, MSc'29, at Mont Rolland, Que., on April 13, 1990.

FRANK D. TAYLOR, BSc'28, at Waterloo, Ont., on March 16, 1990.

STEWART A. ROBINSON, DDS'29, at Montreal on March 23, 1990.

'30 s

Rev. Canon GORDON R. ADDIE, BA'30, at St. Catharines, Ont., on January 23, 1990.

Dr. WILLIAM S. BISHOP, BA'30, at Wilmington, Del. in January, 1990.

ESTHER W. KERRY, DipSW'30, BA'34, MA'39, at St. Lambert, Que., on April 30, 1990.

EDWARD RESNICK, MA'30, at New Britain, Conn., December 26, 1989.

FRANK GERSOVITZ, BEng(Ci)'32, at Montreal on March 13, 1990.

Dr. STEPHEN A. McCARTHY, BLS'32, DLitt'69, at Annapolis, Md.

M. CEDRIC MOONEY, BA'32, MD'36, at Boca Raton, Fla., on March 22, 1990.

ROSE ZAHALAN, BA'32, at Ottawa on May 12, 1990.

FREDA K. (MASON) BIGGAR, BA'33, at Montreal on March 29, 1990.

STUART D. HEMSLEY, BSA'33, BA'36, MA'44, at Ottawa, on April 5, 1990.

ROBERT W. HENWOOD, BEng (Mech)'33, at Montreal on May 2, 1990.

RAYMOND SULLIVAN, MD'33, at Reading, Mass., on February 2, 1990.

GROSVENOR H. SHEPHERD, MD'34, at Bayfield, Ont., on May 9, 1990.

DORIS (GALES) ELLIOTT, ARTS'35, at Montreal on March 28, 1990.

PATRICIA E. (HOLLIDAY) TAIT, BHS'35, at Ottawa on April 15, 1990.

Rev. CLIFFORD ANDREWS, BA'36, at W. Coxsacki, N.Y., on October 4, 1990. Brig.Gen. J.H. REAL GAGNON, BEng(Ci)'36,

at Montreal on May 8, 1990.

ADELE L. (PAINTER) HODGKINSON, BA'36,

at Toronto on April 4, 1990. HESTER L. (CHADWICK) ROSS, BA'36, at

Montreal on March 13, 1990.

BOWMAN S. TAYLOR, BA'36, BCL'39, at Carlsbad Springs, Ont., on April 2, 1990.

WILLIAM W.H. DEAN, BEng(El)'37, at Williamstown, Ont., on May 17, 1990.

NOREEN (PATTERSON) COOPER, BA'38, at Sherbrooke, Que., on May 3, 1990.

KATHARINE A. (MUNN) ROBERTSON, BHS'38, at New Lambton, New South Wales,

Australia on March 20, 1990.

A. BYRON ADAMS, PhD'39, at Duxbury, Mass., on April 3, 1990.

JOHN (Jack) A. CROSS, BA'39, at Burlington, VT. on May 15, 1990.

FRANCIS S. ERICSSON, MD'39, at Warren, Pa., on December 13, 1989.

Brig. J.GUY GAUVREAU, DSO, BCom'39, at Montreal on May 4, 1990.

KATHLEEN M. (ROCHESTER) HOBBS, BSc'39, MLS'76, at Haliburton, Ont., on April 30, 1990.

JAMES D.B. OGILVIE, B.Eng(Chem)'39, MSc'40, PhD'42, at Oakville, Ont., on April 15, 1990.

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MORLEY J. KERT, MD'40, at Beverley Hills, Cal., on May 8, 1990. Who W. Be

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J. WILLIAM HARLOW, BSc'41, at Fort Erie, Ont., on April 10, 1990.

MERVIN LLOYD CARD, BEng(El)'44, at Nepean, Ont., on March 9, 1990.

JAMES A. CALDER, BSc'45, at Oakville, Ont., on February 14, 1990.

ANNE M. (COLLINS) BREEN, BSc'46, MSc'49, at Toronto on April 21, 1990.

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Carlyon W. Bellairs was born in 1877, the third son in a British family whose members traditionally served in the armed forces. Following his elder brother Roger into the Royal Navy, he covered the naval manoeuvres of 1900–01 as a special correspondent for *The Times*. Then, failing eyesight obliged him to abandon his service career. Bellairs sat in the British House of Commons from 1906 until 1931. Noted for his impeccable manners and dress and his almost out-dated rhetoric, he actively challenged naval defence policy.

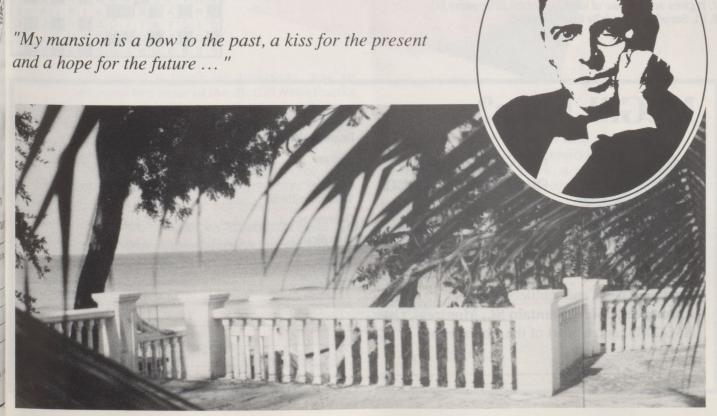
In the 30s Commander Bellairs moved to Barbados where he devoted himself to scientific and speculative writings. He contributed articles to journals and to the *Britannica*. As he and his American wife Charlotte (Pierson) had no children, Commander Bellairs wished his estate to benefit higher education. Although neither had ever attended McGill, he was pleased to have McGill receive his property. The Bellairs Research Institute was founded after his death in 1955.

Today, McGill's Bellairs Research Institute occupies several beautiful acres in Barbados, including one of the island's finest beaches. It is Canada's only tropical research facility, well-suited to studies in marine biology, geography, oceanography and geology. Contract research maintains Canada's historic tie with the West Indies; current subjects include flying fish and sea turtles plus world-class studies of bands of green monkeys, imported to the island as pets and now established in the wild. Dry and wet labs, aquaria, a 54 foot research vessel, library, and living accommodations are used year-round by scores of undergraduates, advanced

students and research scientists from McGill and other Canadian universities, and by investigators from all over the world. Without the foresight of Commander Bellairs, this splendid research setting would never have materialized.

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ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

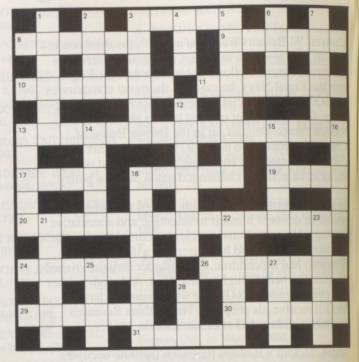
McGill Cryptic Crossword No. 10

ACROSS

- 3. A bit of a fight to dispense with (5)
- 8. The cat did for a real enthusiast (6)
- 9. So near to argue (6)
- 10. Pledge enough 6 during this and you'll get your lot (7)
- 11. He has the brains, even if he is bald (7)
- 13. No fancy carriers for flagmen (8-7)
- 17. See 2
- 18. During these, performers take things off (5)
- 19. It isn't yours, you dig? (4)
- 20. The visitor tans once to become a keeper (15)
- 24. Those ministerial talks (no, not about Meech Lake) (7)
- 26. One who really gets into things with a spalash (7)
- 29. Stage at the end of studies (6)
- 30. My deer can fix you up (6)
- 31. Dances may be such staggering affairs (5)

DOWN

- 1. A meaning all at sea (6)
- 2, 17. No cultivated crops for young sowers (4,4)
- 3. It's a division of sorts for poets (6)
- 4, 12. Nelson, when he was embarrassed? Also a flier (3,7)
- 5. One way to get along with people or even without them (8)
- 6. It's really wooly with 25, and valuable even without it (4)
- 7. Comfortable stuff in winter, except in conversation (3,3)
- 12. See 4
- 13. The cot is quite an impassive one (5)
- 14. See 15
- 15, 14. Are these the distinguishing features of Caesar and the like? (5,5)
- 16. Sort of clay pigeons (5)
- 18. Here's one you won't know (8)
- 21. See 28
- 22. They're not much for being on the job (6)
- 23. Quick, where to get a toner-downer (6)
- 25. Just a liquid stretch (4)
- 27. It gives one a sense of identity, but could be mean (4)
- 28, 21. Surprise, especially first thing (3-6)



McGILL CRYPTIC CROSSWORD No. 9

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McGill News?...



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Address:		
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Your News		

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to us!



If you're a graduate overseas, you've received this issue of the *McGill News* thanks to Louise Trudel-Hart, MA'79, and Richard Hart, PhD'70, MBA'72. The Harts, now living in Connecticut, generously paid for the overseas postage.

We remind graduates (plus parents, staff, associates, and friends) everywhere that the

quarterly magazine is yours with an annual donation to McGill University. Features, profiles, people you know; a good way to keep living the collegiate years.

We'd like to thank Louise and Richard for this ticket abroad. You can too—become a regular "subscriber" through the Annual Fund.

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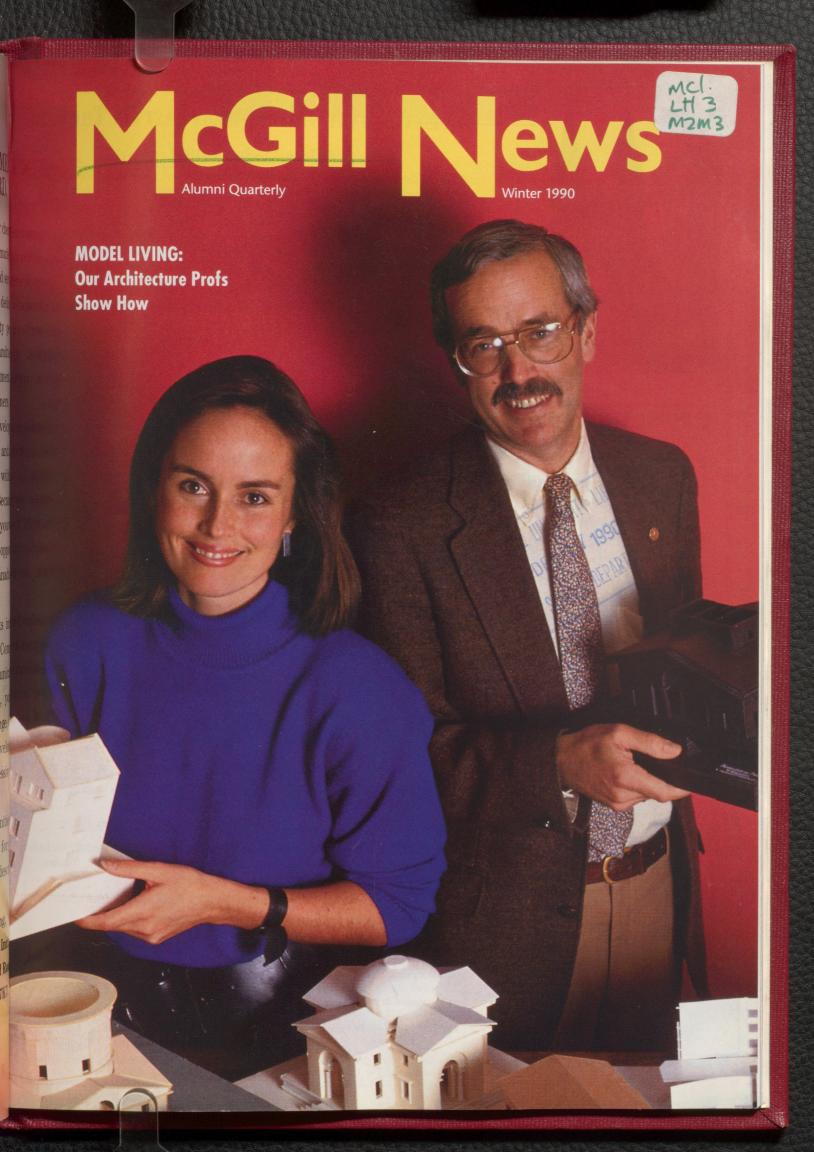
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Travelers on these programs will be joined by alumni of Queen's University, The University of Toronto and The University of Western Ontario.

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Cover: McGill Professors of Architecture Derek Drummond and Annmarie Adams (photo: Nicole Rivelli)

LETTERS

Liked Lower Slobovia

I enjoyed the article on Dawson (Lower Slobovia, Summer '90) having spent my first McGill year there in 1947. I have just returned from our 40th reunion in Montreal (Sept. 14-16) and there were many discussions of events that took place at Dawson. It was an ideal place to make a transition from military life to the academic.

Maxwell Smith, BCom'50 Windsor, Ontario

What About Us?

Notwithstanding (only in Quebec!) our pleasure at having the McGill Bookstore featured in the Fall '90 issue, our firm should have received credit for its creation. Besides myself, both my partners, Jean-Eudes Guy, BArch'57, and Frank McMahon, BArch'72, and our associate, Fernando Pellicer, BArch'73, graduated from McGill. Werleman Guy McMahon Architectes is proud of serving the University and its community. Michael G. Werleman, BArch'62 Montreal, Quebec

Don't Go Bilingual

I noted a suggestion in your last letters section that the *McGill News* should go bilingual. That the number of French-Canadian graduates is on the rise simply means they recognize the importance of the English language in today's world. It should not be a reason to go to the effort and expense required to publish in two languages. Does the University of Laval publish in English?

Stanley E. Beacom, PhD'59 Melfort, Saskatchewan

Streetcar Reverie

Being an old Montrealer, who as a boy stood on the steps at the back of street-cars to avoid paying the seven-cent fare, I was attracted to the photo of the street-cars on page 16 of the Fall '90 issue. Streetcars not only travelled to Saint-Henri, as your sidenote might imply, but also the length and breadth of the city. Many McGill students travelled to university from all over the city by streetcar.

R.J. Roberts Kingston, Ontario



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



The McGill News Trio: Dale, Janice and Ray

t's often said, in an overused but accurate truism, that life offers two certainties: death and taxes. It's curious, then, that at McGill where the learning of the universe is represented, there's lots about tax (tax law, tax accounting, etc.) and nothing about death (no calendar listing with this word, whatsoever). Indeed, in a cursory review of the campus, the word "death" does not appear anywhere. (Yet an entire faculty, medicine, draws considerable prestige from preventing it.)

In a classic understatement, Dr. Dennis Osmond says in this issue that society does not deal well with death. Still, when two of this issue's stories, dealing with death, made those privy to our lineup squirm, I was surprised. Perhaps I was too matter-of-fact about what seemed as inevitable as taxes. Yet in alumni magazine tradition, death is almost never included between the "sis" and the "boom bah".

At the *McGill News*, we *do* have a regular death section: but we gently call it "In Memoriam". In a strange way, editing this section prompts sober

second thought. Four times a year, I become immersed in the former lives of McGill grads—as much as can be known from newspaper obits and painstaking handwritten notes from spouses. ("I regret to inform you of the death of my beloved husband" begins the most common passage.) The mundane checking of spelling and punctuation has become a strange, surreal event.

If someone comes into the office, I'm startled and snatched from reverie. Editing this section provides a solid reminder, as life gets crazy—and before our own death notices reach our alma mater—that there's a lot to do, and priorities to be set. At least those things are pretty much in our control.

When death comes from violence, abrupt and senseless, it's no less than tragic. It's now been one year since the Ecole Polytechnique shootings which left 14 women dead. In their memory, the *McGill News* reprints Harvey Schachter's editorial, "In Praise of Feminism", written in the aftermath of the shootings. So much has been written, so many dis-

cussions sparked. Why dredge it up, some asked us. Certainly the *McGill News* would like to leave this image of death behind, but we can't. It lives.

By contrast, many McGill students experience death as a normal, even "sensible", part of anatomy class. For most, it's the first encounter. As Chair of Anatomy and Histology, Dr. Osmond consults with students who feel guilty about dissecting human bodies, with people who'd like to donate their bodies for medical research, and with families of those who've done so. It's a demanding job.

The McGill News was intrigued by the scientific necessity, the mystique and emotions. "One Final Donation" touches on a few aspects of dealing in death, and the need McGill has for donated bodies. The procedures are part of age-old medical training, now paired with modern research.

Not many want to consider the fate of our bodies. But indeed, the good thing about death is that those who zealously avoid it demonstrate a strong passion for life.

At the *McGill News* this past year, life has been very good. With the support and tutelage of our Executive Director Gavin Ross and Advisory Board Chair Gretta Chambers, we three new staffers (Dale, Ray and I) have thrown ourselves into giving you the best magazine possible. More advertising has allowed us to upgrade.

This issue and the last have been imaginatively designed by an in-house team: John Honeyman, Carmen Jensen, and Esther Pflug. Proofreader Jane Jackel, Circulation Supervisor at McGill's Howard Ross Library, has attacked our typos and kept us on the right side of spelling. I'm delighted with this solid team.

There are so many more stories to tell before *we* sleep.

Janue Parkey

McGill News

VOLUME 70 NUMBER 4 WINTER 1990

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The Writing's on the Wall

From the cover, the familiar Martlets stare up, cheek-by-jowl with Dr. Spock, a Yale pennant, a pizza and every sporting good on earth. More than 120 collegiate items were selectively montaged for Merriam-Webster's "dormitory wall" dictionary. The maple leaf and a McGill pennant are the sole canuckia in sight.

"McGill is known by its reputation," says Peter Kelly, Senior VP at Potter Hazlehurst, the Rhode Island advertising agency that handled the 1989 design. The decision-makers, all with college-aged kids, tried to "come up with a cover with which college students would identify. We wanted to select items that would not be faddish and in two years disappear."

"We thought it might be a good move to include McGill," says Bill Keith, Director of Advertising at Merriam-Webster in Springfield, Mass. "McGill is looked at, in many cases, as the Harvard of Canada And Canada represents a very important market to us."

Any worry that rival Canadian schools— U of T, Queen's—would feel slighted? "We haven't had that particular problem," says Keith.



Montreal Nationalized

Watch for a National Geographic spread on Montreal, planned for the March 1991 issue. McGill is expected to be included in the city's lush treatment—up to 35 pages have been earmarked, with pictures by Danish lens-queen Sisse Brimberg.

Writer Douglas Lee spent more than a month probing Montrealers of all stripes and touring the city's attractions. "For this city," he told The Gazette, "the richness of being the meeting place of two cultures is both strongpoint and sticking point."



Heather Stupp began MBA studies with her second world championship firmly in hand.

Heather Stupp Ambition on and off the court

by Rachel Alkallay

For the world's best female racquetball player, a simple interview is no cause for trepidation. Heather Stupp, BCom'86, DipAcct'88, arrives smiling and, as expected, in full control.

Last August, Stupp successfully defended her title against top-ranked

American Michelle Gilman in Venezuela. She has a firm grasp on her career as well—ranking 9th nationally of 4,649 accounting students who wrote the demanding professional exams last year.

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However, Stupp says a top position is far from her mind. "You never worry about ranking. You only worry about *failing*."

For this 26-year-old, it's not been a big worry. The middle child (and only girl) in a family of three, she credits much of her drive to a stable family life (she was born and has lived in the same house in Ville St. Laurent all her life). Her father introduced her to racquetball when she was 12 and weighed just 50 pounds—five months later, he was scrambling to keep up. "My parents taught me that I could make anything happen, if I believed in myself and if I applied myself."

Stupp has taken that advice onto the courts. Her analytical nature helps her see assets and liabilities in herself, and in her rivals. She used that knowledge in Venezuela to

triumph over Gilman, an opponent who's a good six inches taller and a 24-hour-a-day professional (Stupp plays as an amateur).

That exclusive sort of focus is not Stupp's style. She strikes out in many direcions, including business (a fascination picked up from her parents, who run a stationery business), and has a voracious appetite for books. After a third go at the World Championship in 1992 (in Montreal), the two-time champion plans to retire, but will continue in the sport, perhaps as a coach.

Though she could make as much as \$200,000 on the American pro circuit, her future is in the boardroom. Since joining the mergers and acquisitions team at the

Montreal firm Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine in 1989, her career has taken off remarkably, and continues this year with MBA studies at the Harvard Business School. Harvard's excellent athletic facilities will allow Stupp to keep active in racquetball; she has already been offered memberships in several private clubs eager to add a worldclass athlete to their ranks.

She recognizes that her world is about to expand, believing that "after two years at Harvard Business School, I'll be a completely different person."

For now, she says she would like to continue working in Canada, in the same field of mergers and acquisitions. "It gives one a strong will to win," Stupp says. If history repeats, she's bound to be as fearsome in the boardroom as she is on the court.

Bye-Bye Bed Chart

by Ann Laughlin

As a high school student, Robert Salasidis, MD'86, bought an old Apple computer "to play around with" in his basement. Today, even with the heavy schedule of a surgical resident, he's still down there in the nocturnal hours. But this time "play" is programming on donated top-line equipment to push medicine further into the computer age.

Dr. Salasidis, 28, is refining an innovative program, "The Patient Data Base System", designed to record and track the flood of information for intensive care patients. With this software (a deal is just being signed with a Quebec software company), he and his collaborators have placed McGill and the Montreal General Hospital

at the forefront in the field of intensive care.

For the past two years, bedside computers have replaced traditional foot-of-thebed flow charts in two of the eight beds in the Montreal General Hospital's surgical intensive care unit. The aim: to reduce human error, speed data retrieval, and make information accessible for future research. "Bed charts can be difficult to read," Salasidis says. "For an intensive care patient there may be 10 pages on blood tests alone; it is difficult to detect trends."

His hospital supervisor, Dr. David Fleiszer, BSc'69, MD'73, MSc'79, agrees. As Assistant Director of the Surgical Intensive Care Unit, Fleiszer says, "Manually recording data on the charts takes a lot of time and, especially when things get busy, might not be done promptly. It leaves much room for human error.'

Since the nurses glance up at the monitors frequently, they know what state a patient is in, he says. "But for a doctor coming in to just look at the chart, there could be problems. You might have an extremelyill patient with a pulse rate that's up and down constantly, but on the flow chart all you have is a sample of the pulse rate at one-hour intervals. The patient might look good on the chart but really be very ill."

The new computer system gives nurses and doctors a complete picture of the patient's situation on a computer monitor. It automatically records vital signs and integrates the information with typed-in lab results, medication and fluid intake and output. A few keystrokes instantly produce simple five-colour graphs of the desired topic or time period. (By contrast, Fleiszer says he used to read charts, then try to build a graph in his head.)

Salasidis began developing the system

with Dr. Ante Padjen, Associate Professor in McGill's Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, who is also director of the Medical Faculty's Computer-Aided Instruction Unit, which explores ways to use computers in medical teaching. Under his guidance, Salasidis refined the system during a residency research year. Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. donated two monitors and seven computers-two of them stationed at Salasidis' house-and their goal came closer.

Last month, they presented their results to the European



Director Valerie Pasztor will see the Redpath Museum into the nineties.

Redpath to Reach Out

McGill's Redpath Museum won't be going the way of the fossil—make way for the plankton, one of the living concerns of the 1990s. It's part of a new agreement with the Huntsman Marine Science Centre which aims to educate Montreal school children about marine life, and inform teachers and the public. A green plankton costume was designed for animator Michèle Laferrière, who will venture into the classrooms. "Plankton is the basis of the aquatic food chain, so it's a good place to start," she says.

The joint venture with the St. Andrew's, New Brunswick-based Huntsman Centre is being funded this academic year by the Science Culture Canada Program, with the in-class presentation program offered to school boards for free.

As well, Canada's Communications Minister Marcel Masse, BCL'61, visited the museum last October to announce a grant of \$500,000 to help renovate and expand the museum.

Director of the Redpath Museum Valerie Pasztor sees the programs as part of a trend to encourage interest in science and science literacy. "One reason everything is going wrong with our planet is that our politicians are lawyers with an arts background. The future Margaret Thatchers and Brian Mulroneys will need to know about food chains, and about oceans, and about whales.

Pasztor, a professor of biology at McGill, says that scientists are rightly becoming more politicized and vocal about environmental concerns. "I think, as scientists, we've been much too ivory-tower.'



Dr. Robert Salasidis with the computerized bed chart at the Montreal General Hospital.

The Class of '66 Goes For It

To celebrate its 25th Feunion in '91, The Class of '66 is attemping to raise the largest class gift ever,\$100,000, to support a museum fellowship. To be tenable at either the McCord Museum of Canadian History or the Redpath Museum, the Fellow would work on a specific collection, and promote education though publication and exhibitions. Co-clairs are Pam (Gales) Miller and Anne (Côte) Pasold. For a brochure or info call: 514) 398-3569.



Legacy of MacLennan

When author and former McGill professor Hugh MacLennan passed away November 7 at the age of 83, many tributes were printed. A Globe & Nail piece by novelist Susan Swan, BA'67, one of his former writing students at McGill, recalls "his humility, his honesty his idiosyncratic views and his intenæ, bristling interest in the world around him".

One lesson Swan took away was the need to finish her work with conviction, and then let it go: "He told me I'd have to learn to write endings and that was that."

Wisdom Tour

Every summer since 1974, Elderhostel has let seniors take a tro back to school. McGill will participate agan next summer, offering week-long learning vacations for about \$295, room and board included.

McGill will run twoprograms from June 16-22, 1991. Topics indude: Freedom of Expression and its Constitutional Limits, Chemistry in the Modern World, and Journey to the Edge of the Universe. You won't be tested, but be 60 or over, or vou're out the door.

For a catalogue, write: Elderhostel Canada, 33 Prince Arthur Avenue, Suite 300, Toronto, Ontario, N5R 1B2 or call 416-964-2260.

Society for Computers in Anesthesia in Intensive Care. The system (known as PDBS) is expected to sell for about \$15,000 and run on IBM-compatible computers. Royalties will be split between McGill and the researchers. "The error rate is reasonable," Salasidis says. He is researching the accuracy of "computerized beds" with others to determine if patient care has improved.

Salasidis hopes to become an intensivecare surgeon and is completing his last year of residency at the Montreal General. During the hospital portion, he took home nurses' suggestions for making his program easier to use. With the night-owl habits of someone who has moonlighted in a hospital emergency room, he came back in the morning with solutions.

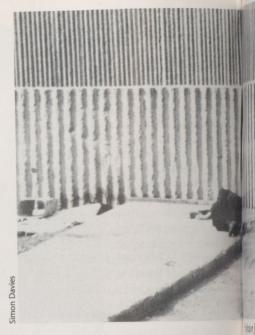
It caused double work for the nurses. "I hated this system with a passion at first because it was so time-consuming to learn the keyboard and enter data when you were busy with a patient," says Nurse Doreen Bowen, who has worked in the unit for 17 years. "But Dr. Salasidis is always simplifying the process and getting more things like vital signs recorded automatically, which cuts our workload. Now it only takes someone 10 or 15 minutes to learn to use this. I love it now. It's much more accurate, there's far less writing time than with charts. It's so precise."

Indeed, Dr. Fleiszer credits the commitment of the unit's 40 nurses with the successful introduction of this system. "At the outset it made a lot of work for them," he says. "They had to record data the old way on charts and the new way on the computer until we could show that the new way was doing the job."

A special feature of the program is a "drug interaction index", which keeps tabs on the 10 or 15 medications intensive-care patients are receiving. It quickly reports how a new prescription will interact with drugs already in the system or if it conflicts with a patient allergy. The system graphs out dosing variables such as age and weight, complicated calculations which doctors often don't have time to make, Fleiszer says.

Initial concern that consulting physicians would be hesitant to use the computer keyboards has proved unfounded, says Fleiszer, who once brought in video games to lure staff to a department com-

"The hardest part is to get people to actually put their hands on a computer," he says. "Once they see it won't explode and they won't destroy it, they will use it."



Wrangling Welfare for the **Homeless**

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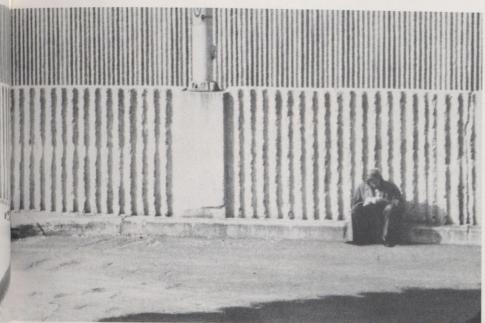
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by Helena Katz

Jim Torczyner says it's not about being a bleeding heart or about wanting to slam the government. Rather, his community work is about standards of common decency. He believes people without homes are denied these standards and the McGill professor of social work has led the efforts to make Montreal's homeless the first in Canada to obtain welfare. Until a year ago, they were caught in a classic catch-22 situationwithout an address they couldn't get welfare, but without welfare they couldn't afford a place to live.

"Nowhere is it written down that you have to have an address to get welfare," Torczyner says. "This 'rule' is what's known as bureaucratic disentitlement." But after nearly a year of lobbying by Project Genesis, a Côte des Neiges community group Torczyner founded 15 years ago, Montreal's 10,000 to 15,000 homeless were permitted to use a city welfare office or des ignated community organization as their address for up to two months.

The lobbying was a rebellion against Quebec's welfare reforms, which Torczyner believes were aimed at removing people from the welfare rolls in order to save money. As an equal and opposite reaction,



Professor Jim Torczyner's lobbying means Montreal's homeless don't need an address to collect welfare. Other municipalities may soon follow suit.

he set out to advocate for people traditionally denied welfare, the homeless. He and Project Genesis Executive Director Esther Tordjman, BA'86, BSW'90, discovered that regulations already allowed homeless people to use the welfare office as their address for one month—but this seldom happened as many of the homeless did not know about it.

Indeed, Torcznyer's history proves the power of persuasion. After undertaking community organizing in Israel with Jews and Arabs, he persuaded Berkeley to admit him to a PhD program though he had no other degree. During his 15 years at McGill, he's successfully lobbied for funds to start Project Genesis ("a new start"). Another pet project, a combined law/social work degree, was introduced this year, as well as a specialized (some would say shrewd) course on "social work and the media".

His own advocacy got a decided boost from press coverage. With media members in tow, Torczyner brought a group of homeless native Indians to Montreal's City Hall to demand welfare. The province is our address, they said, and Montreal Mayor Jean Doré told them, rightfully so, that they didn't need an address to receive welfare. The next day Torczyner brought another group to City Hall to agitate further. But it took the death of a homeless person on the steps of City Hall just over a year ago to elicit a promise from Mayor Doré to remove the "address" provision. He later reneged, however, saying the jurisdiction was provincial.

A 1972 accord made Quebec the only province where the City administers wel-

fare although regulations are made provincially. From the time it was first approached by Project Genesis in October 1988, the City of Montreal claimed the matter was a provincial one, despite contradictory statements by André Bourbeau, Quebec's Minister of Manpower and Income Security.

In June 1989, however, Bourbeau sent Project Genesis a letter clearly stating the matter was a municipal one; an agreement between the province and municipality was signed. The program, which assured those without an address of welfare for two months, was launched at a news conference in November 1989. One year later, the agreement has not had its desired effect. Only three of Montreal's 19 welfare offices are acting as addresses. Staff at some offices still seem unaware that homeless people can now get welfare, says Tordjman. "You have to keep reminding them there's this protocol and that they signed it. Once they realize you're aware of the protocol they stop denying it exists."

Jocelyn Castonguay, Director of the program with the City of Montreal, claims problems exist because employees are not used to the new program and to dealing with homeless people.

Still, Torczyner looks on the program as "an important step—not a revolution." About half (300) of those who participated have been able to rent apartments and get off the streets, he says. Judging by the interest half a dozen Canadian cities have shown in the idea, other people without homes may eventually have the same opportunity.

Pronovost Move: Up

McGill's new head hckey coach is Jean Pronovost, the leading scorer for the Pittsburgh Penguins until Mario Lemieux took the record last year. The 44-year-old Montreal native played in four NHL all-star games, two World Hckey Championships, and the '76 Canada Cip. Most recently, Pronovost spent two easons as assistant coach of the McGill Fedmen, and worked with Head Coach Al Crazys for a 46-24-6 record. (Grazys will new resume his job as facilities coordinator in the Athletics Department and prepire for the new McGill sports comples, scheduled to open in 1992.)

For his part, Pronovos says he will concentrate on recruiing good prospects. "That's not the easies task because McGill has high admission sandards and it's difficult to find both good students and good hockey players. As well there's competition with the plamour of playing for a U.S. college."

As an aspiring NHL phyer, Pronovost knew university education vasn't one of his options. Yet now he emphasizes both education and athletics for McGill hockey players. "At first I thought I wouldn't be able to relate to them(the McGill players), but a man is a man, we all have basic needs." He says his inmediate goal is to have a good team "both on and off the ice". League play continues at the McConnell arena throughout the vinter. For schedule information call Earl Zikerman at 398-7012.



Head Coach Jan Pronovost

PERSPECTIVE

In Praise of Feminism

It's been one year since 14 women were murdered at the École Polytechnique. To commemorate the tragedy, the McGill News has chosen the following editorial by Harvey Schachter, BCom'68, Deputy Editor of the Kingston Whig Standard. After "In Praise of Feminism" first appeared on December 12, 1989, Schachter was honoured with The National Newspaper Award for editorial writing.

hen Ayatollah Khomeini issued his death threat against the author of *The Satanic Versus*, other authors rallied to the defence of heir colleague, issuing statements that began "I am Salman Rushdie." In solicarity, they took responsibility in their statements for the alleged villainies of Mr. Rushdie, and asked for the same penalty, believing that when one person's liberty is threatened, all people's liberty is threatened.

When Marc Lépine murdered 14 women, in a Rambo-like assault onfeminists, there was an opposite reaction. Instead of rallying to support feminism and feminists, there was an immediate distancing. While sorrow was expressed for the women killed and injured in the spree, there was no embracing of feminism.

At Queen's University, Michelle Danielson, an engineering student, told *The Whig-Standard* that we should just mourn the dead instead of turning the incident into a feminist issue. "I believe in equality, but I believe it can be achieved by doing what you want to do, rather than by belonging to a radical group," she said.

At l'École Polytechnique, one of the survivors of the massacre, Nathalie Provost, described what happened when the killer separated the men from the women and told them, "I am here to fight against feminism, that is why I am here." Naturally, she tried to reason with him, tried to talk him out of his murderous intentions. 'Maybe I was still not realizing fully what was happening," she recalls, "but I told him: 'Look, we are just women studying engineering, not necessarily feminists ready to march on the streets to shout we are against men, just students intent on leading a normal life'."

Ms. Provost urged reporters to "use the power of information to explain to men that

women are equal to them. I am as much a human being as if I were a man; I deserve as much respect, and I have the right to have my life the way I want it." No feminist could have said it better than Ms. Provost and Ms. Danielson—even if, like most women their age, they steer clear of the dreaded label, feminist. But what are feminists fighting for? What have they been fighting for this century, if not equality and freedom?

It is natural that women studying for professional careers can distance themselves today from "radical" feminists and assume, like Ms. Danielson, that they are succeeding solely by themselves. But without the assistance of "radical" feminists through the ages, far fewer women would be attending university and enrolling in professional faculties; far fewer would be competing near-equally with men.

Would these young professionals-to-be wish to renounce the "radical" feminists who marched in the streets—how unlady-like!—and went to jail in protests demanding the right to vote? Do they think the right to vote for women came serendipitously? Do they think men just handed them that right? And if they are naive enough to accept such a false premise, have they considered what gave men the right in the first place to decide when women would have the right to vote?

Would they renounce the right to birth control? Do they realize that when their mothers were their age, birth control was illegal? Would they renounce the "radical" feminists who fought for that advance?

When their mothers were their age, few women were enrolled in engineering, or commerce, or law, or medicine. Do they think that altered serendipitously? Do they think it was men who fought for more spaces in professional faculties for women? Or do they think it might be connected to the feminist movement? Do they think that "radical" feminists who put their bodies and reputations on the line, demanding changes in society and, above all, educating society to the injustices women faced, might have had something to do with the fact that women their age have the inclination to consider a wide range of careers and greater freedom to pursue those options in life?

And what do they think "radical" feminists are pursuing now, but freedom and equality? What do they think "radical" feminists march in the streets for, but freedom and equality? Women may have the same freedom as men to choose a career, but since housework is not shared equally in

this society and the burden of child care falls more heavily on women, in the end—as these young professional women will eventually learn—all is not perfectly equal in the world of work. And surprise: While there are many sympathetic men, it is not men who are in the vanguard of fighting for changes. Men are generally in a position of power to make changes, but generally only do so when pushed by "radical" feminists.

EN AND WOMEN may have the same right to walk on the streets, but random violence is far more likely to strike women. The brunt of rape is not shared equally by men and women. And women are also far more likely to be the victims of unrandom violence—domestic violence, in the homes, at the hands of abusive men, and "date" rape at the hands of "lovers" and husbands.

Feminists fought for changes in the past and will continue to fight in the future. They developed a philosophical framework to help us to understand the patriarchal andyes, misogynist-society we live in. They help us to understand how male violence surges through society—how it is passed on from generation to generation, from Marc Lépine's father to Marc Lépine. They help us to understand why a three-year-old child cannot be "sexually aggressive" towards an adult male, even if there remain patriarchal judges who believe such antiwomen myths. They help us to understand why jokes mocking rape are not good clean fun, but anti-women sentiments that threaten and wound many women. They help us to understand why women are not responsible for male violence—men are.

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It is not popular to be a feminist today. As with all political philosophies, feminism has its opponents. But what feminism has achieved is undeniable.

A recent *Time*/Cable News Network poll of 1,000 United States women found that only 33 percent consider themselves feminists, while 58 percent don't. And only 62 percent believe that feminism has been helpful to women, while 18 percent see it as harmful.

Yet the achievements they ascribe to feminism, even as they distance themselves from it, are remarkable:

- 94 percent say that the women's movement has helped to make women more independent;
- 86 percent say that it has given women more control of their lives;
- 82 percent say it is still improving the lives of women;

PERSPECTIVE



While sorrow was expressed for the women killed in the École Polytechnique spree, there was no embracing of feminism. Instead of rallying to support it, there was an immediate distancing.

• 68 percent disagree with the proposition that the movement is out-of-date on its goals (while 24 percent agree).

The *Time* magazine issue carrying those survey results noted that in 1960, three years before Betty Friedan's pathbreaking *The Feminine Mystique*, 34.8 percent of women were in the work force, compared to 57.8 percent today. And their career paths, as we know, have expanded dramatically: the number of female lawyers and judges in the U.S. has jumped from 7,500 then to 180,000 today, female doctors from 15,672 to 180,000, female engineers from 7,500 to 180,000.

Those statistics are for the United States, but we can imagine parallel results in our own country, because feminism has crossed borders and, indeed, arguably been more effective in our country, where equal rights in law were formally achieved during that era and where male political leaders, albeit only once, had to run the gauntlet of a political debate on television over women's issues. Much has been achieved. But feminism is still on the attack-and under attack-because patriarchal structures and everyday misogynist events continue. When feminists march or protest, our desire for law and order conflicts with our desire for equality. We want their goals but can't those goals be achieved nicely?

ANY MEN and women are also offended by the separateness often advocated by elements of feminism. That policy is not, we should realize, unlike the experience of other social movements, such as the black civil rights movement in the United States. Many people who are discriminated against feel safer fighting for change within their own group—for a time, or forever. Women who have been victims of incest, rape, or other aspects of male violence can feel very ill-at-ease or threatened when men are around.

There is a tension, we should realize, amongst feminists on this point. Nevertheless, separateness provokes deep anger from men who feel excluded and frustration from women who prefer an inclusionary model of change.

At Queen's University, when it was suggested that some women might feel more comfortable moving to the front of the special vigil, this tension sparked up. Rather than sympathizing with those who need that security in a male-dominated, maleviolent world, there was an instinctive reaction, amongst some people present, to attack them. Some Queen's female students accompanied by male friends—at an age when security comes from being connected to a man—considered the separate-

ness a threat, and joined their male friends in deriding it. But those young women will only be equal when they can be separate as well as together—as men have always been able to be, at their own discretion.

We cannot exaggerate the importance of the Marc Lépires of this world. They are madmen (rarey, as the feminists have taught us, madvomen). But we also can't ignore the fact that the Marc Lépines of this world are products of our society. And we can't let the threats they present lead us to blame the victims: women—and, in particular, the strong women in the feminist movement who have helped us to understand the dangers of patriarchy and have led the strugglefor change.

When Marc Lépine drew the line—as with the Nazis at the death camps—asking men to move to one side and women to the other, we all hadto rally behind those being persecuted.

Women should respond as the authors did to Ayatollah Khomeini. "I am a feminist. I believe in freedom and equality. I will continue to struggle, as others have, for changes, even it as an independent person I have some disagreements with the feminist movement.' Men should do likewise: "I am pro-feminist. I must struggle to make changes in myself, always, and help to change society."

Elizabeth Tidmarsh, BSc'68, **MSc'72**

by Dale Hrabi

rom the commuter stuck in traffic to the politician just trying to play his cards right, the question is: how much carbon dioxide can this planet take? As levels of this gas rise, trapping heat in the atmosphere, the earth's climate warms. In the grimmest scenarios, half of Florida vanishes under a rising sea, crops wither, storms rage. Few scientists will go so far, yet few dismiss the risks. But how to define them?

Start with the ocean. "At present, the ocean is buffering the greenhouse effect," says Oceanographer Elizabeth Tidmarsh, BSc'68, MSc'72. Tidmarsh directs a worldwide research body that's trying to find out if the ocean can continue to absorb its share of the carbon dioxide pouring out of factories, cars and other sources. The group's scientists have found that the ocean absorbs up to half of this "greenhouse gas". If it can't maintain this pace, the risks of global warming rise, and with them, the need for governments to rule rigorously on carbon dioxide emissions.

This issue, more than any other that oceanographers face, has brought them out of the peace of their labs and under the gun. "The politicians are getting very impatient with the scientific community," Tidmarsh says. "They look to scientists for definitive answers and scientists love to waffle. The ultimate question will be: how much do we have to cut emissions of carbon dioxide?'

Three years old, the study she oversees has made the first step: it's shown that five nations (the U.S., Canada, the Netherlands, Britain and West Germany), despite different scientific agendas, can research the ocean with the same aims and standards. In oceanography, that's key. Definitive answers? No sooner than the year 2000, she says.

Tidmarsh is privy to the global view. Scientists from 38 countries watch their computers for electronic mail from her office at Dalhousie University in Halifax, headquarters for the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), established in 1957 to unite various strains of oceanic research. As Executive Director, Tidmarsh (with her two assistants, the only salaried staff) has played mother hen, travel agent and redtape-dissolver since 1980 to the volunteer scientists who've come and gone over the

Her annual budget (from member nation fees) is \$600,000, mainly spent on plane tickets. At present, she reports by electronic mail to an elected "boss" in Sweden and travels roughly three months a year to plan expeditions and feel out priorities.

It's hardly the career Tidmarsh (née Bulleid) expected. She came to McGill in 1964 to study zoology, curious but not too concerned about her future. "Liz," recalls contemporary Jill Rollins, BA'68, ironically, "led an extremely hectic social life that first year at McGill. It featured a lot of sailors for some reason."

Focus came early. Her first taste of oceanography came from a lofty source, Emeritus Professor Max Dunbar, in a rather lowly setting, the decrepit biology lecture hall. "It was very, very steep," she recalls, "and falling apart. I'll never forget a time when a friend of mine, rather than squeezing past a row of people, jumped down a row, and the whole line of chairs collapsed."

As a guest lecturer, Dunbar gave a tantalizing overview of the ocean's life and Tidmarsh was smitten. "I knew that's what I wanted to do from then on." However, a "disastrous" year of master's work in oceanography in 1968-69 at the University of North Carolina put a dent in her plans. Tidmarsh blames a misguided thesis, rolling her eyes at her choice: "It had to do with some rather obscure organisms that live between grains of sand on beaches." Fourteen months into her program, she left.

Recovery was quick. Back at McGill, she finished her master's degree under Dunbar's guidance, married fellow grad Gordon Tidmarsh, BSc'67, MSc'73, and then enjoyed a stint as staff biologist at the Montreal Aquarium. The mid-seventies found Tidmarsh at Dalhousie, facing huge freshman biology classes as part of "team teaching". Without a PhD, though, she had no ladder to climb and soon she sought diversion in administration. She found a knack for management in the department of oceanography, and picked up new skills enough, by 1980, to snare the coveted job with SCOR.

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For Tidmarsh, this was a chance to recharge her career and re-enter oceanography: "I became almost a colleague of people that I'd looked up to, some of the heroes in oceanography"-Roger Revelle, for example, and Sir George Deacon.

For SCOR, whose budget would quadruple in the next 10 years, Tidmarsh's business head was a find. Not only was she a trained oceanographer, but her enthusiasm extended to the finicky details of getting the boats to sea. Global warming is just one of her challenges, with 16 other research groups on the go. Her tools are her computer, what colleague Peter Brewer calls "a good science head on her shoulders", and her sense of diplomacy.

"Liz can say yes and no to people in the most gracious way," says Brewer, until recently Vice-Chairman of SCOR's global warming study. "What is possible in one nation is totally impossible in another for all kinds of reasons: scientific background, infrastructure, occasionally politics. It's possible to alienate people in a tremendous hurry, unless you're educated as to how to be aware of it all. And Liz does this."

Tidmarsh, for her part, has found that some strings are ready to be pulled. Last March, in a global survey of 1,500 climate change scientists, 90 percent said nations should take immediate steps to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. "The scientific community is recognizing its responsibility to shape popular thinking," she says. "Accurately." 💺



Elizabeth Tidmarsh

10

QUEBEC FOCUS

Who's sovereign now?

by Gretta Chambers, BA'47

Teacher-trainees from Micmac, Algonquin, Cree and Mohawk communities got more and less than they bargained for at the McGill Faculty of Education's 1990 First Nations Summer School. Half way through the session, the Mohawk crisis erupted. Police blockades prevented many of those enrolled from attending class on campus and lectures on the Kahnawake reserve had to be cancelled. One professor nearly got arrested trying to get to school, another crossed the St. Lawrence River in a small boat to reach holed-up students. Of such common experience are bonds created...

A fter 77 days of a frighteningly hot Indian summer, Quebec moved into a disturbingly unsettled fall. The Mohawk crisis that dominated the news for two-and-one-half months is over, but a malaise persists. It can be felt at many levels, one of which is territorial.

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For the native people, the concepts of "nation" and "territory" are indivisible. Self-preservation, they feel, must have a land base with which they have a spiritual connection and over which they can impose their own values. How can the territorial sovereignty demanded by the Mohawks and other self-proclaimed independent Indian nations be squared with Quebec's current position on self-determination?

Quebec's relationship with its native peoples has been dramatically altered. Governments, both provincial and municipal, have been tested and found wanting in their understanding of the extent of the problem that suddenly blew up over a land claim. Premier Bourassa and his ministers have been severely criticized by Quebecers for not keeping them informed about exactly what the Quebec government was doing to bring an end to armed confrontation. People at large, even those living in the communities under siege, had to rely on the media to know what was going on. The Mohawk Warriors were not only the news but also just about the only source of news. Resentment against a seemingly blind and all but invisible government ran high.

But as the days and weeks went by, the Canadian army replaced a discredited Quebec police force, the Oka land claim was



The Mohawk warriors were not only the news but also just about the only source of news.

settled in favour of the Mohawks and still the barricades did not come down. Public opinion turned more and more against the Warriors in particular, but also against the Mohawks in general for their apparent support of continued armed combat.

High-minded appeals from other parts of Canada and the world to treat the Mohawks and their noble cause with justice exacerbated the widespread sense of helplessness among Quebecers in the line of fire. They were deeply relieved that no more lives were lost after the death of the police officer during the abortive police raid that triggered the crisis. The army, as they saw it, had played a vital role in mastering a volatile and potentially murderous situation. When they heard native leaders denouncing the use of "mean-spirited military might against native communities," they wondered where those leaders were coming from.

Negotiation seemed virtually impossible as the Warriors were not prepared by training or vocation to make concessions. Tension grew, magnified by the play the story received on newscasts in North America and abroad. The upshot has been to increase public distrust of both native intentions and government's ability to govern with fairness and firmness. Anger against life-threatening violence and related acts of vandalism superseded sympathy for the cause to which they had been put.

Some native leaders in Quebec have understood this visceral repugnance for the armed struggle and are moving to dissociate themselves from Warrior tactics. The Hurons and the Montagnais, who speak French and have therefore a better cultural understanding of the larger society which surrounds them, refuse to see their relationship with the province as a fight between opposing nationalisms. The Cree, currently battling Quebec over northern hydro development, say they have no intention of resorting to violence (as so glibly predicted by native leaders outside Quebec).

But confrontation may be looming nevertheless as Quebec prepares to declare itself something other than one Canadian province in ten. Does it take its native peoples along with it into whatever new order it chooses? Who or what will make Quebec's aboriginals accept new rules they have had no part in formulating? These are questions all Quebecers should be thinking a lot about right now. Instead, they are trying to put Quebec's Indian summer behind them and open hostilities have simply been replaced by a kind of wary silence.

Here and there, however, the healing process at the community level has begun. McGill's teacher-trainee program has started up again at the request of the Kahnawake Mohawks. Prof. Don Taylor of the open boat adventure is using more conventional means of transport to give his course on the social and emotional development of native children to people who now have to deal with the subject matter on the ground as well as in the lecture hall.

Gretta Chambers is a Montreal journalist and Governor Emeritus of McGill.

Normand



n the evening of August 2, I sat in horror as television tracked Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Places I had known so well—the main roads of the city, the Kuwait Airways building, the palace grounds—now bombed sites, littered with wrecked cars and bodies, shrouded in smoke. Watching these scenes, I fell into a state of shock. My friends and colleagues—what would happen to them and to this country that had become a major part of my life?

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My first contact with Kuwait was quite unexpected. In 1968 I was teaching in England, when a friend in Kuwait invited me to spend Christmas there. It seemed an exotic destination, a place I would likely not visit after my return to Montreal. However, I became enchanted with the beauty of the desert and the Arabian Gulf, the mosques, the mission church and Arab hospitality. I inquired about job possibilities and was hired as a teacher for September of 1969.

The American School, on empty desert terrain outside the city of Kuwait, was the only school of its kind in the country, preparing students for American universities with a K-12 program. I taught senior English to Kuwaitis, Americans, Europeans, other Middle Easterners, and Asians: a pleasing cultural mix similar to that of Kuwait itself.

In my third year, I sent McGill a proposal to investigate the Kuwaiti educational system, and was accepted into the comparative education program. The Ministry of Education arranged for me to visit Kuwaiti schools on Thursday mornings (when my school began its American-style weekend.) However, on the grounds that I might create too much of a stir at the boys' schools, I was restricted to girls' schools, a decision which determined my thesis topic. I examined the relationship between Kuwait's state schooling for girls and the changing status of its women.

In its educational development, Kuwait was a leader in the Gulf. In contrast with other Gulf states, Kuwait provided girls with formal education as early as 1937, only one year after boys. Twenty years later, Kuwaiti women were beginning to exercise their freedom. Whereas they had once led secluded and restricted lives, by the seventies they could be seen shopping, driving, working, attending university. One well-known Kuwaiti woman was the anchor for the evening television news! Kuwait's population of one million was just one-half native

for Kuwait

Kuwaitis. This provoked some insecurity, and the government's push to educate women was intended to increase the numbers of Kuwaitis and Arabs in the workforce.

In 1977-78, I made my fourth and last visit to Kuwait to carry out doctoral research on the University of Kuwait. This young university, a national symbol of pride and prestige, had just celebrated its first decade of existence. I met members of the university community, spent days at the University National Heritage Library catching up on newspaper coverage of the university (popularly viewed as a "hotbed of radical thought and activity"), and visited centres such as the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research. I also served as secretary to the committee planning the proposed College of Education.

Student life was revealed to me as well. I lived in a university hostel for female students, where I was the only Western, Christian student among 55 younger, Muslim women. They came from Kuwait, but also from the Arab Gulf States and even Saudi Arabia, where there was little or no higher education for women. I cannot say that I fitted in, but I did closely observe how the women adapted to university life.

Along with having to master English for science studies and French for law, they had to accustom themselves to the newly-adopted American course/credit-hour system, which entailed a long daily schedule and changes in eating and resting habits. The women also deftly dealt with traditional sex segregation and supervision. Meetings with men in the university cafeteria or library were arranged by telephone, and hostel outings to shopping plazas and the market made close supervision impossible.

Originally all classes at the University of Kuwait were sex-segregated. But a dent was made in this system when Hassan al-Ebraheem, the dean of commerce, economics and political science, challenged it, arguing that duplication of classes was a waste of time and money. His faculty went co-ed.

Since Muslim women could not be treated by male doctors, it was important that women became physicians. (Interestingly, in contrast to Western practice, women could not be nurses, since they were not allowed to stay overnight in the hospitals.) When the newly-established College of Medicine found the sex-segregation system unworkable, its influence precipitated change in the entire university. During al-Ebraheem's term as third rector of the university (1976-1980), all classes became co-ed.

In these ways and more, the University of Kuwait served as an agent of societal change. At its inauguration in 1966, the Amir of Kuwait described it as "a lighthouse for science and research, shedding its beneficent light in the Arab world and extending beyond it to the entire world; (it was) a

by M. Louise Cornell, BEd'62, MA'74, PhD'82

colossal bulwark for munitions in science and research, with which we will protect our progress." The founding rector visualized the university as "the source of another type of wealth, more durable and more reliable, a wealth of human beings which would result in Kuwait's being known not only for oil, but for something more precious than oilnamely knowledge, which would be the oil after the oil." Knowledge was no longer only "revealed", but "explorable".

It was the rector's view that absence of the university, once founded, would leave a large hole in Kuwaiti society. Given that university enrolment grew from 418 to 17,000 by 1987, the hole would be huge; but its size would be incalculable if one considered the loss of university research and academic liberalism.

Kuwaitis historically cherished some aspects of liberalism. In the 1750s, the Anaza tribe of Najd (in the Arabian Peninsula) sought freedom from Wahhabi Islam and migrated to the east coast under the leadership of Sabah, whose descendants continued to rule Kuwait. In 1914, by mutual agreement, it became a British protectorate.

During its pre-oil years, and after its independence in 1961, Kuwait looked outwards to the sea and west across the peninsula rather than east to Bahrain and India or north to Iraq. Its heritage was linked with the Saudis and others along the western shores of the Arabian Gulf. Its models and metropolitan powers, in education as in other spheres, were Cairo and, by extension, England, France and the U.S.A. Its origins, history and contemporary development belie and negate Iraq's claim to Kuwait.

Kuwait became a country of anomalies: endowed with great wealth, it was still a third-world country. Though not yet democratic, it was slowly moving in this direction. Only Kuwaiti males could vote, but there was a written constitution and a lively National Assembly.

In contrast to its neighbours, life was not dominated by the army, the secret police, or the religious police, nor by religious fratricidal wars. Women were free to be educated, to dress as they pleased, to drive, to work. There was so much potential. The destruction of Kuwait creates a hole in the Gulf, and in our world.

Louise Cornell is currently a teacher at CEGEP John Abbott College in Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Her doctoral dissertation was to be published by the University of Kuwait Press. But that project, together with the university and the nation that built it, remains uncertain. The Kuwait Embassy in Washington reports that the university has been looted and destroyed.

HONTE ADVANTAGE

Ordinarily, architecture professors are charged with critiquing the living spaces of others. But with his bestseller,
The Most Beautiful House in the World, McGill's
Witold Rybczynski, BArch'66, MArch'72, flipped the lens
and revealed his inner sanctum. Our curiosity piqued,
the McGill News asked four more alumni-turned-professors
to open their doors. Graciously, they agreed.









TEXT BY JANICE PASKEY

PHOTOS BY RICK KERRIGAN, BA'73



ieter Sijpkes, BArch'72
Pointe St. Charles, Montreal

He calls it a dog's breakfast, and thanks the chaos theory of math for legitimizing his home. Pieter Sijpkes' Pointe St. Charles rowhouse is a renovated depanneur that routinely lands him in court. "I explain to the judge that a house is a process," Sijpkes says of violating Montreal's stringent building codes.

His abode in this industrial Montreal area is a museum of paraphernalia and second-hand building materials: a rubber conveyor belt floors the kitchen, a bowling lane makes a table, an arch of rocks spans the living room, huge neon letters light the yard. And odds and ends, ends and odds that beg Pippi Longstocking to appear at any moment. "Chaos is a higher level of order," announces the Holland-born professor, who's a proponent of low-cost housing, and practises what he preaches. "And I'm happy that the chaos theory of math has emerged to prove it." The neighbours were happy when Sijpkes bought the place 12 years ago. He's allayed their worst fear: that the place would fall over.



"Chaos is a higher level of order, and I'm happy that the chaos theory of math has emerged to prove it."





"It is a bold, modern renovation," Adams says of the 1983 work by Montreal architect Jacques Maassen. nnmarie Adams, BA'81
St. Henri District, Montreal

As an undergraduate she lived in the "McGill student ghetto" but, upon her return as a professor, Annmarie Adams wanted to avoid the "typical Montreal apartment", a dark creation with rooms off a long corridor.

She found her alternative last winter in a 19th century greystone on St. Henri Square. "It is a bold, modern renovation," she says of the 1983 work by Montreal architect Jacques Maassen.

As an architectural historian, Adams is finishing a PhD thesis for the University of California at Berkeley, and lives a life which bridges the old and new. Comfortably continuing that theme is her apartment: its traditional high ceilings pierced with modern skylights, its front window enlarged to bring an historic Catholic cathedral more fully into view.

The kitchen, tiled in crisp black and white, reminds her of a perspective drawing. "This is the way you teach perspective, by using the tiles to count back into a room," she says. The entire apartment was painted white upon renovation, a sure attraction. "Most architects like white, since it shows the structure and lines of a room. It's said that studying black and white photography has played a role in this preference."

avid Covo, BSc(Arch)'71, BArch'74 City of Pointe-Claire

Suburbia. Not a concept fondly embraced by McGill's coterie of urban-leaning architecture professors. So when David Covo moved to Pointe-Claire, some 30 minutes along the westbound highway, he saw the heckles coming. "My colleagues razzed me about moving to the 'burbs', but I consider this urban living," he contends.

Evicted from a rambling Sherbrooke St. apartment slated for condo-conversion, Covo opted for a classic Quebec cottage home along the historic Pointe-Claire "strip", a stretch of restaurants, craft and antique stores hugging Lakeshore Road.

Both he and his girlfriend, Margaret, are avid sailors and members of the Pointe-Claire Yacht Club; it made sense to be just down the street, and to have Lac St. Louis in view as well.

Distinguished by its siren-red metal roof, their late 1800s home has seen subtle improvements. Covo has enclosed the back porch and given closets larger scale. Framed sketches and watercolours hint at Covo's profession, but most evidence of his work in sketching, computer-aided design and barrier-free design stays sequestered in his McGill office.

Aligning with the country philosophy, Covo's home is a retreat, but it does hold architectural significance. Its structure displays period techniques, such as the use of board and batten ceilings. "This is a tradition of craftmanship which is important to remember and preserve", he says.



The structure
of Covo's home
displays period
building techniques.
"This is a tradition
of craftmanship
which is important
to remember
and preserve."



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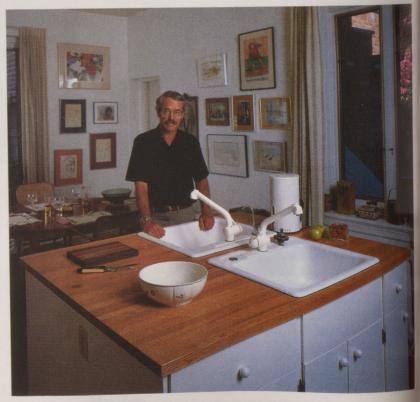
This semidetached house, a 30-minute walk from McGill, has been home for more than 25 years, and there's no talk of moving.

erek Drummond, BArch'62 Westmount

The backyard basketball court has been converted to a courtyard under the Italian influence, and a new oak staircase installed inside. With their four children out on their own, "emptynesters" Derek Drummond and his wife Anne, BA'61, MA'86, are modifying their Westmount family home.

An upper-level bedroom and den have been converted into offices for both: Anne is a PhD student in history at the University of Ottawa, while Derek pursues his academic specialization of urban design. Still, he stays away from designing for personal use. The Drummonds hire an independent architect. "It's very difficult to work for the family," he says, and announces satisfaction in letting Anne co-ordinate all renovations.

This semi-detached house, a 30-minute walk from McGill, has been home for more than 25 years, and there's no talk of moving. "This house was an ideal size for the six of us, and will be fine for two of us," Derek comments.





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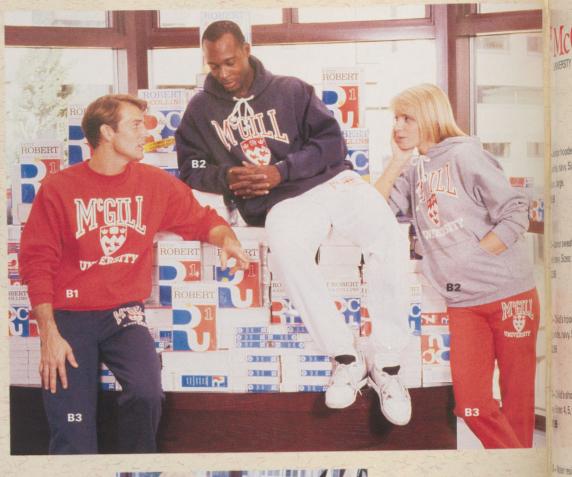
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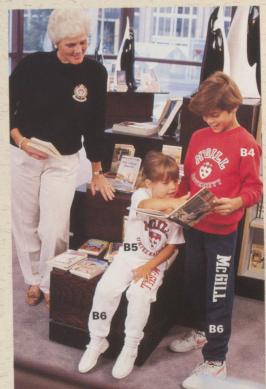
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B3 — Sweatpants with elasticized waist and ankles, grommet reinforced drawstring. Sizes: S-M-L-XL.

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B4 — Kids crewneck sweat shirt. Red, white, navy. Youth sizes small and large.

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SWF-XI

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B5 - Child's T-Shirt. Red, white, navy. Sizes: 4, 5, 6, 6X. \$11.95

B6 - Child's sweat pants. Red, white, navy. Sizes: 4, 5, 6, 6X. \$17.95



C1 – Junior hooded sweatshirt. Red, white, navy. Sizes: small, medium, large.

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C2 — Junior sweatpants. Red, white, navy. Sizes: S-M-L. \$22.95

C3 — Child's hooded sweatshirt. Red, white, navy. Sizes: 4, 5, 6, 6X. \$22.95

C4 – Child's shorts. Red, white, navy. Sizes: 4, 5, 6, 6X. \$17.95

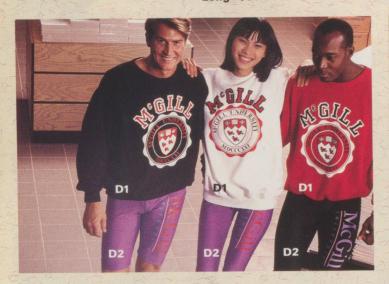
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Sizes: S-M-L-XL. \$49.95





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Size 2: approx. 32"-38"
Short \$29.95
Long \$39.95





D3 — Barbarian rugby shirt. 100% cotton. White with red stripes. Sizes: S-M-L-XL. \$49.95

D4 — McGill baseball shirt. Beige 100% cotton. Tackle twill letters. Sizes: S-M-L-XL.

\$35.95

D5 — Melton baseball cap. Direct embroidered crest.

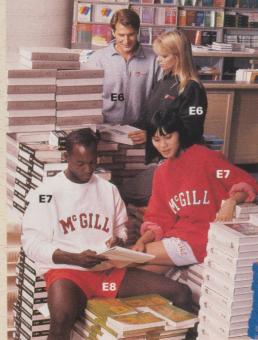
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D6 — Redmen T-Shirts. 80% cotton. Oxford grey or white. Sizes: S-M-L-XL. \$19.95





E1 - E5 — Barbarian authentic rugby jerseys. 100% heavyweight cotton. Double looped tape placket, rubber buttons.
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E6 — Zip-neck polo. 80% cotton/blend. Forest green, oxford grey, red. Sizes: S-M-L-XL. \$29.95

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E8 — 100% cotton 2 pocket gym shorts. Red, navy (not shown), ash grey. Sizes: S-M-L-XL. \$18.95



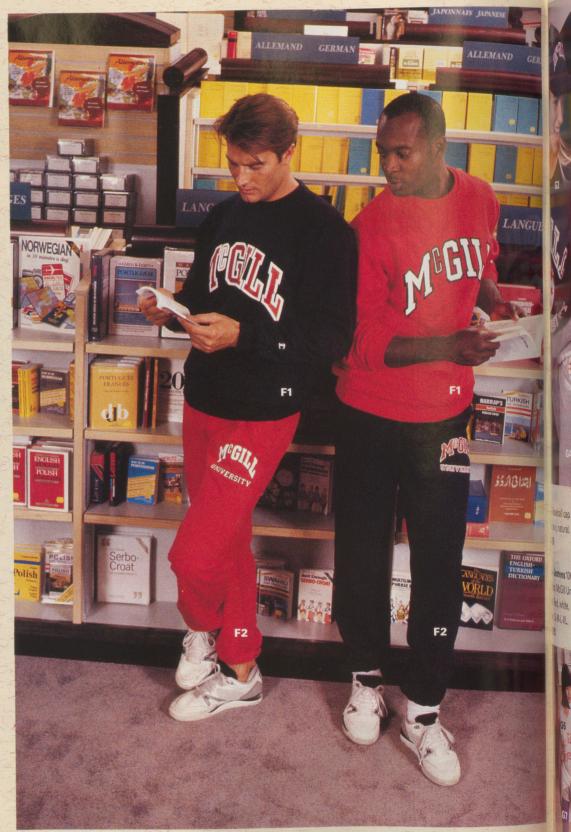
Champion classic Fleece. 95% cotton, 5% poly. Red, navy or heather grey.

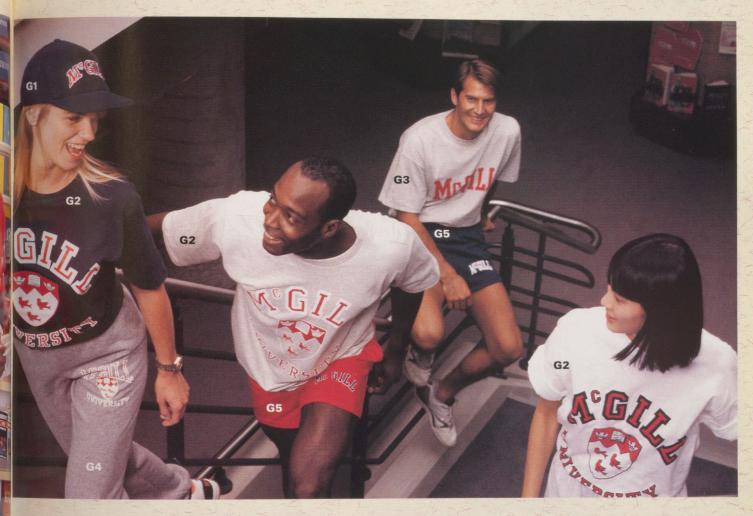
F1 — Crew neck sweatshirts with set sleeve, V-insert at neck, ribknit cuff and waistband. 2 colour tackle twill emblem, hooded (not shown).

Sizes: S-M-L-XL. \$46.95 Hooded \$54.95

F2 — Sweatpants with elasticized waist and ankles. Inside double grommet reinforced drawstrings, side pockets. 2 colour emblem. Sizes: S-M-L-XL.

\$36.95





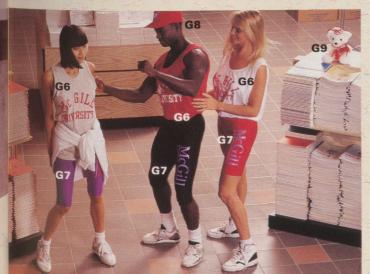
G1 — Baseball cap – Melton wool. Red, navy, natural. \$15.95

G2 – Jostens 100% cotton T-Shirts. McGill University with crest. Red, white, ash grey. Sizes: S-M-L-XL.

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G6 — Tank tops 50/50 cotton/poly. Red, white, navy, ash grey. Sizes: S-M-L-XL.

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H9 — 16oz Britannia glass stein, gold rim.

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ONE FINAL DONATION

Moving into the nineties, McGill's anatomy students learn the intricacies of the human body in the age-old way. Dissection. For most, it's their first experience with death.

by Janice Paskey and Guy Laverdure, BSe 83, MSc 90

n a warm, overcast day last May, during that hushed interlude when classes have finished and exams have been written, some one-hundred people gathered in the University Chapel for a 230 memorial service. Held to commemorate the dead, yet not a funeral, this ritual would be unlike any other.

Planned by first-year medical students, the service was for people who had donated their bodies to McGill, and for their surviving families and friends. The students were those who, in the past year's compulsory anatomy course, had dissected a human body. Now it was time to pause, and pay tribute to the donors.

Together with Dr. Dennis Osmond, Chair of the Department of Anatomy and Histology, and McGill Chaplain Roberta Clare, the students prepared a non-denominational service with readings, a recital of the names of last year's donors, and music. As the Disciples peered down from the stained glass above, the unlikely sounds of The Beatles' *Let It Be* and *In My Life* filled the sombre chapel. To further avoid a funeral-like atmosphere, there was no procession.

"This is a celebration; people wear bright colours," says Rev. Clare, who has assisted in the last two memorial services. "It shows people are able to touch others long after their own lives."

All the families of donors on record are invitedabout 60 each year—even those who may have opposed the deceased's decision. Under Quebec legislation, people can dispose of their own body (or parts of it) as they see fit—sometimes to the chagrin of relatives.

By this afternoon in May, most families had finished the grieving process, but one was different. Because of a stipulation in the donor's will there had been no funeral, but the family still had a deep need to grieve. From as far away as Florida and Vancouver, the extended family came to McGill; many cried throughout the service.

A reception afterwards allowed the families to talk to

the medical students and staff. Some three hours later almost no one had left. The group included Gwendolyn Mary (Nicholson) Macrae, RVC'34, whose husband had always wanted to be a doctor. Only a week before his death, he'd decided to donate his body to McGill. She later wrote Dr. Osmond to express her thoughts about the memorial service.

"They (the medical students)," she wrote, "told me about their reactions to facing death for the first time, their gratitude, their reverence, and how they try to think of the deceased-the kind of persons they might have been and the life they might have led. It showed me the calibre of serious, sympathetic and dedicated young people who will be working for their fellow man in the future."

Dr. Osmond began the memorial service five years ago. "I felt there was a need to make public our indebtedness to the donors. There was also a need to allow students to give voice to their own feelings," he says. For most students, dissection is their first experience with death, and it prompts the sort of philosophical struggle that pits necessary scientific detachment against an instinctive reverence for the human body. Questions mount: What do I need to learn? Who were these bodies before? How did they agree to give me this chance?

"In present-day society we are not usually exposed to death," says Osmond, "and yet the moment these students enter the hospital ward they will be confronted by mutilation and dying."

Indeed, Osmond says his initial experience with dissection at the University of Bristol left him as apprehensive as anticipating his first operation or badly injured patient, "wondering if I might faint, then being glad I didn't." Each year, he says, there are a few students who don't think they can roll back the sheet and begin a dissection. "But we help them through it."

he bodies lie silently shrouded in olive green sheets, wrapped in plastic underneath, row upon row, the 60 or so whose lives now extend through death. They are the grey image of the young anatomy students who face them.

Like much of what occurs in medicine, the sight of McGill's dissecting room in the Strathcona Medical Building may be macabre to the outsider, but it's a necessary part of life for students who need to learn. And for researchers, too. McGill anatomical scientists are known for high-level research in cell biology, the reproductive and immune systems, and calcified tissues. As well, new techniques in microvascular surgery and advances in knee prostheses have resulted from dissection and experimentation on donated bodies. (Other bodies come to McGill because of the Quebec

Anatomy Act, which provides medical schools with the unclaimed dead.)

body and x-ray images are examined extensively—there's no substitute for an actual anatomical dissection. In most cases the dead body is considered to be representative of the living one for learning purposes, Dr. Osmond says.

For him, the use of humans as biological material adds a demanding dimension to his work, requiring sensitivity of the highest order. Although the anatomical term for a dead body is "cadaver" or "corpse," he uses the gentler "donor" when speaking with families or to the public—and is insistent that students recognize the difficult decision behind

the bequest.
An occupational
therapy student recalls
that her teacher began the
course with a moment of silence for the
donors. "It set the tone to respect the body,"

she says.

Martin Eckhart, now a third-year medical student on rotation, was 23 when faced with first-year anatomy and the sight of rows of draped bodies in the McGill dissecting room. "It was not like anything I'd ever experienced," he recalls. Eckhart's four-member McGill anatomy group named their body "Myrtle" in an attempt to personalize her, since the donor's identity is kept strictly confidential.

Even with his initial apprehension, Eckhart had more experience than most of his fellow students. As a double major in literature and science at Calvin College in Michigan, he spent time trying to decide between a career as a literature professor or as a doctor. To aid his decision, he volunteered for two years in the emergency department of Blodgett Medical Centre in Grand Rapids, and also assisted forensic pathologist Stephen Cohle with autopsies.

"But I never did the cutting myself," Eckhart says in explaining the difference between that experience and first-year anatomy. "To a large extent, I refused to allow myself to think of the bodies as human." He was also prepared for one common coping mechanism: comic relief. Dr. Cohle told him: "Sometimes you'll hear some coarse joking which seems inappropriate and satirical; that's because there still are moments when it gets too much, even for us."

Eckhart says this first exposure to death seems less traumatic than what he's seeing daily in the hospitals now; the preservative-injected bodies don't bleed and

Anatomy:
the science of
the body's structure.
To fully understand it, all firstyear medical students must perform
a human dissection, with four students studying

a human dissection, with four students studying each body for an entire academic year. Dentistry students, meanwhile, work on the head and mouth region; students in physical and occupational therapy, on the limbs and back. Most undergraduate science students are shown body parts but do not actually dissect. McGill is the only university in Canada to offer a bachelor of science in anatomical science, reflecting the department's research into the cellular and molecular aspects of the body tissue.

"Anatomy was the first science in the study of medicine," says Dr. Osmond, a McGill professor for 25 years. "It provides a solid foundation for medical practice and this has remained equally true for the last 25 years." The first dissections, in Italian medical schools during the Renaissance, were performed under very difficult circumstances and were considered immoral and socially intolerable. Today there is still an aura of uncertainty; a mystique that surrounds the practice of probing the human body.

Even our high-tech world has not eliminated the need for dissection. Although computer imagery can provide a visual aid for anatomy students—and the living



are greyish. Still, some students find they can never look at the face; the body remains covered except for the part to be actually dissected. For Martin Eckhart, it was Myrtle's hands which reminded him of the individual qualities which transcend biology.

"Her hands had nailpolish on the fingernails, which tells you a spark about the person. It reminded me: you cannot fully appreciate a person by looking at the anatomy. What makes a hand is a living hand." He chose this topic for a poem (at right) read at the memorial service.

Ken Chan, now a junior resident at the Montreal General Hospital, also gave his cadaver a name (Harry), but admits, "After a month, it becomes routine. You become desensitized." Chan says he coped because of the need to focus increasingly on his studies. "Things become more difficult-fine nerves, fine detail. You go in with your dissection manual and concentrate."

But when the hectic academic year is over, there's time to reflect. Both Martin Eckhart and Ken Chan speak of the donation in terms of sacrifice on the part of the donors and their families. With youth on their side, neither has yet seriously considered doing the same. "I don't think I truly appreciated during my first year how much the donors are giving up. Their bodies cannot be buried (as a whole)," Chan said.

For Martin Eckhart, meeting with families at the end of first-year medicine has served to remind him of the humanness of the donors. At this point, he says, he's dealing with death each day in the hospital. "I'm learning to walk that fine line between getting so involved it eats me up and just not caring," he says. He admires doctors who mourn when a patient dies. "I see these surgeons who are supposed to be tough as lead with tears in their eyes when a patient dies. They are my role models.

"I hope I never get used to the idea of death." 💺

TO MYRTLE

How I learned from the things you showed me, and also from the things you did not show me... I never saw your hand

Look, all those muscles, The nerve fibres, their net And the blood vessels in between. Structures for a special demand... But I could not see your hand.

I searched the wonders of their form, The arrangement so carefully planned, But even though I tried so hard, I did not see your hand...

Where is it what you hide from me, What are my eyes supposed to see? I long to know your hand!

And then, one day as I passed by I looked again and knew, that among these vessels, muscles and bones I would never find your hand...

Because to really know your hand Is to see it play, touch, work and feel... And on that day, for the first time in my life, You helped me see my hand!

A hand that lives, moves, hurts and loves; A hand of flesh, bone, fibre and blood ... You helped me see my hand. And on that day I left the lab, the secret of life with me, With all these things I learned from you, even though I never saw your hand...

This poem was written for the 1989 Memorial Service by Martin Eckhart after his first year of medicine.

In a first week filled with algorithms, lionesses and paper cuts, fifteen-year-old Jeffrey Egger talked a mean streak.

Dale Hrabi tried to write it all down.

ENFANT TERRIFIC

Friday, August 24

"One of the best things is that you come here with no reputation," says Jeffrey Egger, 15. "If you want to change your personality and be someone different than you were in high school, you can do that. So I've been wondering: shall I take the opportunity?"

Yet, it was this student's startling reputation that first put me on his trail. Kathy Mayhew of the Admissions Office knew I was looking for a student to profile through the first week of school. In her 20 years at McGill, she said, Jeff was unequalled.

In Kelowna, B.C., he was the sort of child who chose to learn Latin at eight, who soaked up facts encyclopedically, unnerving his peers. In half the usual time, he'd dispensed with high school and its gossip, and now was poised to enter McGill as a second-year student in a double degree: honours math and music composition. He'd earned the top undergraduate scholarship, a Greville Smith, worth \$6,000 annually for the next four years. Clearly Jeff was rare, but was he ready to be news?

Chance settled that question this August afternoon in the quiet of the Liaison Office. No sooner had I asked about him, than a husky kid, with glasses as thick as mine and a crop of copper hair, walked through the door. We were shown into a parlor, where we sat on adjacent leather sofas, facing off warily. He, gripping a grey binder; I (despite a 12-year advantage), watching my step.

"You must understand that I've been under scrutiny before," Jeff tells me, and his eyes speak volumes. At once, they seem to flinch and command, then soften inscrutably. At five-feet-ten-and-one-half inches, Jeff seems ill at ease with his body, yet he handles this impromptu interview with savvy. I ask why he chose McGill.

"It's Canadian, which my parents liked, and, of

the universities, McGill offered me the most money." And so Princeton, Harvard, USC and Starford will never know him.

His future? "The way I see my life developing goes something like this," Jeff begins hesitantly. "My prime objective is to get my degrees. I expect to go on to a doctorate in math, but not in music, and work as a math professor, composing and conducing during the summers. If I start to make it big as a composer/conductor, I might shift that into the forefront and keep math as a hobby."

As we talk, he answers every question; with topics he likes, he races far beyond my reach. For instance, the influx of retirees to Kelowna and the fortress-like homes they build, so reminiscent of the Gaul campaigns. Which calls Caesar to mind, and the lower case delta, and Mahler's summers of tol. "You're a mean digressor, Jeff," I say.

"I sure am," he smiles. "Why do you keep feeling your neck?"

"Uh, lymph nodes. A cold, I guess."

In a glint: "Could be elephantiasis." (This prognsis comes with a smile, but I fret—how rapidy might I disfigure?) I comment on his fledgling moustache, a camouflage device? "Now there's a funny story," he says and leans forward on the soft, recounting his first meal at Gardner Hall, a co-d residence on Mount Royal. It seems John, the flow fellow, had waved Jeff over to breakfast with a group of guys, then, in passing, had asked the table: "Have you heard there's supposed to be a 15-year-od genius in Gardner?"

"What did you do, Jeff?" I ask.

"Well, I tried very hard to keep a straight face. But as I told my mother later: 'See, the moustache's paying dividends already!"

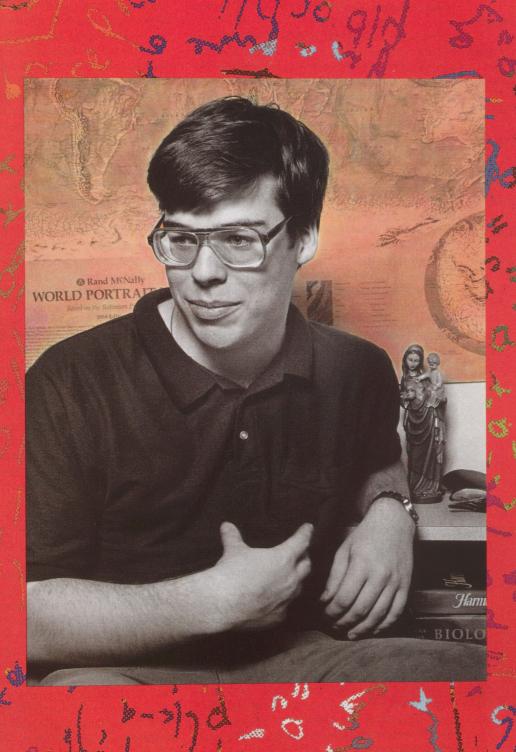
Tuesday, August 28

"Dave, you rule!" says the note opposite Jeff's dor in Gardner Hall. I pause to read another: "Hi, Dave, we love you, signed Candy, Tiffany, Brandy, Bunny and Griselda." Jeff's own door is blank.

I find him dripping with rain and reading *The Enjoyment of Music*. On the desk, a statuette of the Virgin Mary presides over a medley of plastic turblers labelled "Homo milk", "Drinking Water", "2%" (to avoid taste overlap). On the scarred bulleth board, a pizza menu hangs alone, but elsewhee clutter seems in full flower. Jeff reclines, a Brahns symphony plucks and crescendos in the air, and ve talk about his childhood.

"I remember a card game called Schnapsen," le

22



Winter 1990

eff, do you have any doubt at all that you're ready for second-year university?" The question, like so many years of high school, is waved away.

says, recalling a trip the family made to Austria when he was three. "I loved to count, even then. And literally, my father taught me this game so I could count up the cards at the end of the game. I loved to count," he stresses. Back home, his father upped the ante: addition, subtraction, increasingly complex numbers, and Jeff wanted more. But it was not until Grade 8 that he really took off and the grade-galloping began. Five years of high school were finished in two.

Okanagan Mission Secondary (OKM) has left him with mixed feelings, he says. He got along with a small circle of friends, mostly math and music people and exclusively male. "Part of my reputation was that I was rather clumsy with girls. I've been wondering whether I should clean up a bit on that."

Straitjacketed into his reputation and inevitably nicknamed (Egghead, Egger-vating, Supernerd), his achievements were ogled. "If there are two words that I can use to describe OKM," he says, "they would be 'village intrigue'."

"In some cases, he knew more than his teachers," his mother Peggy says. "There are some lingering bad feelings." To be closer to Jeff, she and her husband Ernst (who works in industrial construction) have relocated to Oshawa. She wants him to stay challenged, unlike her other child, Elizabeth, 19 (a gifted student who lost enthusiasm for education after high school and left for Austria). Mrs. Egger is confident Jeff will do well at McGill, even if his age may stigmatize him. "We know this is going to happen, but the worst is behind us."

A sharp knock on the door interrupts my chat with Jeff. Briefly, the floor fellow enters to invite him out for dinner with "the hall." "It's at a place called Carlos and Pepes," he enthuses. "I vouch for it highly.'

Later, I ask Jeff if he'll attend. "I think I will go," he says. "As I've said before, I've been labelled generally as someone not very sociable. And that gets rather annoying."

Wednesday August 29



Registration

Morning on Pine Street. On our way to registration, we weave through the larger McGill community, bleary-eyed in the sun.

I point out Delta Upsilon's emblem on the once-grand house across the street: "Have you noticed the fraternities?" Jeff stops abruptly, and pedesrians cluck as they elbow by.

"Maybe this is a solution," he says, gazing at the Greek letters. "You see, I've been finding Greek all over the sidewalks

here. Alpha Delta Phi, Alpha Delta Phi-when the cement was wet, someone had fingered this in. It's been perplexing me."

Had he attributed the act to students? "Well, I couldn't really imagine a classics professor writing in wet cement." He's never heard of fraternities, he says. (Nor the YMCA, nor teflon. In days to come, I will discover other strange gaps in Jeff's world.)

Inside the Currie Gym, we are plunged into the

human river that is registration—around every bend a new procedure, a new dam. Jeff moves somewhat dazedly into the gym, a cavern of varnish and heraldry, evoking 70 years of stomping. Rows of tables, scarred and syrupy-varnished, range around him, and vast walls of teal blue. Near the rafters hang McGill crests with scrawnier martlets, distant relatives of today's bird. Below, signs urge students into place by family name. A-CUR, says one. "I'm not a cur," says Jeff, as we step into EDG-ENG. "We are prepared for edging forward," he puns resignedly.

But in fact, the process goes quite quickly. Amid the flow, Jeff attacks his form. An alarmingly sunny "checker" appears over Jeff's shoulder: "Hi, things going okay?" He's a classically collegiate fellow, though his eyes look a little bloodshot, I notice. (Later, I tell Jeff he'll meet many such jocks, and he asks, "Why should I?")

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As we file on, we debate our surroundings-to Jeff's eye these walls are not teal blue at all, but "sea green". I'm told he has experience with such niceties. "My parents and I have great arguments about the middle traffic light. What colour would you say it is?" he asks me suddenly, with the caginess of Barbara Frum.

I have a feeble go with "amber".

"But if you were going to generalize past amber?" he insists. "Yellow or orange?" His parents, it seems, make quite a powerful case for orange, though he's pro-vellow to the death. "Argument isn't really the proper word. It's just a light debate to relax our minds." I glance around for diversion as invigorating. Perhaps Jeff could give me his thoughts on the beauty in the next line, the blonde with a showy mass of hair. "What do you think of the lioness?" I nudge him. "You like her mane?"

Jeff regards her with a lightly furrowed brow. "Not really. Besides," he adds, pushing up his glasses, "lionesses don't have manes." This rigour is humbling.

Sunday



September 2

heading that way. Photocopied handouts scatter the floor, orange linen knots snakily, his cello hides deep in the gloom. So it's all the more surprising when he announces

I climb the hill to knock on Jeff's door in Gardner Hall,

"the quiet dorm". I find him in

the dark, his small room clut-

tered and-not yet fetid, but

that he's spent the morning organizing. "But you must understand," he says, lolling on the bed and scrunching the pillow case between his toes. "Tidying and organizing are opposites for me. I can have my room perfectly tidy"—he makes the word sound unsavoury—"and not know where a

single thing is!" He's happy to see me, he adds. "I find," he claims with a kind of zeal, "that leaving things that have to be dealt with on the floor is a good method."

I point out a largish empty envelope, with that hairy recyclable feel. "And how will you deal with this?

He laughs. "Inimitably?"



September 4

The first day of classes, and Jeff drags me out at the crack of dawn. As we head down University Avenue, he recaps breakfast in the dorms. "They called it German toast. The outside looked like fried kippers, if you can imagine a triangular kipper with sticky yellow dough inside, and then syrup everywhere." (Poor little kipper, I think.)

We hit Advanced Calculus incredibly early and, in Egger tradition, sit dead centre and wait. It is clear he's in his element now; four pens, two pencils are laid on the desk. As our 70 peers arrive, a young man with Slavic cheekbones and a blond brushcut becomes source of speculation. Jeff tags him "the spy", pointing out his camouflage-print knapsack. "Incriminating, don't you think?"

Spy hands his neighbour *The McGill Daily*, circling a passage with a long finger. "Most likely using the pinhole code method," Jeff says. (In childhood, he made an exhaustive study of codes.)

Professor M. Chayet arrives in a fluster and promptly calls the class to order. "Is everyone familiar with the Dot Product?" he asks. "Raise your hands." No volunteers, though Jeff seems ready. His hand trembles in his lap. "How many of you don't know it?" Zip, again. "Okay, how many of you either know it or do not know it?" This time, amid guffaws, everyone admits to some relationship with Dot.

"This is a paradox, surely," Chayet says grandly, and Spy chuckles something to his neighbour.

"Spy sounds American!" I whisper to Jeff, crushed.

"Oh, you never know, he might have been trained from birth for the assignment."

But there's little time to wonder. Soon Jeff is busy fixing a point in space called origin, and finding a twin for every vector in the world.

Thursday

db



Before computing science, we flop down on the lawn near the Three Bares. I must say my mind's a bit tired of algorithms and proofs and products (even the enchanting Dot), and so to redirect things, I ask Jeff if he dreams at night.

He certainly does. "I have these bizarre dreams about being assassinated. In one, for

September 6 being assassinated. In one, for example, there was a communist takeover of Canada led by our school. My friend denounced me as a traitor to the republic and I was taken into a dark alley and axed."

It takes me some time to absorb "assassinated". "Do you worry, Jeff," I ask, "that people resent you for being so smart?"

He gives this some thought. "Maybe that's what these dreams are about. But basically, I try not to be seen as showing off."

"Was that a hard lesson to learn?" I press.
"I've just discovered it's a good policy."

We have a look at his palm (since we've digressed

from science) and find two "fate lines". "And a giant paper cut," he adds, wiggling a thumb. With palmistry, as with God, he won't dismiss any view easily. "I don't deny there's a possibility—why should ideas be ridiculous." He's been a practising Catholic since childhood, and acknowledges the problem of reconciling faith and science.

We work a little on a crossword he's been puttering away with. "Could 'grateful' and 'appreciative' be similar?" he asks me articulately. I nod.

"Dictate, eight letters?" This pushes us harder.

"Prescribe," I answer suddenly, proudly.

"Five letters for 'unimpressed'?" he asks.

"Blasé?" It fits.



I'm the only one in Music Theory class who can't sing Gregorian chant on cue. So, slinkingly, I turn my attention to the walls. Yellow or orange? It's an aging room.

And at its front, Lecturer Brian Alegant strides about with charisma (and ironed

September 7 with charisma (and ironed clothes, startling after all those frumpy math profs). "Can you escape melody?" he asks, probing how relentlessly our world treats us to tonal music. "In taxis, in elevators, on the tube—is this a nice thing to do to people?"

A diagnostic test is handed around and I watch Jeff attack it. A question on the church modes drives him into a new gear. I glance over and he's banging his forehead lightly on the desk, some private sort of cheerleading; the answers fall into place. In eight minutes, he's done.

In the hallway, I ask if he's ever been in an exam and not had enough time. "Of course," he says.

"Jeff, do you have any doubt at all that you're ready for second-year university?"

The question, like so many years of high school, is waved away.

Tuesday



Jeff has a phone in his dorm now. And he answers it a little like a startled horse: "Hello?" There's a catch in his voice. What thoughts have I torn him from?

We talk about the upcoming

photo session for this story, an **September 25** idea he hated at first, though he's coming round. "But not this week, not this week." His first mid-term is Wednesday, and he's planning to attend a retreat this weekend with students from his church (at McGill's Newman Centre). I change the subject. "Tonight I've got to go through all those notes I took when we were hanging out together, and find the best parts."

"Meanwhile, I've got to prove," he says excitedly, "that, if P is a prime and P divides A, and P divides A^2 and B^2 , then P divides B!"

This sounds horribly abstruse to me. "Jeff, I'm sure glad I'm not you tonight. Are you glad you're you?"

His answer is quick: "I'd have to say 'Yes'." 💺

Winter 1990

parents and
I have great

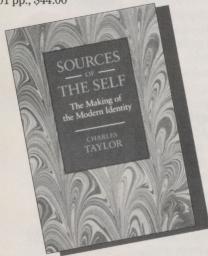
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traffic light.
Argument isn't
really the
proper word.
It's just a light

debate to relax

our minds.

Sources of the Self: The Making of the Modern Identity

by Charles Taylor Harvard University Press, 1989 601 pp., \$44.00



When I was a student radical at a small U.S. college in the early days of the Reagan era, we bristled with contempt for people who dwelt upon the self. We saw the upheavals of the sixties as having been fired by two competing, irreconcilable forces: the struggle for social justice and the desire for unlimited personal liberty. Egotism had defeated egalitarianism, we believed, and neoconservative governments were the result. Surveying the wreckage—decaying cities, more money concentrated in fewer hands—we concluded that the cultivation of the self led inexorably to a selfish, unjust society.

Could the self be rehabilitated without crushing social justice? I didn't think so until I read Charles Taylor's *Sources of the Self*. Taylor, a professor of political science at McGill, argues that the activity of acquiring self-knowledge is rooted in our search for enduring moral standards.

A tall, soft-spoken but highly articulate man in his late fifties, Taylor identifies a willingness to recognize varied, contradictory interests as crucial to both philosophy and the resolution of political problems, such as the environmental crisis. "I'm against one-line answers and one-line parties. There are conflicting demands on modern society and they all have to be answered."

The first 100 pages of *Sources of the Self* are an intricate essay describing the links between individual identity and our conception of the highest good in life. Taylor repudiates the view that morality can be reduced to enlightened self-interest or contract-style obligations; he insists that our

idea of what is good must flow from spiritual allegiances.

The core of his argument resides in his claim that mainstream moral philosophy suppresses its own sources, adopting a pose of being untouched by the conflicting goods that jostle for primacy within each of us. Taylor calls for an articulation of the origins of our moral vision and an end to our "stifling of the spirit".

He answers his own call by devoting the remainder of the book to a meticulous account of the development of our modern notion of selfhood. Taylor's fluid, discursive prose retains a welcome conversational tone even when unravelling gnarled philosophical disputes.

He embarks on a magisterial tour of Western thought, discussing in acute, enlightening detail the genesis of the modern self. Our vision of individuals as possessing a self, he points out, is peculiar to the "world of modern, Western people".

When Plato urged self-mastery, he was advising his followers on how to conform to a pre-existent rational order. Augustine, a Christian drenched in Platonic thought, transmuted Plato's ordered self into one capable of "inwardness" and communion with God. Later, Descartes and Locke refined this dawning inwardness into the essence of the modern disengaged subject.

Taylor plots the evolution of the self through the Enlightenment, the Romantics and the Victorians up to Modernism. The contradictions accumulate as each movement adds a new layer of interpretation to the existing formulations of what it means to be a human agent. It is these interwoven demands, which vie for our moral allegiance, that Taylor wishes us to cultivate rather than suppress.

One of the most appealing features of this massive study lies in the author's unerring ability to illustrate minute shifts in the conception of selfhood with telling quotations from the literature of the day. We learn as much from Joseph Conrad as we do from Friedrich Nietzsche. Even by the most omnivorous scholarly standards, the breadth of Taylor's reading in European philosophy and literature is humbling.

The heroes of this book are the champions of spiritual self-expression: Augustine, Luther, Rousseau. Cooler treatment is accorded to the radicals of the Enlightenment, whose rationalism Taylor often portrays as a trumped-up denial of their own humanity. But he refuses to get drawn into the debate over whether the consequences of the Enlightenment were good or bad. The point is to recognize that we have

inherited both the Enlightenment's zeal for egalitarianism and its ideal of personal happiness; we cannot deny either claim.

Taylor's determination not to exclude any of the key elements of the human equation translates in practical terms into a commitment to social democracy. He has run four times as a federal NDP candidate.

Taylor sees in social democracy a philosophy that can take account of plural demands: the creation of a place for the market; the need for solidarity in distribution; the fostering of a sense of equality and unity that allows people to be citizens together. He reproaches traditional social democracy for failing to emphasize environmental issues, and for overlooking the benefits of decentralization, which Taylor sees as making government more responsive.

The final pages of *Sources of the Self* contain a plea that we not mutilate ourselves in the name of ideological consistency. For Taylor, a Catholic, the hope that we will be able to resolve the contradictory demands tugging at us is bolstered by religious faith. He is quick to state, however, that anyone possessing a spiritual conception of humanity should be able to share this hope.

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Ideals such as social justice and personal liberty may clash at many points, but ultimately we must recognize that both enjoy strong claims on our identity as modern people. "Living," Taylor says, "is putting together contradictory demands in a civilized way."

Review by Stephen Henighan, a Montreal writer and teacher of creative writing. His first novel, Other Americas, has just been published.

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever.

- M.F. TUPPER

The books reviewed are available through the McGill University Bookstore

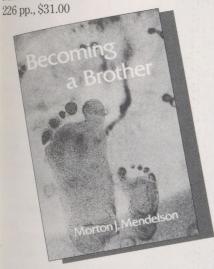


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REVIEWS

Becoming a Brother by Morton Mendelson MIT Press, 1990



Becoming a Brother documents one child's journey towards becoming a sibling. As a developmental psychologist (and McGill professor), Mendelson examines, phase by phase, the problems a preschooler faces when his brother is born, the preschooler's developmental tasks and evolving relationship with the new baby.

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The child Mendelson studies is his own, Simon, a preschooler. He admits the limitations of making broad generalizations from the study of one individual. He suggests, however, that "Simon's transition does highlight psychological processes relevant to any preschooler who becomes a big brother or sister." A general model emerges.

Mendelson derives his data from rating scales and a wide variety of interactive techniques including audio-taped conversations and a log of observations. He focusses on Simon's knowledge of conception, prenatal development, family relationships, and how he expects family life will change.

Firstly and predictably, Simon struggles to understand where his unborn sibling is and how he got there. While it is extremely difficult for Simon to clearly comprehend the location of his unborn brother, he nonetheless grasps that a baby brother or sister is coming. As well, he begins to talk of his role as the "big" brother and how he expects to act.

Usually the birth of a new baby is viewed as a stressful time for the other children. Mendelson proposes that the signs labeled as stress are actually coping strategies. Among the ones used by Simon were the reliance on an attachment object (a favorite

toy), information seeking, and pretend play. Mendelson relates these strategies to the preschooler's new role and adaptation to the baby.

Useful modelling techniques were used to build bonds of affection and communication. In one, the parent would kiss the baby and encourage the older sibling to do the same. Additionally, the baby's behaviours and expressions were discussed in relation to how the baby was responding to Simon. Thus, positive feelings and attitudes

toward the baby were reinforced.

Although the issues being raised by Mendelson are important, the excessive amount of detail contained in the book distracts the reader from the basic substance. Its appeal seems limited to professionals in the field.

Review by Patricia Martinez Dorner, BA'68, author of Children of Open Adoption and in private practice (Adoption Counseling and Search) in San Antonio, Texas.

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McGill-Queen's University Press - Montreal

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

by Gavin Ross

Reunion "Rap-Up" 1990

"Best ever" was the way D. Lorne Gales, BA'32, BCL'35, LLD'79, described the events of Reunion '90. He should know- as retired Executive Director of the Graduates' Society, he hasn't missed a Reunion in 40 years!

Record numbers of graduates and friends attended 107 individual class parties plus professional development seminars, receptions, luncheons, dinners, walking tours, a football game, an interfaith chapel service and a "Big Band" dance.

The Leacock Lunch was a highlight of Reunion for more than 575 people, who were entertained by the sparkling wit and humour of guest "lecturer" Philip E. Johnston, who was introduced by Derek Drummond, BArch'62 (also known as the Director of the School of Architecture).

Congratulations and thanks to all who came back to celebrate their reunions. A special thanks to Reunion Chairman David Cohen, BA'52, his committee and the hard-working staff of the Graduates' Society, Anna Galati, Susan Reid, Kathryn Whitehurst, Hazel Barry, Ariane Jones, Ray Satterthwaite, BA'90, Joe Parasuco and Valerie Jones, who made it all happen.

The New Guard

At the Society's Annual Meeting and Awards Banquet, held the eve of Reunion Weekend, Robert W. Faith, BA'53, DD'58, was acclaimed President of the Graduates' Society for a period of two years, succeeding A. Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59. As his first official act, Bob presented Keith with a McGill chair suitably inscribed in appreciation of his service.

Reunion '91 September 19 to 21

Make plans to celebrate with your classmates next September in Montreal. For class years ending in 6 or 1, we'll be holding events and class parties for you from September 19 to 21. The Macdonald College reunion will be held September 28.



Members of the Wings over Egypt tour pose in the Cairo office of the Canada-Egypt-McGill Agriculture Response Program (CEMARP), a multimillion-dollar project funded by the Canadian International Development Agency. Left to right: Doris Barnett, Ted Fenwick, BEng (Mech)'50, Marilyn Fenwick, Rose Johnstone (Biochemistry Chair), BSc'50, PhD'53, David Laidley, BCom'67, Christine Carron, MA'74, BCL'77, Mohamed Faris, PhD'71, CEMARP's Project Manager. Photo: David Laidley

on Reunion Weekend, Hanford (Hank)

Conklin, BCom'35,

shares the memory

a former varsity

football player,

of his winning bunt against

Toronto with Michael Kiefer,

Vice-Principal

Photo: Harold

Rossenberg

(Advancement)



Winter 1990

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES



Leacock Luncheon lecturer Philip E. Johnston (above) thanked Derek Drummond for an irreverent welcome: "Of all the introductions I've had, yours has been by far the most recent!" Photo: Harold Rosenberg





Vancouver grads met with Principal David Johnston during his west-coast tour last September. Pictured above are Dawn Longshaw, BSc'81, Annie Black, BA'47, MSW'49, Principal Johnston, Michael Goodreault and Lewis Rosenbloom, BCom'27. Photo: Nicholas Offord



For the first time, graduates in Israel held a reunion. (at left) Some 70 of the country's 175 gathered in Tel Aviv last January to meet with Vice-Principal (Academic) Samuel Freedman and his wife, Nora. "This is the first time we had enough notice of a McGill official visiting Israel to organize a reunion," said David Goldenblatt, BA'60, BCL'64, who convened the gathering. The oldest participant was Mrs. Rose Solomon, BA'22, pictured above with Mr. Goldenblatt and Vice-Principal Freedman. Through the local press, an attempt is being made to reach graduates whose addresses are unknown.



While in Hong Kong, McGill Chancellor Jean de Grandpré accepts a cheque from iNet Hong Kong's Managing Director John Kyriaco, (above) for a one-time scholarship for an MBA student. The president of the Hong Kong branch of the Graduates' Society, Lily Chu,

When in Indonesia, do as the Indonesians do! Decked out in native evening attire are McGill Chancellor Jean de Grandpré, Mark Rees, BEng'49, and McGill Associate Ian Mair. As part of the Graduates' Society alumni travel program, they enjoyed fine hospitality aboard the Renaissance.

OLD McGILL

The Douglas Inheritance

by Stanley Frost Director, McGill History Project

hancellor Sir Edward
Beatty was perturbed.
His four and twenty governors of McGill were perturbed. Here they were, the bright
and shining lights of Benevolent
Capitalism, and on the campus
over which they presided, there
had emerged distinct and ominous signs of Creeping Socialism.

The year was 1937 and the Great Depression (one thought with capital letters in those days) was grinding its way slowly forward. McGill had so far survived fairly intact (salary cuts for staff. higher fees for students) but even so was running dangerous deficits. Always practical, Sir Edward established the Governors' Stabilisation Fund; as each quarter rolled round, he announced the deficit and told each governor what his appropriate contribution would be. For four years they had covered the shortfalls—\$421,512 in total, no small sum in the thirties.

But now the institution was festering from within. Young faculty, like Law Professor Frank Scott, were preaching socialism: criticizing corporate practices and urging unions to agitate. Though not directed specifically at McGill, these views were seen as a threat to the business interests of the Board members. The governors had brought in a new Principal, Arthur Eustace Morgan, to deal with the situation, but he had proven to have dangerous pink tendencies himself—fortunately, less than two years later, he resigned. So the principalship was vacant once more. Something had to be done!

Sir Edward was the one to do it. He discovered Lewis Williams Douglas: former Arizona state senator, former Democrat U.S. congressman, former director of the budget in Roosevelt's first administration. A staunch capitalist, Douglas had resigned from his cabinet post to protest FDR's New Deal. In high hopes the governors appointed him Principal, beginning January 1, 1938.

Douglas came breezing in like a new



This 1949 caricature of Principal Lewis Douglaswas created in some good company. The fête: Cyril James's 1949 pre-renovation party, held in the principal's office. The artist: Anhur Lismer, a Group of Seven member and a McGill professor, who covered a wall slated to fall with similar murals. Alluding to Douglas's later glory as Director of Allied Shipping in WWII, the caricature existed for less than a day.

broom. He tightened all budgets, turned off all unnecessary lights, cut off all unused summer telephones—it is said he even counted the secretaries' pencils. In one year, he had balanced the budget. Dealing with dangerous political tendencies would take longer, but he had a plan: "undesirable" untenured staff would not have heir appointments renewed; those with tenure would not be promoted beyond their present rank; they would soon get the message and seek employment elsewhere.

What did the campus think of all his? Douglas had a number of things going for him. He was honest and open and forthright, and even though he was an American, his roots were in Canada and he knew Quebec very well. Above all, he had both a grandfather and a great-grandfather both named James Douglas.

Grandfather James Douglas II was born in Quebec City, and although he travelled far, he never lost his love of his native province. He was one of the first anglophone Canadians to study appreciatively the French Canadian historians, and to retell their story in English. But history was just his hobby; he was by profession a mining engineer, an innovator in the smelting of ores. A rich copper deposit he developed in Arizona made him a wealthy man.

Although Queen's was his own alma mater, Douglas agreed to become a governor of McGill in 1911. He endowed scholarships and research fellowships and provided funds for the building of a men's student residence, since at that time the University had none. World War I intervened and Douglas Hall was not opened until 1937, so when the donor's grandson appeared on campus in 1938, the gift was still newly appreciated, and sentiments were predisposed in favour of the new principal.

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Great-grandfather James Douglas I was born in Scotland in 1800. After an adventurous youth, which took him to Greenland, India and Central America, he settled as physician and surgeon in Quebec City. In 1845 his attention was drawn to the barbarous treatment of patients adjudged (often quite wrongly) to be insane. In his private hospital, Dr. Douglas revolutionized the

care of these unfortunates, and the Protestant Hospital for the Insane established in Verdun in 1881 was foremost in adopting his attitudes and practices. The hospital, renamed for its mentor in 1965, is an integral part of the McGill health sciences network.

Principal Lewis Williams Douglas did not remain long at McGill. World War II broke out and as an American citizen he believed he should return to Washington. He became Director of Allied Shipping and, in the postwar world, the popular American ambassador to Britain.

Three generations of Douglases received honorary doctorates from McGill: James I, an honorary MD in 1845, James II, an LLD in 1899, and Lewis, an LLD in 1951. We believe that is a record. Three public-spirited men achieved in their lifetimes great things because they believed, as the old phrase went, "they were in this world to do good". For the family, a splendid tradition, and for McGill, a fine inheritance.

ALUMNOTES

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P. ROY WILSON, BArch'24, has written his memoirs, *Design and Delight*, published by

Price Patterson in May 1990. He taught at McGill's School of Architecture from 1930-1944.

'30_s

FLORENCE L. BELL, BA'32, now retired, was visited in Victoria, B.C. by fellow Class of '32 alum-

nae, Margery Fountain, Margaret Wonham and Eleanor Thomas. She reports a good time was had by all!

MILTON L. CULLEN, MD'38 and wife Eleanor (Shulman) Cullen, BA'40, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on July 4, 1990.

Dr. THEODORE SOURKES, BSc'39, MSc'46, Professor of Psychiatry and Biochemistry at McGill, was awarded the Canadian College of Neuropsychopharmacology (CCNP) Medal for 1990.

40 s

WILLIAM BOGGS, BEng (Mech)'40, Chairman of Field Aviation Company Inc., was appointed to the

Board of Aerospatiale Canada Inc.

ELIE ABEL, BA'41, LLD'71,a Stanford University professor, has written *The Shattered Bloc: Behind the Uprisings in Eastern Europe*, published this year by Houghton Mifflin Co.

BERNARD J. FINESTONE, BCom'41, has been appointed Lt. Col. of the B.C. Dragoons, with whom he fought during WWII, elected President of the Sir Arthur Currie Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, and re-appointed Vice-Chairman of the Port of Montreal Corporation.

MARY BIGGAR PECK, BA'41, is the author of *A Nova Scotia Album: Glimpses of the Way We Were*, published by Hounslow Press, Toronto. She is presently working on the diaries and letters of Sadie Harper Allen for publication in 1991 by Goose Lane Editions, Fredericton, N.B.

DACIE GUNN, MD'45, has retired from his practice of radiology at the Cowichan District Hospital in B.C.

JAMES RAYMOND, BEng (Chem)'46, a National Bank of Canada Director, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Campeau Corporation

PETER KELLAWAY, PhD'47, Director of the Epilepsy Research Center at The Methodist Hospital/Baylor College of Medicine, has received the American Epilepsy Society's first distinguished clinical investigator award, of \$150,000,for pioneering contributions in the field of childhood epilepsy.

SYLVIA OSTRY, BA'48, MA'50, PhD'54, LLD'72, has been elected Chancellor of the University of Waterloo.

ARTHUR EARLE, BEng(El)'49, is Chairman of Aéroports de Montréal, a new corporation which will take over operations of Dorval and Mirabel airports within the next year.

SAMUEL O. FREEDMAN, BSc'49, MD'53,

Dip.nt.Med.'58, Vice-Principal (Academic) of McGll University, has been appointed Director of Research of the Sir Mortimer B. Davis-Jewish General Hospital beginning in 1991.

DAVID B. SMITH, BEng(Met)'49, has been elected Chancellor of the University of Calgary for afour-year term beginning Dec. 1, 1990.

'50

ERNEST AMBROSE, DDS'50, has received the Canadian Dental Association Honorary Member-

shipAward, the highest award of the CDA. He was Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry at McGill from '70 to '77.

NELS H. NIELSEN, BA'51, MA'54, has written *Managing Human Resources, Forms and Reports*, on the use of microcomputer data bases.

TH6MAS RYMES, MA'58, PhD'68, recently published *Keynes's Lectures, 1932-35: Notes of a Repesentative Student*, MacMillan and Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

ROIERT STOCKS, BCL'59, has recently joined the :ommercial and international law group of Marineau Walker in Montreal.

'60

DEBORAH EIBEL, BA'60, will have her third poetry book, *Making Fun of Travellers*, published this year

by Third Eye Publications of London, Ont.

AR'HUR J. BIRCHENOUGH, BEng (El)'61, has beer elected President and Chief Operating Officer of Monenco Ltd.

TH0MAS E. KIERANS, BA'61, President of the C.D Howe Institute, has been appointed to the Boad of Directors of TransCanada PipeLines.

RevJAMES T.H. ADAMSON, STM'62, received a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Ottawa University n June 1990.

GILELLIOTT, BEng(El)'62, has been appointed Managing Director for STC's Digital Switch Division, Maidenhead, U.K.

GUY GOUGEON, BEng (El)'62, has been appinted Vice-President, French Television of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

MIIAN IHNAT, BSc'62, PhD'67, edited and coauthored the book *Occurrence and Distribution* of *Selenium*, published by CRC Press, Boca Ratin, Fla.

L. IOUGLAS KEIL, BEng(Ci)'62, is Executive Engineer, Environmental Services Division, Kloin Leonoff Ltd., in Richmond, B.C.

DATID R. POPKIN, BSc(Agr)'62, MD'66, has been elected President, Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada. He is Professor and Head, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Saskatchewan.

NORMAN PRESSMAN, BArch'62, has been pronoted to Full Professor, School of Urban/Regional Planning, University of Waterloo. He was also recipient of one of the International Witter Cities Awards of Excellence for the desgn of a new satellite community in the subarcic region of Tromso, Norway.

SHELDON H. CHANDLER, BArch'63, is a Prin-

Winter 1990

cipal of Chandler Kasian Kennedy Architects, Interior Designers, Planners, in Vancouver.

JOHN TENNANT, BCom'63, has been transferred from the Canadian Consulate in New York City to Director General, Asia Pacific North Bureau, External Affairs & International Trade Canada, in Ottawa.

W. FRASER WILSON, BCom'63, has been appointed Vice-President of the Division of Arts, Sciences and Academic Services at Mount Royal College in Calgary.

R. NEIL BENSON, BCom'65, has been appointed Vice-President, Structured Finance-Specialized Leasing Group of Citibank Canada.

DAVID P. O'BRIEN, BCL'65, has been appointed Chief Executive Officer of PanCanadian Petroleum Limited and will continue to serve as President and as a Director.

TAM S. DAVID-WEST, PhD'66, has been awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award by the Michigan State University (MSU) Alumni Association. He is a Professor at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

JAMES A. HONE, BCom'66, has been appointed Vice-President and Treasurer of Abitibi-Price Inc.

ARTHUR W. MAY, PhD'66, has been appointed President and Vice-Chancellor of Memorial University of Newfoundland.

PIERRE ROBITAILLE, MBA'66, has been appointed Executive Vice-President, Finance and Planning of The SNC Group.

ROBERT J. RITCHIE, BSc'67, has been appointed President, CP Rail.

ROSE H. (SHULDINER) ROBBINS, BA'67, an Attorney in Miami, Fla., was named legal counsel for the Florida Exporters and Importers Association.

ARUN S. MUJUMDAR, MEng'68, PhD'71, a Mc-Gill Professor of Chemical Engineering, was recently awarded the Josef Hanus Medal by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague and will present a Plenary Lecture at the 10th International Chemical Engineering Congress in Prague.

E. COURTNEY PRATT, BA'68, Senior Vice-President of Human Resources and Strategic Planning with Noranda Inc., has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Norcen Energy Resources Ltd.

GEORGE SPRINGATE, BCL'68, LLB'69, has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by the University College of Cape Breton.

JOHN E. KONRAD, MBA'69, has been appointed National Managing Partner, Management Consulting Services.

BLUMA LITNER-ROSENSTEIN, BA'69, was reappointed as Member of the Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

GRAHAM J. McFARLANE, BEng (Mech)'69, has been appointed Director of Western Management Consultants (WMC), specializing in Information Technology in the Calgary office.

ALUMNOTES

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VICTOR DRURY, BA'70, has been appointed Capital Campaign Director for the Montreal Children's Hospital.

PIERRE HEIMRATH, MEd'70, has been promoted to Fellow of the American Association on Mental Retardation.

MARTINE A. JAWORSKI, BA'70, has been awarded a \$100,000 operating grant by the Medical Research Council of Canada and a \$22,500 grant by the Canadian Diabetes Association to study the immunogenetics of diabetes mellitus and other autoimmune diseases. She is Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, University of Ottawa.

OLGA M. KUPLOWSKA, BA'70, has been promoted to Managing Director, Policy Research & Planning at TV Ontario.

HENRI A. ROY, BEng (Mech)'70, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Corporate of BCE Inc.

GREGORY TARDI, BA'70, BCL'74, has been appointed Legal Counsel in the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada in Ottawa.

MARIE-FRANCINE JORON, BA'71, Cert ContEd'89, was named Associate Director of the Centre for Literacy in the Schools and the Community, affiliated with the Quebec Association for Adult Learning at Dawson College.

BRUCE RAPHAEL, BSc'71, MDCM'75, is currently Director of Hematology & Oncology at New York Infirmary Beekman Hospital and Clinical Assistant, Professor of Medicine at New York University of Medicine.

MICHAEL COOPER, MSc'72, PhD'74, has been appointed Business Director, Resins Group, of Hercules Canada Inc.

ANDRE L'ESPERANCE, MA'72, President of Multi-Ind. Inc., Dettson Inc. Industries and Estrie-Capital Inc., has been elected to the Board of The Royal Trust Co.

RUTH M. (WILSON) CORBIN, MSc'73, PhD'76, has been appointed Executive Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of Angus Reid Group in the Toronto office.

JACQUES DES MARAIS, BCL'73, has joined the law firm Clark Woods Rochefort Fortier as a partner.

GIUSEPPE LAEZZA, BEng (Met) '73, has recently been appointed Marketing Manager, Southern Europe, Falconbridge Limited, based in Brussels.

ROBERT COHEN, BA'74, BCL'77, LLB'78, has been appointed General Counsel, Regulatory of TransCanada PipeLines.

LANA HOLLINGTON, BN'74, graduated in May '90 from the medical program at McMaster University and is a resident in family medicine.

MICHAEL BIENVENU, DDS'75, was invested as a Knight of Magestral Grace of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta at Ottawa's Cathedral-Basilica on June 9, 1990.

PAUL E. DESMIER, BSc'76, MSc'78, PhD'82,

has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of Operational Research at Air Command Headquarters in Winnipeg, Man.

MORRY GHINGOLD, BCom'76, MBA'78, has been appointed Associate Professor at the University of Toledo.

OLGA MATWIJENKO, BEng (Met) '76, is Superintendent, Copper Refinery and Casting, at Kidd Creek Mines, Timmins, Ont.

ROSEMARY WRONG, BA'76, DipMgmt'81, is an Employee Relations Analyst, Planning and Building Dept., City of Calgary.

KATHLEEN HUGESSEN, BSc'77, has been appointed Editor of the Concordia University alumni magazine.

BRUCE W. KEMP, BA'77, STM'80, has been appointed to the Millwoods Presbyterian Church in Edmonton.

BARBARA M. SAMPSON, MA'77, has been appointed Director of Advertising Sales of the Financial Times of Canada.

DAVID TOUPIN, BSc'77, BCL'81, LLB'82, received an award from the Suffolk County (N.Y.) Bar Association in recognition of his distinguished service on the Assigned Counsel and Law Guardian panels at the Association's reception to honour pro bono lawyers.

JOHN CANAN, C.A., BCom'78, DipPubAcct.'81, has been appointed Executive Director Finance of Merck Frosst Canada Inc.

JOANNE POIRIER, BSc (Arch) '79, BArch'80, has been appointed Director of Building and Planning in Westmount.

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DEBORAH ABOWITZ, BA'80, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Bucknell University, Lewisburg,

Pa., has received the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching.

ANDRE EWERT, MBA'80, has been appointed Directeur Administratif et Financier with Jaltas Construction Inc., a Dumez subsidiary and building contracting firm in Montreal.

GLEN W. GILL, BEng(Ci)'80, has been appointed Manager, Natural Gas Marketing Operations for AEC Oil and Gas Company, a Division of Alberta Energy Company Ltd.

CHERISE M. VALLES, BA'80, is a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of External Affairs. She is third secretary (commercial) at the Canadian High Commission in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

WARREN BAILEY, MBA'81, has been appointed Finance Professor at Cornell University's Johnson Graduate School of Management.

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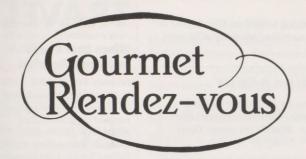
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ALUMNOTES

WAYNE R. TOWNSEND, BCom'81, MBA'83, was transferred from Vice-President, Corporate Finance to Vice-President, Mergers & Acquisitions with Citicorp in the Toronto office.

FRANCO J. VACCARINO, MSc'81, PhD'83, has been promoted to Associate Professor at the University of Toronto's Department of Psychology and appointed the department's Director of Graduate Studies.

JOANNE D. BAYLY, BA'82, moved from Newswriter with CBC-TV in Montreal to Writer/Editor with CBC National Radio News in Toronto.

HOWARD BROWMAN, BSc'82, MSc'85, received his PhD (Aquatic Biology) from the University of Kansas and is a Medical Research Council of Canada Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Victoria.

GWETHALYN JONES, BSc'82, has received a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degree from Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine in North Grafton, Mass.

CHRISTOPHER LINSTROM, MD'82, served as a Visiting Professor in Otolaryngology at the Medical University of Southern Africa and is currently Associate Professor of Otolaryngology and Neurotology at the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary, New York City.

PETER J.G. McARTHUR, BCL'82, LLB'83, has become a Partner of the law firm Swinton & Company in Vancouver.

MOIRA McCAFFREY, MA'83, was appointed Curator of Ethnology and Archaeology at the McCord Museum of Canadian History. She is presently finishing a doctoral dissertation on prehistoric networks in northern Quebec-Labrador.

JOSPEAT K. NJORDGE, BEd'83, MEd'87, is currently Headmaster of Kamuiru Secondary School in Kerugoya, Kenya.

STEFAN SOBKOWIAK, BSc (Agr)'83, MSc (Agr)'87, has earned a Master of Landscape Architecture degree from the University of Guelph and is now Wildlife Habitat Designer with Bioplan.

JAY ZAPPA JOSEFO, BA'84, BCL'88, practises labour and employment law at the law firm of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt in Toronto.

RICHARD VAUDRY, PhD'84, a Camrose Lutheran University College Assistant Professor of History, has been awarded one of two annual history prizes by the Presbyterian Church in Canada for his book *The Free Church in Victorian Canada*, 1844-1861.

RALPH J. JEAN, BA'85, is currently working at the United Nations in the Department of Conference Services as a Conference Officer.

ROBYN HEITNER, BA'89, is Coordinator of the Teen/Youth Program at the Snowdon YM/YWCA.

CLAUDE SCHRYER, MA'89, is Co-Director of the Montreal-based Media Art Production Group "Diffusion: Media" and is active as a composer, radio producer and musician.

CHRISTINE TELLIER, PhD'89, is Assistant Pro-

ALUMNOTES

fessor of Linguistics at the Département de linguistique et philologie, Université de Montréal

HARVEY KERRIDWEN.

BA'90, has been appointed

Research and Administra-

tion Officer at Rosalyn Rubenstein and Associates Inc., Museologists, in Ottawa.

DOUGLAS BRUCE ROBERTSON, BEng

(Civil)'90, is studying toward an MSc degree in traffic engineering at the University of Toronto.

WE'RE SORRY

We hate to do it, but we've had to defer some Alumnotes until the Spring issue. Watch for yours then. —J.P.

A. Millar Services Ltée

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IN MEMORIAM

'20

J. MURRAY POWELL, BSc'20, at Toronto on July 17, 1990.

HAROLD N. SEGALL, MD'20, DSc'83, at Montreal on August 17, 1990.

GORDON P. KELLY, DDS'22, at Ottawa on September 11, 1990.

CHARLES RICHMOND BRENCHLEY, BCom'23, at Oakville, Ont. on August 4, 1990.

F. SHELDON BROUGH, Sr., BSc'23, at Ottawa on September II, 1990.

F. CAMPBELL COPE, Q.C., BA'24, BCL'27, at Montreal on June 13, 1990.

'30

Rev. GEORGE W. GOTH, BA'30, at London, Ont. on August 8, 1990.

DAVID A.S. LAING, BSc'30, at Brockville, Ont. on August 22, 1990.

BRIAN I. McGREEVY, BA'30, BCL'33, at Victoria on August 26, 1990.

EDWARD RESNICK, MD'30, at New Britain, Ct. on December 27, 1989.

ALAN SWABEY, BCom'30, at Toronto on June 28.1990.

ARNOLD B. RILANCE, MD'31, at Rockville, Md. on May 13, 1990.

R. HOWARD WEBSTER, BA'31, at Montreal on August 19, 1990.

WILLIAM M. MURRAY, BEng (Mech) '32, at Georgeville, Que. on August 14, 1990.

JOSEPH F. ORNSTEIN, BCom'32, at Montreal on August 21, 1990.

CLAYTON H. CROSBY, MD'37, Dip.Surg.'47, at Saskatoon on July 24, 1990.

MORLEY J. KERT, BA'37, MD'40B, at Beverly Hills, Cal. on May 8, 1990.

MALCOLM E. NEARY, BScAgr'37, at Truro, N.S. on March 11, 1990.

WILFRID G. PUGH, BA'37, Dip.M & BA'59, at Montreal on June 1, 1990.

LUCILE A. (ALLARD) STEVENS, BA'37, MA'41, at Fort Erie, Ont. on June 21, 1990.

NORMAN W.F. PHILLIPS, PhD'38, at Sherbrooke, Que. on September 7, 1990.

DONALD F. STEWART, BScAgr'38, at Charlottetown on July 28, 1990.

PAUL C. ROBERTS, MD'39, at Eureka, Cal. on July 5, 1990.

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JAMES Y. PHILLIPS, MD'40A, at Seattle, Wash. on June 13, 1990.

IRVING M. KEYFITZ, BEng (Mech)'41, at Toronto on August 3, 1990.

CARL MOSS, DDS'41, at Richmond, Va. on May 4, 1990.

FRANCIS JOSE SERGI, BEng (Mech)'41, at Ottawa on October 6, 1989.

JANET (SLACK) SALE, BHS'42, at Queensland,

Australia on May 14, 1990.

MARGARET F. (BROADHURST) CLINCH, BLS'43, at Victoria on December 20, 1989.

STUART L. RUTLEDGE, BA'44, MD'45, at Peterborough, Ont. on June 17, 1990.

Dr. WILLIAM R. FIRLOTTE, BSc'45, MSc Agr'47, at Noranda, Que. on February 1, 1990.

ROBERT G. FINDLAY, BSc'46, at Montreal on July 3, 1990.

JOHN T. HUGILL, PhD'46, at San Carlos, Cal. on September 12, 1989.

KIMIAKI NAKASHIMA, MA'46, at Montreal on June 19, 1990.

JOHN H. SUMMERSKILL, BA'46, LLD'71, at Belle Mead, N.J. on June 14, 1990.

GEORGE J. GRIFFIN, BEng(El)'47, at Pointe Claire, Que. on June 15, 1990.

E. NORMAN MacKAY, BEng (El)'47, at Scarborough, Ont. on June 12, 1990.

BERNICE (ANDERSON) LEIGH-SMITH, BScPE'48, at Mansonville, Que. on July 3, 1990. COLIN R. McLERNON, BSc'48, at Gisborne,

New Zealand on May 18, 1990.

T. LIONEL O'NEILL, MA'48, BLS'49, at Mon-

treal on March 28, 1990.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, MA'48, at Unionville, Ont. on January 8, 1990.

WILLIAM F. VAN HORN, MScAgr'48, at Venise, Que. on June 30, 1990.

FLORENCE I. GREENAWAY, BN'49, at Guelph, Ont. on June 15, 1990.

ARTHUR T. LATTER, BSc'49, at Montreal on

May 11, 1990.
G. LEONARD MacLEAN, BEng(Mech)'49, at

Kirkland, Que. on July 9, 1990.

JOHN D.P. MARTIN, BLS'49, at Peterborough,

Ont. on April 20, 1990. ROBERT SMITH, BCom'49, at Hudson, Que. on June 8, 1990.

'50

RALPH B. COHEN, BEng'50, at Montreal on September 3, 1990.

PETER SHOUR, BEng(El)'50, at Toronto on July 25, 1990.

JOHN S. WILSON, MD'50, at St. John, N.B. on May 30, 1990.

A. (TOM) ASIMAKOPULOS, BA'51, MA'53, at Montreal on May 25, 1990.

ALVIN BOYARSKY, BArch'51, at London, England on August 7, 1990.

RICHARD E. DEAN, BScAgr'51 with '50, at Kamloops, B.C. on December 11, 1989.

J.A. GIBSON, DDS'51, at Bragg Creek, Alta., on December 28, 1989.

KATHRYN (STEVENS) ANDERSON, BA'52, at Montreal on August 29, 1990.

NINA (FINKELSTEIN) ANSHELL, DipP& OT'52, BScPT'74, at Montreal on March 14,

1990

ROBERT A. TATE, BA'52, at Nepean, Ont. on March 28, 1990.

MARTIN G. TODD, BEng(Met)'52, at Cambridge, Ont. on July 2, 1990.

DAPHNE F.S. DENTON, MD'53, Dip.Anaes'63, at Calgary on June 23, 1990.

JOHN McADAM, BSc'53, at Toronto on April 18, 1990

JACK NEWBY, DDS'54, at Prince George, B.C. on March 24, 1990.

Rev. FREDERICK SASS, STM'54, at Toronto on March 7, 1990.

ROSELYN SMITH, BN'56, at Vancouver on June 14, 1990.

ALFRED FESSLER, BSc'57, MSc'59, MD'62, PhD'66, at Vancouver on July 1, 1990.

MORRIS LEVITT, BEng(El)'57, at Montclair, Cal. on March 15, 1990.

SALLY (PALL) GOLD, MSW58, at San Francisco, Cal. on March 31, 1990.

HUGH JEFFERS, BScAgr'58, MScAgr'60, PhD'63, at Barbados in November 1987.

PAUL L. KAISER, BCom'58, at Montreal on June 6, 1990.

JOSEPH E. CASSAR, BCL'59, at Sherbrooke, Que. on March 21, 1990.

JANET M. HALL, MA'59, at Chesapeake Beach, Md. on May 5, 1990.

MARILYN E. (FINDLAY) MacDONALD, BSc/HEc'59, at Montreal on May 20, 1990.

RICHARD B. SAGAR, MSc'59, at Vancouver on January 12, 1990.

'60_s

STEVE ROSENOFF, BA'61, at Montreal on July 24, 1990.

SARAH J. (WARD) SMITH, BLS'63, at Thunder Bay, Ont. on October 25, 1989.

MUSHIR UL-HAQ, MA'64, PhD'67, at New Delhi, India in April 1990.

DANIEL LOWE, BA'66, MD'70, at Toronto on September 12, 1990.

RUSSELL POLLARD, MSc'66, PhD'69, at Ottawa on June 10, 1990.

SAMIRA (RAFLA) TALLBOY, DipEd'68, MEd'72, at Montreal on May 6, 1990.

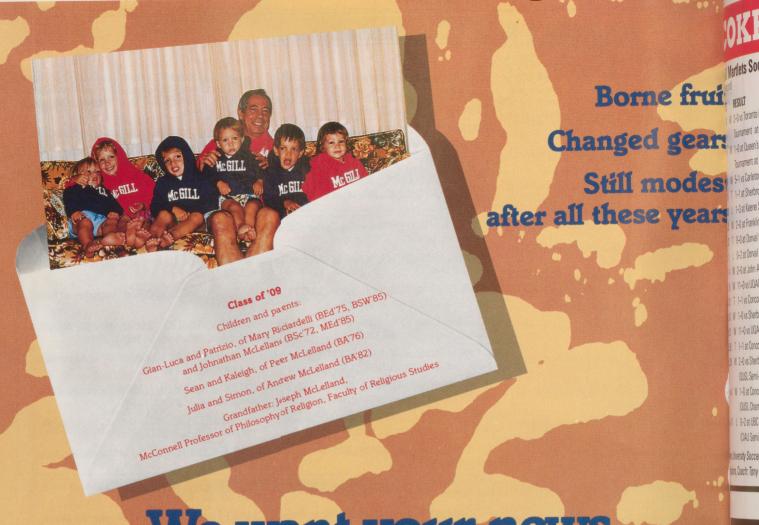
IAN D. FRASER, BSc'69, at Chicago, Ill. on March 19, 1990.

770 s

CHRISTOPHER B. COVERT, BA'70, at Toronto on August 13, 1990.

DAVID A. HOLDEN, BSc'76, LMus'76, at Kitchener, Ont. on April 25, 1990.

MARY AUDREY (McCALLUM) DEVILLE, MEd'78, at Montreal on May 14, 1990.



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COKE 1990 SPORTS UPDATE

McGill Martlets Soccer (10-3-4 record)

RESULT

DATE

*Sept.	8	W	2–0 vs Toronto (Old Four
			Tournament at Queen's)
*Sept.	9	W	1-0 at Queen's (Old Four
			Tournament at Queen's)
*Sent	14	W	5-1 vs Carleton

T 1-1 at Sherbrooke Sept. 19 I 1-3 at Keene State *Sept. 22

*Sept. 23 W 2-0 at Franklin Pierce *Sept. 27 T 0-0 at Dorval United

L 0-2 at Dorval United *Oct. 1 *Oct. 4 W 2-0 at John Abbott

Oct. 6 W 11-0 vs UQAC Oct. 12 1-1 vs Concordia Oct. 13 W 1-0 vs Sherbrooke

Oct. 21 W 11-0 vs UQAC T 1-1 at Concordia Oct. 26 Oct. 28 W 2-0 vs Sherbrooke

(QUSL Semi-Final Game) Nov. 4 W 1-0 at Concordia

(QUSL Champions) Nov. 11 L 0-2 at UBC

Quebec University Soccer League Champions, Coach: Tony lachetta

(CIAU Semi-Final Game)

McGill Redmen Soccer

10-2-3 1660	luj	
DATE		RESULT
*Sept. 8	L	0–2 vs Toronto (Old Four
		Tournament at Queen's)
*Sept. 9	W	4-0 vs Western (Old
		Four Tournament at
		Queen's)
*Sept. 15	T	0-0 at Eastern Michigan
Sept. 16	W	1–0 at UQTR
Sept. 23	W	2-1 at Sherbrooke
Sept. 30	W	6–0 at Bishop's
Oct. 4	T	1-1 at Condordia
Oct. 12	W	4–0 vs Bishop's
Oct. 14	T	1-1 vs Sherbrooke
Oct. 19	W	9–0 vs UQTR
Oct. 23	W	3–1 vs Concordia
Nov. 3	W	2-1 vs Sherbrooke
		(QUSL Champions)
Nov. 7	L	0—1 vs Toronto
		(CIAU Quarter-Final

Quebec University Soccer League Champions Coach: Claudio Sandrin

Game)

*non-conference games

McGill Martlets Rugby (9-2-1 record)

DATE RESULT Sept. 16 W 56-0 vs Clamplain Sept. 23 L 0-7 vs Corcordia Sept. 23 W 56-0 vs Varianopolis Sept. 30 W 20-0 vs Bishop's Oct. 4 W 46-0 vs Varianopolis Oct. 14 T 0-0 vs. John Abbott Oct. 14 L 0-10 vs Cincordia Oct. 21 W 54-0 vs Clamplain Oct. 28 W 38-0 vs Bshop's Oct. 28 W 20-0 vs Jihn Abbott Nov. 3 W 14-0 vs Jihn Abbott (QWIRL Semi-Final)

Nov. 4 W 4-0 vs Coicordia

(QWIRL Clampions)

Quebec Women's Intercollegiate Rugby League Champions Coach: Steve Kaplan

McGill Redmen Football

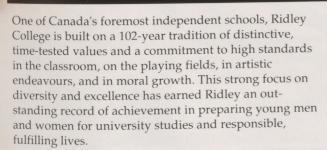
DATE		RESULT
*Sept. 8	L	13-23 vs Guelph
Sept. 15	L	10-17 vs Bishop's
		(Homecoming Game)
Sept. 22	W	10–8 vs Concordia
		(Shaugnessy Cup)
Sept. 29	L	14-19 vs Queen's
Oct. 6	L	27-34 at Ottawa
Oct. 13	L	15–27 at Concordia
		(Shrine Bowl)
Oct. 20	W	36-1 vs Carleton
Oct. 27	L	17-42 at Bishop's

Coach: Charlie Baillie

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600 students (400 boarding on campus) are currently enrolled in grades 5 through 13/OAC. Ridley's established co-educational setting, developed over an 18-year period, provides challenging opportunities for the 350 boys and 250 girls in attendance.

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For a copy of the school prospectus, and to arrange a campus visit, contact the Admissions Office.

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Phebe Gross Pratt M.L.S.'39

Phebe Gross Pratt is remembered as quiet and practical. A Wellesley graduate and daughter of the construction magnate who built Toronto's Royal York Hotel and Montreal's Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, she married William F. W. Pratt, the brother of a friend, in 1929.

Bill, whose father managed the Molson Bank, had studied Law at McGill and was practising as a notary in Montreal. Phebe was not inclined to play a prominent social role; she enjoyed using her considerable talents in volunteer work. Eight years after their marriage, she enrolled in McGill's Library School, graduating in 1939.

The war years saw Bill stationed in England as Paymaster of the Royal Montreal Regiment. He returned after Phebe became gravely ill. Her recovery was slow and she never regained the use of her left arm. She did maintain a lively interest in library work, volunteering in the late 40s at Purvis Hall where McGill was assembling its Law and Commerce collections. For the next three or four years, she gave her full time to organizing the growing collection. She also lectured at the McGill Library School.

Bill Pratt was by now senior partner in his own firm. He, too, gave his time generously to McGill. He served as Class Agent for many years, encouraging his Law '24 classmates to support the University. He earmarked his own donations for Arts, which had, he felt, greater need of them.

The Pratts lived modestly and enjoyed a small circle of friends. When they entertained, acquaintances recall, Phebe prepared lists of topics for discussion. Their

They Loved Libraries and Art

house in Richelieu Place was near the museum, which they loved; Phebe also assisted the librarian there. Foreign affairs, public policy, and education interested them both. So did libraries, which they thought needed more public support in Quebec. They visited every part of the world.

Phebe Pratt died in 1983; her husband, in 1982. Each had supported the University generously while alive, and each left a legacy to McGill. W.F.W. Pratt designated his gift of \$25,000 to the Faculty of Arts. Phebe Gross Pratt gave over \$100,000 to endow a scholarship in the School of Library Science.

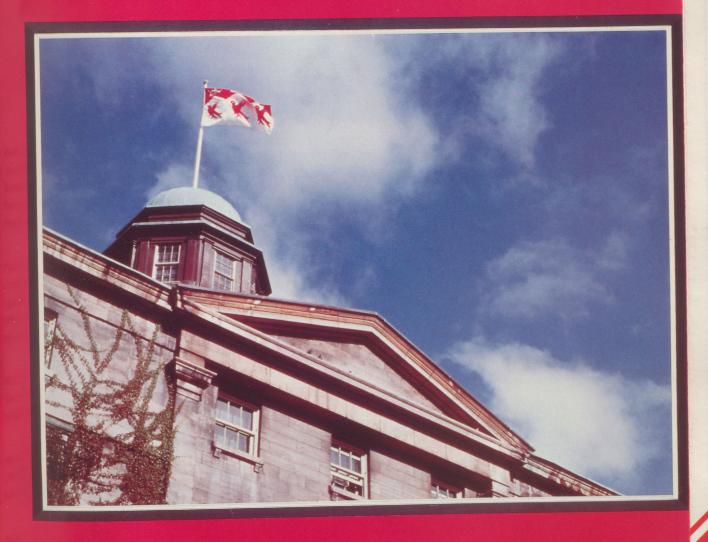
Responding to a questionnaire in 1976, Phebe Pratt wrote her Alma Mater: "I learned ... how to think and how to take responsibility. Life has taught me to realize how lucky I've been."

Today's students benefit from years of bequests from thoughtful graduates. If you, like Bill and Phebe Pratt, consider McGill an influential part of your life, why not remember it in your will?

More information about Bequests and Planned Giving may be found in "A Bequest for McGill," a booklet available in English or French. Please contact:

Mrs. Ann Cihelka
Director, Planned Gifts and Donor Relations
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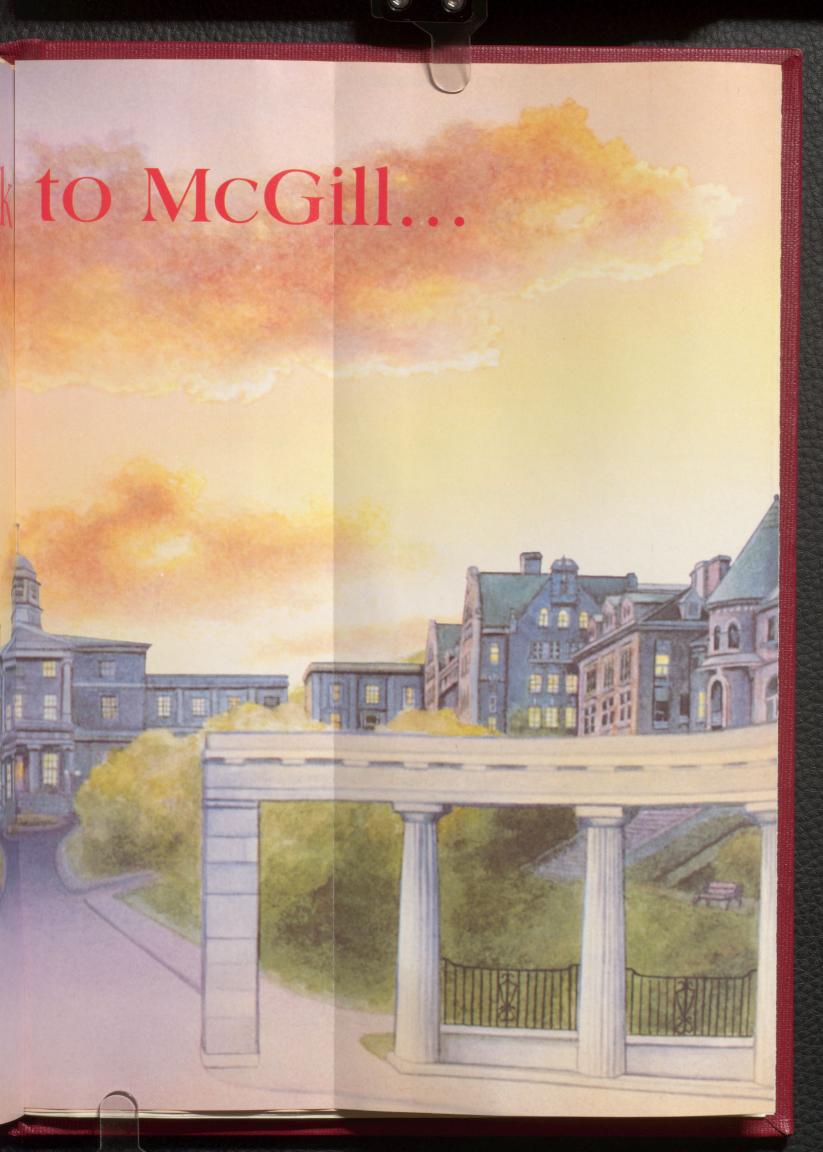
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a celebration







The University's influence beyond the campus is described with wit and insight by McGill graduate Don MacSween, who staged My Fur Lady, the University's most celebrated production.

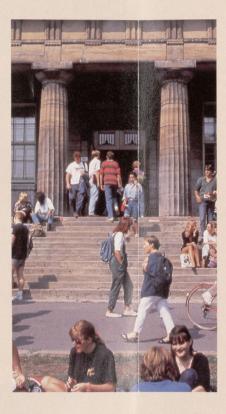
Advances in understanding of the human mind are only one area of research for which McGill is world famous. Carol Martin, writer and editor, follows the fascinating scientific trails that have led to breakthrough research in the areas of chemistry, neurosurgery, agriculture and radioactivity.

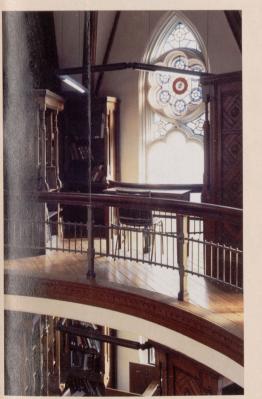
The Literary tradition at McGill has attracted such talents as Louis Dudek, Stephen Leacock and Hugh MacLennan. Bruce Whiteman, poet and rare book librarian, takes an informed look at the writers of McGill and the profound influence the university has had on Canadian literature.



Life on both sides of the lectern is a perspective novelist Constance
Beresford-Howe knows well.
A graduate and former
McGill lecturer, she relives her campus experiences from her arrival as a wartime student in 1942 to her bittersweet departure more than 20 years later as a published novelist and respected faculty member.

McGill's role in today's world has never been more important. Director of the McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, Margaret Somerville provides a thought-provoking examination of the contribution the university continues to make in dealing with the complex issues of our rapidly changing world.









Dear Graduates and Friends of McGill,

I have met so many of you in so many places all over the world that I welcome this opportunity to commend McGill: A Celebration to you personally.

The Graduates' Society has gathered a gifted team of contributors, co-opting some of the youngest and brightest and some of the oldest and wisest graduates and faculty and members of the McGill family. McGill-Queen's University Press has added the astringent element of detached professional writers and has brought all together into a rare essence of both old and present McGill, which also conveys something of the promise of the future.

Our archivists have searched through thousands of photographs to reveal the rich character of the past; our photographers have captured the campus in its changing moods, its seasons and its infinite variety.

Whether your memories of the old place have grown dim or are as present and sharp as the day you received your degree or last visited the campus, I am confident you will find in this splendid book, as I did, many, many things to renew your pride and gratitude.

I invite you: through these pages, come back to McGill!

David L. Johnston

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McGill: A Celebration A portrait in words and pictures of a great university.

book of breathtaking beauty, McGill: A Celebration is an intimate chronicle of the people and events that have shaped the university.

Told in ten parts by prominent Montreal writers and distinguished graduates, the story of McGill unfolds with anecdotal charm and insightful overview.

The lively text recaptures the spirit of campus life from the earliest days, recounts the exploits and accomplishments of McGill's grand personages and colourful figures, and explores the significance and influence of the university in the context of the community and country of which it is a part.

More than 100 specially commissioned, full-colour photographs illustrate this handsome, large-format volume while rare archival shots provide a fascinating glimpse of early life at the university.

The stunning photography includes images of campus life throughout the seasons by noted Montreal photographer George Zimbel, powerful architectural shots by David Duchow, exquisite, revealing interiors by Mark Ruwedel and skilful photographs of memorable McGill treasures by Pierre Charrier.

For anyone who, even marginally, was ever a part of the McGill experience, this book will inform, charm and captivate, rekindling some very special memories.

For others not so fortunate, it will go a long way to making up for what was missed.

A student in the 60's.

Witold Rybczynski, architect and Governor General's award-winning author, goes back in time for a selective walking tour of his campus, revisiting favourite haunts and charting the boundaries of the cherished territory that provided safe haven from the vicissi-



The architects of higher learning who helped make McGill what it is today have come from all quarters. In his entertaining and informative piece, long-time McGill historian Stanley Frost examines the special qualities and individual strengths of the administrators and faculty who have left their

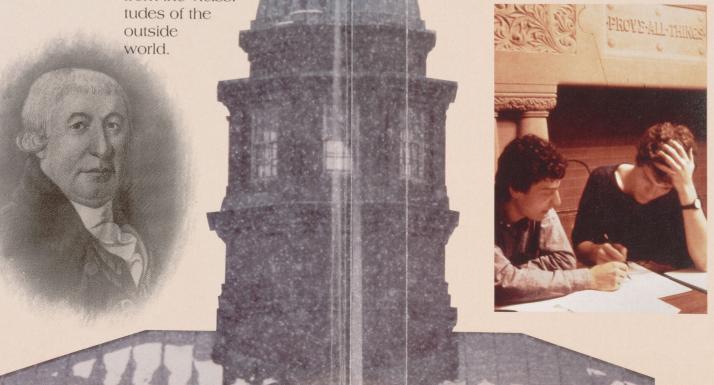
imprint on the university.

The evolution of McGill, as seen by Montreal writer and columnist Eric McLean, traces the fascinating, sometimes perilous journey from fledgling two building campus to world renowned university.

A wealth of art and historical treasures fill McGill's museums and libraries. With loving detail, McGill Art History professor George Galavaris describes the most prominent collections. revealing their delights, and recounting events that placed these collections in the university's

custody.





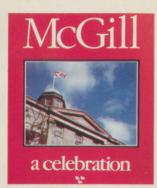








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